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FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF

COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

July 6, 1921.

For Immediate Release

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRS. SIX MONTHS 1921

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 7; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Moton

Principal.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1921

According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern states and 64 were in Southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern states. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 8 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynchings, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 64 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 63 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is three more than the number, 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and 5 were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 4; rape 1; One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro Men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 16; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who has killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 6; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14 Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Compiled by Monroe N. Work, Director
Department of Records and Research
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Lynchings, 1921

A Southern Crucifixion

Afro-American
6/24/21

Gruesome, yes, but the truth must be told. An exclusive and hitherto unreproduced photograph of the recent lynching of a man in Jonesboro, Ark. This man was lynched because he was a head of an organization of young men who refused to work for white planters at starvation wages.

Chicago

Orig

MADE IN U. S. A.

Oxford

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To Re-order, specify
NO. E-205 GUIDES

Alabama

683a

Lynching — 1921.
Cases of —

N. Y. C. Gglobe
JANUARY 13. 1921

ALABAMA MOB LYNCHES SUSPECT IN MURDER CASE

JASPER, Ala., Jan. 13.—William Beard, a miner, held in connection with the killing of James Morris, a guardsman on Dec. 23, last year, was taken from the Walker County Jail here early to-day by a mob and later shot to death, three miles from Jasper.

The jailer and military authorities believed Beard had been rescued from prison by friends until the body was discovered at the roadside by a rural mail carrier.

TAXI DRIVER ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH LYNCHING

Miner's Body Riddled With Bullets Is Found Beside Road By Rural Letter Carrier Thursday Morning; Twenty-nine Shells Found in Vicinity of Excution; Bullet Holes Number Twenty-five

ARRESTED TAXI DRIVER DENIES ALL KNOWLEDGE OF THE LYNCHING CASE

Lynched Man ,Baird, Was Father-in-law of John Northcutt, Coal Miner, Who Was Shot by Private James Morris, Who Was in Turn Killed by Baird; Suppressed Excitement Prevails in Jasper Over Affair; Steiner and Austin Leading Investigation; Will Report to Governor

Montgomery Advertiser 1/14/21

(Special To The Advertiser.)

JASPER, ALA., Jan. 13—Coroner A. B. Legg, empanneled a jury this afternoon and began an investigation into the death of William Baird, coal miner who was taken from the Walker county jail at 3:30 this morning by seven masked men and his body riddled with bullets. The coroner's inquiry is being held behind closed doors and absolutely no information regarding the findings of the jury has been made public.

Baird's body was found beside the road this morning by a rural mail carrier. The body was sieved with bullet holes, which, according to officers, number 25. Twenty-nine empty shells were found in the immediate vicinity of the execution. It is believed by some that he was blindfolded with a towel and stood behind a small sapling and shot to death. Others are inclined to think he was thrown from the car and fired upon as he was lying on the ground.

According to Jailer Sides' version of the attack on the jail, the mob proceeded in a business-like manner. After arriving in two automobiles they divided, three going to the front of the prison building and the remaining four scaling the walls surround the jail door. While the party at the front door asked for admittance and kept the jailer occupied, the four at the rear smashed the door in and covered the jailer with guns.

"We want Baird," they advised him. "Give us the key to his cell!" Sides sought to dissuade them by asserting that Sheriff Claude Guttery had the keys. A blow on the head with a revolver and an assurance that they meant business even to the extent of more drastic treatment, the jailer yielded the keys and the men, with the official in charge, proceeded into the jail proper. Young Sides, night watchman, and son of Jailer Sides offered no resistance, explaining that he thought the party a new group of prisoners until he was covered and advised to obey orders. Once inside Baird's cell, they worked silently and made no response to Baird's calm inquiry asking: "What do they intend to do?" Baird was equally unexcited when one of the raiders pulled a towel from his pocket and fastened it about the mouth of the prisoner. It was evident that the young miner believed he was in the hands of friends who had come to effect his delivery.

Upon quitting the jail, the raiders hurried to their two waiting automobiles and drove quietly and rapidly northward toward the Montgomery highway. The entire procedure was handled without a false move. No word was wasted and a pre-arranged schedule unquestionably was carried out by the small, but determined band of men who had decided upon death.

Jailer Sides notified Sheriff Guttery immediately after his masked visitors had departed and the sheriff assembled his deputies for the pursuit. In the meanwhile, Conrad Austin, of the state law enforcement squad, was notified at Birmingham and he hurried to Jasper and later joined the sheriff's forces in their hunt.

The body of Baird was brought to Jasper immediately after its discovery on the highway and given into custody of Coroner A. B. Legg, who empanelled a jury during the morning and the inquisition began at 2:30 this afternoon. The inquiry was not completed and adjournment was taken until Friday morning when Jailer Sides and his son will be examined.

Suppressed excitement prevails throughout Jasper and the strike zone, but there has been no indication of outbreaks and slight probability that demonstrations of any character will result. There is a complete disposition among the miners and the public generally to permit Sheriff Guttery and those co-operating with him to handle the situation as their judgment suggests.

The death of Baird is the climax of a twin killing December 22, when Private James Morris, a member of Co. M, Tuscaloosa, of the Alabama National Guard, shot and killed John Northcutt, a striking miner and Baird's father-in-law, it is alleged, for resisting arrest. Northcutt was killed near Nawvoo where one of the mining companies have a store and while Morris' companions had gone to report the occurrence, Morris was slain, it is alleged, from ambush. Baird was suspected and later confessed, although he declared the shooting was done in self defense.

Baird, before surrendering, wandered in the woods in the vicinity of the strike zone and surrendered to Sheriff Robinson of Winston county, only after securing a promise that he would be taken by automobile to Russellville and turned over to the sheriff of Franklin county. He declared at that time he feared soldiers on guard in the strike area would do him violence. He later was removed to Jasper and confessed to shooting Morris, employed counsel and was preparing to stand trial on a pela of self defense.

Baird was 24 years old and virtually was reared among the miners of the Nawvoo section. He is said to have been industrious, and an ordinarily good citizen. He is survived by his wife.

STEINER TO INVESTIGATE

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 13.—General Robert E. Steiner announced today that no time will be lost in making a full investigation of the death of Baird and getting to the bottom of the entire matter. A report issued from General Steiner's headquarters follows:

"Information gotten from Colonel Dallas B. Smith, the sheriff of Walker county, and Sid Cowan of the state law enforcement department, by military headquarters:

"Three a. m.—Six men came to the jail at Jasper in an automobile; three came to the front door of the jailer's room and knocked at the door. The jailer went to the door, but refused to let them in. The three other men were at the back door at this time, who smashed the door in and covered the jailer with their pistols. The jailer was named J. F. Sides. These men then carried the jailer upstairs, where his son, Watts Sides, was on duty, covered them and made them open the door where the prisoner, Baird, was. Investigation shows that all the prisoners who witnessed the affair agreed with the jailers that the men were masked with white cloths or handkerchiefs over their faces, had on overalls, and black overcoats. One had on heavy shoes and one had on a miner's cap.

"Colonel Smith immediately called all his detachments by telephone and had all the soldiers checked up, and they were all accounted for. Mr. Cowan went to the jail after being called and investigated the matter. Military headquarters was notified about 3:45 a.m. after which talks were had with Colonel Smith, the sheriff at Jasper and Mr. Cowan. Mr. Cowan says none of the party who got the prisoner were recognized.

"Later information was the the body of Baird was after discovered about 2 1-2 miles north of Jasper. Investigation is being made by the law enforcement department, by the sheriff's office and by the troops, with the idea of trying to locate the guilty party."

(Special to The Advertiser)

JASPER WROUGHT UP.

whole town of Jasper is wrought up today over the nabbing of Will Beard, held at the Walker county jail having killed Private James Morris, December 23, at Nauboo. After Morris had shot and killed Northcutt, a striking miner who refused arrest. Morris was shot from ambush and Beard was arrested after a long search for him when he finally acknowledged to killing Morris.

Early this morning a possee entered the jail and informed the jail guard Will Sides that they wanted Beard. Six men were said to have gone to his cell and they were all dressed in overalls and heavily masked. They took the prisonet to a spot three miles from Jasper out on the Manchester road and filled his body with eleven bullets. The body was found by the roadside shortly afterwards by the Manchester mail car which was coming into Jasper for mail.

Austin's men who are stationed in Jasper are hot on the trail for the posse and so are the soldiers at military headquarters here under Col. Dallas Smith. The body of Beard was brought into Jasper by Coroner A. B. Legg about 10 o'clock and is in the A. B. Legg undertaking offices. The trial for Beard was soon to have been set and everyone was awaiting with eagerness for the case to be called.

(Associated Press)

JASPER, ALA., Jan. 12—Leslie West, a taxicab driver of Holly Grove, was arrested this afternoon in connection with the lynching this morning of William Baird, young coal miner, who was being held in the Walker county jail awaiting trial in connection with the killing of James Morris, national guardsman, near Nauvoo on December 22.

Baird was taken from the jail by a small party of masked men to a lonely spot three miles north of Jasper and shot to death. It was at first thought that the party which forced its way into te jail was composed of friends of Baird and that their intention was to liberate him. His body was found beside the road later in the day by a rural mail carrier, who notified the coroner. More than twenty bullet holes were found in the body, according to officers, while twenty-nine empty cartridges were picked up at the scene of the killing.

According to Jailer Sides, when the party reached the jail they divided, a few of the men going to the rear door while the remainder kept the jailer occupied at the front. The back door was broken in and the jailer covered with a gun. When the mob demanded Baird, the jailer states, he sought to dissuade them, when he was beaten over the head with the butt of a revolver and warned that he would be more roughly handled unless he surrendered the cell keys which he finally yielded.

Coroner A. B. Legg, empanneled a jury and began an inquiry into the affair this afternoon, but the hearing was held behind closed doors and no information has been given out. West, the taxi driver, claims that he had no connection with the affair, it is understood, admitting that he was out in his automobile last night, but that he had been visiting friends and knew nothing of the lynching.

Private Morris, whom Baird was charged with having killed, was shot to death shortly after the soldier had shot John Northcutt, father-in-law of Baird. Baird is said by officers to have confessed to shooting the soldier but claimed he did so in self defense.

TUSCALOOSA ALA NEWS
MARCH 3, 1921

DEAD NEGRO FOUND

Sheriff Hughes received a telephonic message from Brown & Son, at Fayette last night, telling him that a dead negro had been found near their logging camp in Tuscaloosa county. The logging camp is located near Mineral Springs, a short distance from Sipsey river.

As the body of the dead man was located in Tuscaloosa county Messrs. Brown requested the sheriff to investigate the killing. The telephone message said that the man had been shot in the back of the head and his body had apparently been in the woods for several days.

Deputy Sheriff Luke Curry and County Coroner Dr. Hardin went up to Mineral Springs this morning for the purpose of investigating the killing.

Lynching — 1921
Cases of

6836

Arkansas

NEW ORLEANS ITA PICAYUNE
MARCH 23, 1921

Negro Lynched for Assault.

Monticello, Ark., March 22.—Phil Slater, aged 50, a negro who is said to have confessed that he assaulted a white woman near Wilmar last week was taken from the jail here by a mob tonight and hanged to a telegraph cable, his body later being riddled with bullets.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING WOMAN IS SEIZED AND LYNCHED.

3/19/21
Times Dem Dallas

Texarkana, Texas, March 15.—Brownie Tutle, Negro, charged with assault on an aged white woman near Hope, Ark., early today, was taken from the Hope city jail early tonight by a mob of about 300 persons and hanged at a spot about 50 feet from the jail.

Posse searched the woods all afternoon between Hope and Washington, Ark., seeking the Negro.

The woman, who lived at Hattiesville, Ark., was on her way to the home of her daughter a few miles out [illegible]ttiesville.

COLORED BOY IS LYNCHED FOR NO SPECIAL CAUSE

St Louis Argus 5/27/21

Trying To Get Ride, Taken From Jail By Mob At McGehee. Arkansas List Of Horrors Is Growing

McGhee, Ark., May 30.—While returning from Halley on Tuesday night, May 17 at about 8:30, at a point not far from the cemetery, Miss Arbella Bond and her escort, J. Simms, were attacked by a Negro who had stationed himself in the road and commanded them to stop their car. The command was unheeded and shots exchanged between Mr. Simms and the Negro but neither was hit.

The matter was reported to the authorities and the Negro captured and locked in the city jal. It is said he made a confession. Some time Wednesday night a mob formed quietly in some manner got possession of the prisoner and this morning he was found hanging to a tree east of town, his body riddled with bullets.

The above clipping is the account of the lynching of the Negro boy here a few days ago. The white folks' paper published here doesn't seem to try to prevent any facts in so grave an affair, it nevertheless tells of the affair about like all such affairs are related from ths section of the country. The facts in the case are these: The boy lynched was not an unknown Negro as reported, but to the contrary, was well known here. His name is Leroy Smith, his home is Lake Providence, La., where his mother, sisters, brothers and stepfather lives, was working at the time of the tragedy for the Good Roads Company. When qestioned at the jail after his arrest he stated that he had been out Frog hunting, in company with two other boys, and after leaving the other two boys, he saw a car coming which he thought was the car of the Foreman at the Camp, and that he tried to stop the car in order ARGUS—TWO ,|-3 that he could get a ride to the camp. But was shot at by the man in the car.

MOB LYNCHE , NEGRO FOR AN ALLEGED ATTACK.

Richmond Planet

Little Rock, Ark., May 12.—A Negro, whose name has not been learned was lynched at McGhee, Wednesday night for alleged participation in an attack on J. P. Sims and a young white woman while they were riding in an automobile along a lonely country road.

The lynching occurred after Sims, a blacksmith for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, identified the Negro as one of three Negroes who stopped him on the road. Instead of complying with the Negroes' demand that he leave the young woman, Sims opened fire and the Negroes fled. His description of the Negroes led to the arrest of one of them and the subsequent lynching.

OMAHA NEB HERALD
MARCH 23, 1921

CONFESSES TO ATTACK; NEGRO THEN IS LYNCHED

Monticello, Ark., March 22. Phil Slater, a negro, 50, who tonight confessed he attacked a white woman near Wilmar last week, was taken from the jail here tonight and lynched. In making his confession he said: "I did it, but please give me a trial."

N Y C TIMES
NOVEMBER 19, 1921

KILL AND BURN NEGRO

Arkansas Mob Takes Alleged White Woman's Assailant From Sheriff.

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 18.—Will Turner, a negro, charged with assault on a young white woman today, was taken by a mob from a Sheriff's posse while he was being removed to Marianna for safe keeping.

After he had been shot to death his body was brought back here and burned in the city park.

NEGRO BURNED AFTER MOB SHOT HIM

N. Y. C. GLOBE
NOVEMBER 19, 1921

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 18.—After one mob had riddled the body of a negro, identified as the assailant of a young woman, with shots, another mob gathered at the county jail, refusing to believe the man had been killed and demanding that he be turned over to them. To-day his ashes are scattered in City Hall Park.

A brother of the negro's victim searched the jail and the mob was about to disperse when an ambulance brought the negro's shot-riddled body back to town. The mob halted the ambulance, poured gasoline over the body and burned it in City Park while thousands looked on .

The negro was Will Turner, a laborer. He attacked the young woman this morning after holding her up at pistol point. The girl telephoned an alarm and her brother found the negro and shot him, inflicting a slight wound. Turner was arrested and was identified by the girl. Feeling was so high Sheriff Mays had two deputies take the negro to Marianna, Lee County, for safety. The deputies were stopped soon after they left here and thirty armed men took the negro into the woods.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED, SHOT AND BURNED FOLLOWING ATTACK

Houston Post Nov 19

Arkansas Mob Takes Prisoner as Result of Alleged Criminal Assault

11/19/21

Associated Press Report.

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 18.—Will Turner, negro, charged with an assault on a young white woman here, Friday was taken by a mob from a sheriff's posse, while being removed to Marianna for safe keeping, and after being shot to death by members of the mob his body was brought back here and burned in the city park.

The negro was shot by a brother of the young woman soon after his arrest, but not seriously wounded.

Riddled With Bullets.

Will Turner, the negro, was arrested soon after making the attack on the young woman and lodged in jail here. Feeling against him was so high that Sheriff Mays ordered Tex Graves and John Rabb, two deputies, to take the negro to Marianna for safe keeping. The deputies were held up a short distance from this city by a mob of 25 or 30 armed men, who demanded the negro. Turner, according to the officers, was taken into the woods nearby and his body riddled with bullets.

Second Mob Forms.

Another mob had armed in front of the jail here and threatened to storm the building unless the negro was turned over to them. The mob refused to believe Sheriff Mays when he told them that Turner had already been killed by a mob outside the city. They were pacified only when the brother of the victim of the attack was allowed to make an examination of the jail.

The mob waited for Turner's body to be brought back to the city and surrounding the ambulance in which it had been placed, dragged out the body and carried it to the city park, opposite the court house, where gasoline was poured over it and the body destroyed.

BOY IS DRAGGED THROUGH STREETS ALIVE AND BURNED

The St. Louis Argus

Mob In Helena, Ark., Has Gala Time Torturing 19 Year Old Colored Lad. Men Fire At Bloody Mass At It Bounds Along Street

11/25/21

Special To The Argus.

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 23.—William Turner, 19 years old, was lynched and his body dragged thru the streets of Helena after which it was taken by a second mob and burned here Friday Nov. 18. August Turner, a life time resident of Helena and father of the murdered boy, it is reported, feared to take the responsibility of removing the charred remains of his son's body which was left by the mob on one of the streets of the city after the white men, women and children had enjoyed a night's holiday, at first watching the antics of the first mob which tied the living youth to the rear of an automobile and drove at furious speed up and down the streets while other members of the mob from th side walk took a great deal of pleasure in firing pot shots at the helpless and almost lifeless boy. When the white women and children on the side walks, it is stated; became satisfied with watching the bloody, bounding body in the wake of the swiftly moving automobile and after the white boys and men had sufficiently tried their marksmanship shooting at the bloody mass of pulped flesh, another mob took the body and had a glorious time by building a large bon fire around it. This furnished amusement to the white population for several more hours. A great time is reported to have been had by almost th entire white population of Helena. No Negroes were allowed excepting the victim. The boy who furnished the entertainment wa reported to have attempted an outrage on the person of a white woman employed by a telephone company.

CARRY CORPSE IN WAGON FROM MOB TO MOB

Chicago Whip

No Arrests Made As Yet

11/26/21

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 28.—Southern mob violence ran the full gamut of unrestrained lawlessness here Friday night when William Turner, less than twenty years of age, was hanged and shot to death by one mob, and his corpse taken a short distance away, saturated with gasoline, and burned to ashes by another.

It was the first lynching ever to be staged in Helena County.

Earlier in the day Turner had been arrested for an alleged attack upon a 15-year-old white girl. At the time of his arrest he was shot in the leg by a brother of his alleged victim. The would, although painful, was not serious.

Sheriff Flees With Man.

Throughout the day crowds of white men loitering about the court house indicated that a lynching would be attempted at night. About dark Sheriff Mays placed Turner in an automobile and started for Marianna, in an evident attempt to escape the mob.

A short distance out of the city the automobile was stopped by a crowd of twenty-five white men who "overpowered" the sheriff and his deputies and took Turner from their custody. No shots were fired by the sheriff and his party in their efforts to retain possession of their prisoner.

Jail Is Stormed.

Before news reached here that the prisoner had been taken from the sheriff, the mob stormed the jail, broke down the doors, and instituted a search for Turner. They failed to find him, for at that moment he was being lynched by the twenty-five men who had taken him from the sheriff a short distance from the town.

Send Ambulance for Corpse.

After Turner had been shot and beaten to death, a city ambulance was sent to the scene of the lynching to bring his body back to the city. When

...e ambulance containing the body returned to the town, the crowd surrounded it and dragged the body from the vehicle. Clothing from the body was stripped away, and the naked corpse was carred to the center of the little city park, where gasoline was applied in generous quantities. Somebody applied a match, and the body was soon reduced to ashes.

No arrests have been made.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN CHICOT COUNTY

News of Affair, Which Occurred Wednesday, Had Been Suppressed.

BLACK SHOT TO DEATH

Had Written Insulting Letter to Young White Girl and Called at Her Home.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 26, 1921

Robert Hicks, negro, aged about 23, was lynched Wednesday afternoon beside a public highway about four miles southwest of Lake Village, according to information obtained by the Gazette yesterday. Hicks is said to have written an insulting letter to an 18-year-old Lake Village girl.

Efforts were made by Lake Village residents to suppress news of the lynching. However, it leaked out yesterday, and the Gazette confirmed the reports.

Hicks was apprehended by several Lake Village men when he appeared at the young woman's home, and asked her if she had received his letter. He was taken to a point about four miles from Lake Village, and his body was riddled with bullets. The body was found the next morning, and officers were notified. A coroner's inquest was held Thursday morning, the verdict being that "Hicks came to his death at the hands of persons unknown to the jury."

Sheriff Chalmes Merritt of Chicot county told a Gazette reporter that he had just returned from a hunting trip, and that he knew nothing about the lynching. County Judge H. E. Cook said that he also had just returned from a hunting trip, but said that he had heard rumors of a negro having been shot to death.

Hicks had lived at Lake Village several years, and was well known. He is said to have signed his name to the letter to the young woman.

It is said this was the first lynching in Chicot county in many years.

LINCOLN. NEB.. STAR
NOVEMBER 27, 1921

"Robert Hicks, a negro, about twenty-five years old, was lynched Wednesday beside the public highway four miles southeast of Lake village (Arkansas) because of a note he wrote to a young white woman." Thus reads a dispatch from Little Rock. It little behooves America to criticise the atrocities perpetrated in other lands.

MOB MET NEGRO WHO SENT GIRL A NOTE

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Robert Hicks, Negro, Lynched Near Lake Village.

11/26/21

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25.—According to information received by the Arkansas Gazette here tonight, Robert Hicks, negro, about 25 years old, was lynched Wednesday beside the public highway four miles southeast of Lake Village because of a note he wrote to a young white woman.

According to the Gazette's information, an effort was made to suppress the news of the lynching, but following a coroner's inquest today the verdict was telephoned to Little Rock. This verdict held that the negro came to his death at the hands of a person unknown to the jury.

According to stories of the affair obtained later, the negro came to the girl's home Wednesday evening and asked if she had received his note. A band of men was waiting, seized the negro, took him about four miles from town and riddled his body with bullets. Officers were notified by telephone and the negro's body was found later.

Tonight County Judge Cook and Sheriff Merritt of Chicot County said they knew no details of the lynching, as they had just returned from a hunting trip, but the sheriff said he had heard rumors of a lynching since his return.

NEGRO WRITES NOTE; LYNCHING FOLLOWS

Montgomery Advertiser

11/26/21

(Associated Press.)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 25.—According to information received by the Arkansas Gazette here tonight, Robert Hicks, negro, was lynched Wednesday because of a note he wrote to a young white woman.

According to the Gazette's information, an effort was made to suppress the news of the lynching but following a coroner's inquest today the verdict was telephoned to Little Rock. This verdict held that the negro came to his death and the hands of party unknown to the jury.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
NOVEMBER 26, 1921

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Saturday.—According to information received by the Arkansas Gazette, Robert Hicks, a negro, about twenty-five years old, was lynched beside the public highway four miles southeast of Lake Village, because of a note he wrote to a young white woman.

COLUMBUS O. CITIZEN
DECEMBER 27, 1920

NEGRO LYNCHED BY SOUTHERN MOB

Special to The Citizen.

JONESBORO, ARK., Dec. 27.—Wade Thomas, negro, who shot and killed Elmer Ragland, a policeman, during a raid on a dice game here, was taken from the jail here last night by a mob of about 400 citizens and after being paraded thru the business streets of the town was hanged to a telegraph pole near the scene of his crime.

Lynching — 1921.
Cases of

683d

Arkansas.

BURNED AT STAKE IN ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS MOB TAKES PRISONER FROM OFFICERS

Guardian 1/29/21

Osceola, Ark., Jan. 26, 1921.—Henry Lowry, Colored, charged with the murder of C. T. Craig and his daughter at Nodene, Christmas day, was burned to death by a mob tonight on the Mississippi river levee near the Craig plantation

Lowry was taken across the river into Arkansas by the group of men, which earlier had taken him from the officers at Sardis, Miss. The negro was driven to Nodena, where the Craig plantation is located, according to information received here. The mob then took him to the levee near the scene of the crime and driving a stake into the ground, chained the negro and burned him to death. The mob then dispersed.

Lowry was being returned from Arkansas from El Paso, Tex., where he was captured last week.

Before lighting the fire beneath the negro, the mob reports received here said, held a long parley over whether he should be burned to death or hanged. The majority finally decided in favor of the burning.

Asked if he wanted anything before punishment was inflicted, the negro was said to have asked for food, which was brought to him, and requested to be allowed to bid farewell to his wife and children. They were summoned and then the negro, it is said, made a statement implicating two other negroes in the murders. Officers tonight were searching for these negroes.

Craig and Mrs. Williamson were shot to death when they attempted to quiet Lowry, who had created a disturbance on the Craig plantation. Hugh and Richard Craig, sons of the planter, also were wounded. Both have recovered.

Lowry in his statement is said to have declared he had been drinking at the time of the killings.

Special Prosecutor Wilkinson that he had seen members of the company casting lots prior to the lynching. He was immediately called before the jury.

Before the torch was applied Lowry is said to have confessed, implicating two other negroes. Officers tonight were searching for these negroes and their arrest is expected within a few hours.

Lowry was taken across the river into Arkansas at Richardson's Landing by the group of men which earlier had taken him from the officers at Sardis, Miss. The negro was driven to Nodena, where the Craig plantation is located, according to information received here. The mob took him to the levee near the scene of the crime and driving a stake into the ground, chained the negro and burned him to death. According to information here, the mob then dispersed.

Memphis, January 26.—Lowry who is accused of the killing of O. T. Craig, a planter, and Craig's daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson, who were shot to death at the Craig plantation home near Wilson, Ark., Christmas day, last, was taken from officers aboard a northbound Illinois Central train early today by a mob of between fifteen and twenty unmasked men at Sardis, Miss., who disappeared with the negro in a woods which skirts the town.

J. J. Greer and D. H. Dickson, Arkansas deputy sheriffs who had the negro in custody, arrived here this morning and reported the loss of their prisoner who they were conveying back to Arkansas from El Paso, Texas, where he was captured last week. Acting under orders of Governor McRae the deputies were endeavoring to reach the state penitentiary at Little Rock with the man.

Craig and his daughter were shot and killed and two sons of the planter, Hugh and Richard Craig, were wounded when they remonstrated with Lowry, a tenant farmer, for creating a disturbance on the Craig plantation.

After the killing Lowry escaped and eluded a posse of several hundred men who searched for him almost continuously for a week. He was located in El Paso through letters written to friends at Nodena, a village near the Craig plantation.

Three other negroes, arrested in connection with the killing, are being held at Blytheville.

Five Negroes Held.

Marion, Ark., January 26.—Five negroes have been placed in jail here charged with harboring a fugitive in connection with the escape of Henry Lowry, negro tenant farmer, who was lynched tonight near Nodena, Ark., at the time of the killing last month of O. T. Craig, Mississippi county planter, and his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson.

Lowry is said to have remained in the vicinity of the double killing several days, eluding a posse which searched for him almost continuously, and finally escaped from the state, making his way to El Paso, Texas, where he was captured last week.

The negroes held here are alleged to be members of the same fraternal organization of which Lowry was a member.

Two of the five, Morris Jenkins and his wife, were arraigned today and held under bonds of $5,000 each to await action of the grand jury at the February term of court. The others, Mott Orr, Walter Johnson and John Radditt, are to be arraigned tomorrow.

Little Rock, Ark., January 26.—Governor Thomas C. McRae tonight characterized the lynching of Henry Lowry, negro, at Nodena, Ark., as the most disreputable act ever committed in Arkansas, and declared that he would recommend to the legislature that any sheriff or officer who permits or does not prevent the lynching of a person within his jurisdiction be summarily removed from office.

NEGRO PROMISED PROTECTION THEN BURNED AT STAKE

Assured By Arkansas Governor He Would Be Safe, He Agreed To Return From Texas And Is Turned Over To Mob By Officials

St. Louis Argus 1/28/21

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 26.—Henry Lowry, a colored man, who it was claimed had murdered a white man and his daughter, was burned at the stake, on the Mississippi River levee at Osceola, Tuesday night. Lowry had been arrested in Texas for the murder and had agreed to return to Arkansas on condition that he be given the protection of the law. Governor McRae assured him he would be safe.

Turned Over By Officers.

The officers who had him in charge, brought him through three states and then deliberately turned him over to the mob for the heinous burning at the stake. There was absolutely no effort to prevent the mob from carrying out its plan.

Montgomery Advertiser 1/27/21

(Associated Press)

WILSON, ARK., Jan. 26.—Henry Lowry, negro, alleged slayer of O. T. Craig, Mississippi county planter, and Craig's daughter, Mrs. O. C. Williamson, who were shot to death at the Craig plantation home on Christmas day, was burned at the stake early tonight by a mob near Nodena, a short distance from the scene of the double killing.

Before the torch was applied Lowry is said to have confessed implicating two other negroes. Officers tonight were searching for these negroes and their arrest is expected within a few hours.

Lowry was brought across the Mississippi river into Arkansas by a group of men who earlier in the day had taken him from the officers at Sardis, Miss., who were bringing him from El Paso, Texas, where he was arrested last Friday. At Richardson's Landing the party was met by the mob, which had been awaiting their arrival during the afternoon.

It was planned to take the negro back to the Craig plantation near Nodena, but later it was decided to stop on the levee a mile from the Craig home, where, it was stated, Lowry was chained to a log. Asked if he wanted anything before punishment was inflicted the negro is said to have asked for food, which was brought him, and asked to be allowed to say good-bye to his wife and children. They were summoned.

He had, it is reported, refused to confess up to that time. Before he was put to death, however, he made a full confession, it is said, implicating two other negroes.

The body was burned to a crisp.

Reports received here are to the effect that parts of the mob had threatened to go to Marion and Blytheville to get other negroes who are being held on charges of aiding Lowry to escape.

CHARGE HARBORING FUGITIVE

(Associated Press)

MARION, ARK., Jan. 26.—Five negroes have been placed in jail here charged with harboring a fugitive in connection with the escape of Henry Lowry, negro tenant farmer, who was lynched tonight near Nodena, Ark., at the time of the killing last month of O. T. Craig, Mississippi county farmer and his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson.

Lowry is said to have remained in the vicinity of the double killing several days, eluding a posse which searched for him almost continuously, and finally escaped from the state, making his way to El Paso, Texas, where he was captured last week.

The negroes held here are alleged to be members of the same fratrnal organization of which Lowry was a member.

Two of the five, Morris Jenkins and his wife, were arraigned today, held under bonds of $5,000 each to await action of the grand jury at the February term of court. The others, Mott Orr, Walter Johnson and John Radditt, were to be arraigned tomorrow.

GOVERNOR MAKES COMMENT

(Associated Press)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 26.—Governor Thomas C. McRae tonight characterized the lynching of Henry Lowry, negro, at Nodena, Ark., as the most disreputable act ever committed in Arkansas and declared that he would recommend to the legislature that any sheriff or officer who permits or does not prevent the lynching of a person within his jurisdiction be summarily removed from office.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL CALL
JANUARY 27, 1921

New Lynchings Feared As Mob Follows Up Burning of Negro

By International News Service.

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Jan. 27.—Guard was continued today at the county jail here when rumors gained headway that the mob which last night burned to death Henry Lowry, for the murder of two persons Christmas day, was marching on the jail to lynch three alleged accomplices of the negro burned.

Reports last night were to the effect that the mob had split and that the two wings were moving, one on Blytheville and a second was proceeding to Marion, where five other negroes accused of having aided the black to escape at the time of the killing are incarcerated with similar charges.

Within view by torchlight of the home of O. T. Craig and his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williams, both of whom were murdered Christmas day, the self-confessed slayer of father and daughter was tied to a log on the crown of the Mississippi River levee and burned to a crisp.

Mob Burns Negro at Stake in Arkansas

N. Y. C. POST
JANUARY 27, 1921

Avengers of Double Murder Make 100-Mile Trip Across Three States

Rec

OSCEOLA, Ark., January 27.—Henry Lowry, negro, charged with the murder of C. T. Craig and his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson, at Nodena on Christmas Day, was burned to death by a mob last night on the Mississippi River levee near the Craig plantation.

Lowry was taken across the river into Arkansas by the group of men which earlier had taken him from the officers at Sardis, Miss. The negro was driven to Nodena, where the Craig plantation is located. The mob then took him to the levee near the scene of the crime and, driving a stake into the ground, chained the negro and burned him to death. The mob then dispersed.

The lynchers, in carrying out their plans, were forced to travel, by automobiles, a distance of about 100 miles, traversing parts of three States, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

Before lighting the fire beneath the negro, the mob, reports received here said, held a long parley over whether he should be burned to death or hanged. The majority finally decided in favor of burning.

Asked if he wanted anything before punishment was inflicted, the negro was said to have asked for food, which was brought to him, and requested to be allowed to bid farewell to his wife and children. They were summoned and then the negro, it is said, made a statement implicating two other negroes in the murders.

TENNESSEE NEGRO IS BURNED BY MOB

Constitution 1/27/21

Osceola, Ark., January 26.—Henry Lowry, negro charged with the murder of O. T. Craig and his daughter at Nodena, Christmas day, was burned to death by a mob shortly after 6 o'clock tonight, on the levee near the Craig plantation, according to a telephone message from Nodena.

Gasoline and Dry Leaves Used by Whites

Chicago Defender
2-5-21.

Nodena, Ark., Feb. 4.—Women, school children, ministers and members of the American Legion witnessed the brutal lynching of Henry Lowry here last week, who was practically roasted to death by over 500 white men, prominent and well known in business circles throughout Arkansas and Mississippi. Lowry was burned to death inch by inch. Not once did he beg for mercy. He was chained to a log and placed on top of a huge pile of dry leaves and cracker boxes. Gasoline was applied to his body and a torch lighted. As the flames ate away his abdomen a member of the

(over)

(From other side)

mob stepped forward and saturated Lowry's body with gasoline. When he burned too fast water was dashed on him.

See Clever Plot

Lowry was wanted in connection with the murder of O. T. Craig and his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson, both white. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the arrest of Lee Wilson, owner of the sawmill at Wilson, Ark., and relative of Craig. When Lowry was arrested in Texas, Wilson sent Deputy Sheriff Greer, a labor agent, and constable, and other officers employed by the mill to bring him back. Officials in Nashville at the governor's office think it was a pre-arranged affair to have Lowry brought by a certain route in order that the mob might get him. This was almost proven when authorities made an investigation of the route taken by the sheriffs. They made no resistance when the mob at Sardis, Miss., demanded the prisoner.

Act Like Cannibals

Police officers at Nodena are accused of taking part in the lynching. It is said that members of the mob, eager to mutilate Lowry, bit him in the side with their teeth and then cut the flesh out with pocket knives. Lowry's eyes were punched out by a schoolboy who begged to "take a shot at the nigger." When the fire was at low ebb boys were given pistols and shotguns and told to shoot at the ash piles where Lowry had been roasted.

Even after the flesh had dropped away from his legs and the flames were leaping toward his face, Lowry retained consciousness. Not once did he whimper or beg for mercy. Once or twice he attempted to pick up the hot ashes about him in his hands and thrust them in his mouth in order to hasten death. Each time the ashes were kicked out of his reach by a member of the mob.

Answered Questions

A big lyncher stood by the funeral pyre and propounded questions to Lowry as the flames leaped about him. After Lowry's legs had been reduced to the bones he continued to talk with his captors, answering all questions put to him. As the gasoline was poured over his chest, Lowry, who was a Mason, Knight of Pythias and Odd Fellow, hurled the distress signal. Before dying he said Morris Jenkins and J. T. Williams aided him in his escape. Williams, he said, fed him for two days in his cotton field as the mob hunted for him in the valley. Williams and Jenkins have been sent to Little Rock, it is said, to avert mob action.

Made Fatal Mistake

The lynching of Henry Lowry can be attributed directly to his anxiety to hear from his wife. A letter written to a lodge member at Turrell, Ark., resulted in his capture at El Paso, Texas, as he was preparing to cross the border into Mexico. Lowry directed the letter to Jenkins with the request that he go to the home of Williams, near Wilson, Ark., and learn the whereabouts of his wife. Jenkins, instead of doing as requested, wrote Williams and the letter was intercepted. Lowry's letter to Jenkins carried this postscript: "My mail comes to my home at 1201 E. Third street." This gave the El Paso police a straight route to his arrest.

Lynchers Celebrate

Although the men who lynched Lowry are well known here, nothing is being done to arrest them. A banquet has been planned, at which time souvenirs of the lynching will be exhibited.

RACE MAN'S BODY FOUND ON RAILROAD TRACK RIDDLED WITH BULLETS; FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED

Times Plain Dealer 3/11/21

Little Rock, Ark., March 10.—The body of Ward M. Miller, Negro, about 35 years old, riddled with bullets, was found on the Missouri Pacific Railroad track, between College Station and the Sweet Home depot, early today. Papers found on the body indicated that he was in the employ of the Cotton Belt as a brakeman.

Sheriff Walter Taylor's deputies are at work on the case.

TAKEN FROM JAIL, NEGRO IS HANGED BY ARKANSAS MOB

Constitution 3/16/21

Texarkana, Texas, March 15.—Brownie Tuttle, negro, charged with assault on an aged white woman near Hope, Ark., early today, was taken from the Hope city jail early tonight by a mob of about 300 persons and hanged at a spot about fifty feet from the jail.

MAN LYNCHED 3/16/21

Texarkana, March 15.—Brownie Tutt, charged with assault on an aged white woman near Hope, Ark., early today, was taken from the Hope City jail by a mob of about 300 persons and hanged at a spot about fifty feet from the jail.

Hope Lapses Into Usual Calm After Lynching Of Negro

Hanging of Black to Water Tower Quickly Follows Identification of Taxi Driver Who Assaulted White Woman.

Hope, March 16.—The town of Hope was in a state of calm today following the lynching at 7:30 last evening of Browning Tuggle, a Negro taxi driver, who was identified as the man who had criminally assaulted a white woman earlier in the day. No sooner had the crowd of men, estimated at between 200 and 300, taken the Negro from the jail, hanged him to the water tower tank and filled his body with bullets, than the streets began to assume their wonted quiet, and today such comment as was made on the occurrence was made quietly and in private. A coroner's inquest was being held this morning over the bullet-riddled body of the black, which was cut down last night.

It was a pair of faded brown overalls stained with blood found in the Negro's home that clinched his identification. The Negro was twice taken before the middle-aged woman, said to be from Morrilton, whom he had assaulted while she was at a point about two miles out from the city, on her way to the home of her daughter.

When taken before her he had changed his clothing, which made identification somewhat doubtful, but this was made positive when the pair faded brown overalls she had said he wore was found, bearing blood stains, in the Negro's home. To the last Tuggle, who was a taxi driver about 28 years old maintained his innocence. He had the reputation of being an impudent Negro, though never before involved in a serious crime. He was arrested about 10 o'clock in the morning and remained in custody of officers until taken from the jail.

The men who conducted the lynching broke the lock of the outer jail door with a sledge hammer and broke the lock on the door of the cell where the Negro was confined in the same manner. The water tank tower is but a few feet from the jail, just across an alley, in fact. The men had a rope with them and the hanging was conducted without ceremony and with no undue disorder. Firing began as soon as the Negro's body was hoisted above the heads of the crowd.

The woman who was assaulted had come to Hope the night before and stopped at a hotel. She had talked with Tuggle, who had proposed driving her to her daughter's home in his taxi, but she feared to make the trip with the Negro at night. The next morning he lay in wait for her and with a knife forced her to keep quiet while he dragged her into the woods beside the road. Another and older Negro who also was arrested was released.

NEGRO IS KILLED AS POSSE RAIDS ARMORED HOUSE

Constitution 3/23/21

Forrest City, Ark., March 22.—One negro was killed, a posseman was slightly wounded, sixteen negroes were arrested and a still and several jugs of "moonshine" liquor was seized by a sheriff's posse which late yesterday exchanged shots with the negroes who were found barricaded in a house at Kinzy, Ark., near here.

The posse was organized to rout the negroes after two white men had been fired on while passing in the roadway near the house.

More than a score of guns and pistols were found in the house occupied by the negroes.

ARKANSAS MOB LYNCHES NEGRO HELD IN JAIL

Constitution 3/23/21

Monticello, Ark., March 22.—Phil Slater, aged 50, a negro, who is said to have confessed that he assaulted a white woman near Wilmar last week, was taken from the jail here by a mob tonight and hanged to a telegraph pole, his body later being riddled with bullets.

The negro was arrested this morning at Wilmar and brought here where his victim this afternoon identified him as her assailant. Placing Slater in an automobile, Sheriff H. C. Burks and several deputies started for Pine Bluff with him. They were met en route by a mob and returned to Monticello in an effort to escape.

The mob, composed of about 1,000 citizens, principally from Wilmar, followed and stormed the jail, forcing the sheriff to surrender his prisoner. The Negro was swung from the telegraph cable for a moment then lowered and asked if he had a statement to make. He confessed the crime, but asked for a trial. The mob, however, hanged him to the cable and riddled his body with bullets.

ARKANSAS MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Atlanta Independent 3/24/21

Monticello, Ark., March 22.—Phil Slater, aged 50, a Negro, who is said to have confessed that he assaulted a white woman near Wilmar last week, was taken from the jail here by a mob tonight and hanged to a telegraph pole, his body later being riddled with bullets.

The Negro was arrested this morning at Wilmar and brought here where his victim this afternoon identified him as her assailant. Placing Slater in an automobile, Sheriff H. C. Burks and several deputies started for Pine Bluff with him. They were met en route by a mob and returned to Monticello in an effort to escape.

The mob, composed of about 1,000 citizens, principally from Wilmar, followed and stormed the jail, forcing the sheriff to surrender his prisoner. The Negro was swung from the telegraph cable for a moment then lowered and asked if he had a statement to make. He confessed the crime, but asked for a trial. The mob, however, hanged him to the cable and riddled his body with bullets.—Atlanta Constitution.

N. Y. C. MAIL
MARCH 23, 1921

ADMITTED GUILT, ASKED LYNCHERS FOR A TRIAL

Monticello, Ark., Today. — Phil Slater, a negro, fifty years old, who confessed that he had attacked a white woman near Wilmar last week, was taken from the jail here and lynched.

In making his confession he said: "I did it, but please give me a trial."

The mob hanged him to a telephone pole and riddled his body with bullets.

N. Y. C. POST
MARCH 23, 1921

Lynching in Arkansas

Negro Hanged and His Body Riddled With Bullets

MONTICELLO, Ark., March 23.—Phil Slater, a negro fifty years old, who confessed last night that he had attacked a white woman near Wilmar last week, was taken from the jail here and lynched. The mob hanged the negro to a telephone pole and riddled his body with bullets.

ALMOST ONE A DAY

Times Plain Dealer 4/2/21

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Wilburn, Ark., March 30.—On the suspicion that he was the man guilty of assaulting a white woman in this vicinity last Monday night, Phil Slater, a Negro, was taken from the jail by a mob and swung from a telephone cable and his body riddled with bullets.

MOB TAKES ACCUSED FROM OFFICERS

Guardian 1/29/21

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1921.—Henry Lowry, negro, charged with killing O. T. Craig, a planter, and Craig's daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson, at their home near Wilson, Ark., Christmas day, was taken from officers on a train at Sardis, Miss., early today by a mob and spirited away in an automobile.

He was being returned to Arkansaw from El Paso, Tex., where he was captured last week.

Lynching — 1921. Cases of.

683e

Florida

TAMPA FLA TIMES
FEBRUARY 12, 1921

OCALA MANHUNT PROVES FUTILE

Posses Are Still Out—Wauchula Negro Is Lynched.

Baffled in their search for the "strange" negro who attacked an 11-year-old white girl near Ocala, Thursday, posses scouring the countryside in that vicinity are redoubling their efforts, with hopes of soon overhauling the negro, since a 70-year-old white woman, widow of a Union veteran, was assaulted and robbed, Friday night.

Parties scouring the country have a full description of the negro, who was seen by a nephew of the victim, i[s] iss tated, but up to noon he had n[ot] been captured.

At Wauchula, Ben Campbell, negro, was taken from the city jail at midnight, by a mob of nearly three hundred men, and was hanged to a telephone pole and his body riddled with bullets.

The lynching followed identification of Campbell by a young white girl at Zolfo, who had been attacked by the negro, but managed to break away from him and escape.

The girl's brother, in an automobile, intercepted the train on which Campbell attempted to flee from the town, but took his prisoner to the jail where Campbell was held for identification by the girl.

The midnight lynching followed.

Zolfo men and local men seized the brute and proceeded towards the river bridge on the Wauchula Avon Park road, where he was hung to the arm of a telephone pole and riddled with bullets. Nothing was known about the negro for he had worked at a tie camp near Zolfo for only a short time. He claimed to be married, his wife and three children living at Plant City. It seems that authorities cannot identify any one who took part in the lynching.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
FEBRUARY 12, 1921

A Florida Negro Lynched by Mob.

WAUCHULA, FLA., Feb. 11.—The lynching here last night of Len Campbell, a negro, was reported today. He was taken from the city jail by a mob, hanged to a telephone pole and his body riddled with bullets. He was accused of attempting to attack a white woman.

ANOTHER FLA. LYNCHING

Guardian 2/19/21

Wauchula, Fla., Feb. 12, 1921.—The lynching here last night of Ben Campbell, a negro, was reported today. He was taken from the city jail by a mob, hanged to a telephone pole and his body riddled with bullets. He was accused of attempting to attack a white woman.

FLORIDA LYNCHING LOOKS LIKE A MOVIE REHEARSAL

Chicago Whip 2/19/21

WAUCHULA, Fla., Feb. 16.—Moving picture producers would pay big money for film thrillers which could compare with the latest antics of Southern white beasts in this city.

After being accused by a white girl in Zolfo, a small town near here, Ben Campbell boarded a passing train and fled to this city. At the same time whites from Zolfo, 200 strong, chartered automobiles and raced through the country in a mad effort to intercept the fleeing man. Reaching here a few minutes before his pursuers. Campbell fled to the city jail for refuge. Undaunted, the mob broke the jail, hanged Campbell to a telephone post, and riddled his body with bullets.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 12, 1921

Negro Lynched in Florida

WAUCHULA, Fla., Feb. 11.—The lynching here last night of Ben Campbell, a negro, was reported to-day. He was taken from the city jail by a mob, hanged to a telephone pole and his body riddled with bullets. He was accused of attempting to attack a white woman.

NEGRO RIDDLED BY FLORIDA MOB

Tribune Plaine Dealer 2/19/21

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Wauchula, Fla., Feb. 11.—Ben Campbell, a Negro, was taken from the city jail here at midnight last night by a mob of between 200 and 300 men, hanged from a telephone pole and his body riddled with bullets.

The Negro was charged with attacking a white woman.

Ocala, Fla., Feb. 11.—While Posses were searching this and adjoining counties for an unidentified Negro who attempted to attack a small white girl yesterday, a white woma of 70 was attacked and then robbe near here late today by a Negro.

Search for the man guilty of ye terday's crime has proved fruitles but the perpetrator of the attack t day was seen by his victim's nephew, who described him to searchers.

TAKEN FROM JAIL, NEGRO IS HANGED BY FLORIDA MOB

Constitution 2/13/21

Ocala, Fla., February 12.—A mob broke into the county jail here early tonight and seized a negro who had been arrested earlier in the afternoon on the charge of assaulting an aged white woman yesterday, and taking him to the place where the crime was committed, hanged him.

The negro had been arrested and taken to jail and the victim of the attack had been brought here to identify him. As the doors were opened to admit her the mob surged forward, overpowered the officers and seized the negro. He was taken to the woman's home and she was brought there and identified as her assailant. The mob then took him a little way from the house and hanged him.

It is said the negro confessed after being identified by the woman.

Florida Jail Is Raided; Negro Is Seized; Lynched

Montgomery Advertiser 2/13/21

Ocala Scene of Daring Action. Negro Was Held on Charge of Attacking a White Woman; Confessed Crime

(Associated Press)

OCALA, FLA., Feb. 12—A mob broke into the county jail here early tonight and seized a negro who had been arrested earlier in the afternoon on the charge of assaulting an aged white woman yesterday, and taking him to the place where the crime was committed, hanged him.

The negro had been arrested and taken to the jail and the victim of the attack had been brought there is identify him. As the doors were opened to admit her the mob surged forward, overpowered the officers and seized the negro. He was taken to the woman's home and she was brought there and identified him as her assailant. The mob then took him a little way from the house and hanged him.

It is said the negro confessed after being identified by the woman.

The negro who was lynched was Elijah Jones, alias Will Call,. it was learned later and it was said he had just escaped from the state penitentiary when he committed the crime.

Jones is also said to have confessed that he was the negro who made an attack on an eleven year old white girl at her home in the country near here Thursday afternoon. Posses sought him throughout Thursday night and yesterday and thought they had him surrounded in a swamp near Summerfield at the very time that a dozen miles away he was attacking the 70 year old woman.

N. Y. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 13, 1921

Florida Mob Hangs Negro

OCALA, Fla., Feb. 12.—A mob broke into the county jail here to-night and, seizing a negro who had been arrested on a charge of assaulting an aged white woman, took him to the scene of the alleged crime and hanged him. Before being strung up he was identified by the woman as her assailant.

N. Y. C. WORLD
FEBRUARY 13, 1921

FLORIDA MOB HANGS NEGRO.

Victim Identified by Aged Woman as Her Assailant.

OCALA, Fla., Feb. 12.—A mob broke into the county jail here to-night and took a negro who had been arrested on a charge of assaulting an aged white woman to the scene of the alleged crime and hanged him.

The lynching party first took the man to be identified by the woman as her assailant.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 13, 1921

Florida Mob Lynches Negro Who Hit Woman

OCALA, Fla., Sunday.—A mob broke into the county jail here last night and, seizing a negro, who had been arrested on a charge of attacking an aged white woman, took him to the scene of the alleged crime and hanged him.

Before being strung up he was identified by the woman.

N. Y. C. AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 13, 1921

Florida Negro Lynched; Woman Identifies Him

OCALA, Fla., Feb. 12.—A mob broke into the County Jail here to-night, seized a negro charged with attacking an aged white woman, took him to the scene of the alleged crime and hanged him.

Before being strung up he was identified by the woman as her assailant.

Journal 2/14/21

MAN LYNCHED

Tampa, Fla., March 14.—William Bowles was lynched by a mob near Eagle Lake, in Polk county, after two deputy sheriffs had arrested the man for making improper remarks to a young white woman.

N. Y. C. POST
MARCH 15, 1921

Another Negro Lynched

TAMPA, Fla., March 15.—William Bowles, a negro, was lynched near Eagle Lake, Polk County, soon after two deputy sheriffs had arrested him yesterday on a charge of making improper remarks to a young white woman.

N Y C AMERICAN
MARCH 15, 1921

Florida Mob Lynches Negro Who Insulted Girl

TAMPA, Fla., March 14.—William Bowles, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Eagle Lake, in Polk County, late to-day. He had been arrested on a charge of making improper remarks to a young white woman.

As the officers were taking the negro to the County jail at Bartow they were overpowered. The negro was hanged to a tree near the roadside.

Atlanta Negro shot. Constitution

Quitman, Ga., October 2.—[illegible] Newsome, a negro, was taken from the H. A. Wood farm, near Pinetta, Fla., late today and shot to death as he was either turned loose or escaped from the car. He was accused of insulting a white girl.

N Y C CALL
MARCH 16, 1921

Florida Citizens Seize Negro From Sheriffs And Then Lynch Him

TAMPA, Fla., March 15.—William Bowles, a young Negro, was taken over from two sheriffs who had arrested him today on the charge of addressing improper remarks to a white girl, by white citizens of Eagle Rock, near here, and promptly lynched.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY FLORIDA MOB

Constitution 3/15/21

Man Had Been Arrested for Making Improper Remarks to Young White Woman.

Tampa, Fla., March 14.—William Bowles, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Eagle Lake, in Polk county, this afternoon, after two deputy sheriffs had arrested the black for making improper remarks to a young white woman. As the officers were taking the negro to the county jail at Bartow, they were held up by a mob of armed men, overpowered and the negro taken from them. The black was hanged to a tree near the raodside.

LOUISVILLE KY POST
MARCH 15, 1921

Lynch Negro Who Spoke Improperly to White Girl

TAMPA, Fla., March 15.—William Bowles, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Eagle Lake, in Polk county, after two deputy sheriffs had arrested him on a charge of making improper remarks to a young white woman. As the officers were taking the negro to the county jail at Bartow, they were held up by a mob of armed men, overpowered and the negro taken from them. He was hanged to a tree near the roadside.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
MARCH 21, 1921

In Florida a negro was lynched for having made improper remarks, or at least upon the allegation that he had made improper remarks. The officers were "overpowered," and uninjured, like Jailer EDGER of Woodford County. There were no signs of a terrific struggle between mob leaders and peace officers.

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
MARCH 15, 1921

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Man Hanged in Florida Monday for Making Improper Remarks.

Tampa, Fla., March 15.—William Bowles, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Eagle Lake in Polk county, late Monday, after two deputy sheriffs who had arrested the black for making improper remarks to a young white woman. The officers were taking the negro to the county jail at Bartow and were held up by a mob of armed men, overpowered and the negro taken from them.

The black was hanged to a tree near the roadside.

DE LAND FLA VOLUSIA CO RE
MARCH 18, 1921

Mob Lynches Negro in Polk County.

William Bowles, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Eagle Lake, in Polk County, Monday afternoon, after two deputy sheriffs had arrested the black for making improper remarks to a young white woman.

As the officers were taking the negro to the county jail, at Bartow they were held up by a mob of armed men, overpowered and the negro taken from them. The black was hanged to a tree near the roadside.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY FLORIDA MOB

Constitution 5/10/21

Stoke, Fla., May 9.—Sam Ballinger, negro, who several weeks ago shot and killed Deputy Sheriff R. D. Bennett, near Lawley, was taken from the Bradford county jail here shortly after midnight and lynched.

A number of men appeared at the jail and at the point of a pistol forced jailer William Baisden to give up the keys. Ballinger was placed in an automobile, taken to his nome near Lawley where Bennett was shot and hanged to a tree. The body then was riddled with bullets.

Bennett had been summoned to Ballinger's home to arrest Chadwick Ballinger, son of Sam. The elder negro opened fire in the darkness and mortally wounded Bennett and his son, Bennett dying of his wounds several days later. Chadwick Ballinger died a few hours after being shot.

Sam Ballinger was removed to Jacksonville for safekeeping but was returned here Saturday for trial.

So quietly did the men go about their work that only the sheriff and jailer knew of the affair until daylight.

"BEST" CITIZENS LYNCH MAN WHO SHOT SHERIFF

Starks, Fla., June 3.—Sam Ballinger has been lynched. Some time ago Deputy Sheriff R. D. Bennett went in the night to Ballinger's home to arrest his son, Chadwick. The father hearing the noise, came to the door of his house and sought to discover the cause of it. When no voice replied to him, he sought his gun and fired into the darkness. At the time he wounded both Bennett and his son, who appears to have been in hiding. Both died later.

Ballinger was removed at first to Jacksonville for safekeeping. At the time he was lynched he had been returned to the Bradford county jail for trial. A number of men appeared at the jail and at the point of a pistol forced Jailor William Baisden to give up the keys. They they found the prisoner and took him to the spot where Bennett had been shot. There they hung him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets. No one has been arrested in connection with the affair. It was all done so quietly that only the sheriff and jailer knew about it until daylight.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
MAY 9, 1921

LYNCH NEGRO WHO SLEW FLORIDA DEPUTY SHERIFF

STARKE, Fla., May 9.—Sam Ballinger, Negro, who recently shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Bennett, was taken from the Bradford County jail here last night and lynched. The mob worked so quietly that the lynching was not discovered until morning when the body was found hanging to a tree.

Bennett wa summoned to Ballinger's home to arrfest Chadwick Ballinger, son of sam. The elder Negro opened fire in the darkness and mortally wounded Bennett and the son, both dying later.

Negro Lynched For Shooting Deputy Sheriff Who Invaded His Home In The Night

Baltimore Herland 4/11/21

Starke, Fla., May 9.—Samuel Ballinger, Negro, who several weeks ago shot and killed Deputy Sheriff H. D. Bennett near Lawley, was taken from the Bradford county jail here last night and lynched. The mob worked so quietly that the lynching was not discovered until morning, when the body was found hanging to a tree.

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Circuit Judge Long today ordered all county authorities to make a thorough investigation of the lynching of Ballinger, with a view to bringing members of the mob to trial. He announced that the Governor would be requested to offer a reward for the arrest of those who participated.

Go to Church Sunday, Then Stage Lynching

Chicago Tribune 4/14/21

Starke, Fla., May 14.—Immediately following the benediction at a local white church here Sunday night, most of the congregation repaired to the Bradford county jail, which they broke into, and, taking Samuel Ballinger, charged with murder, lynched him.

Guard of Marines At Jail Withdrawn; Lynching Follows

Key West, Fla., December 26.—Manuel Head, owner of a coffee shop who, after he had been beaten by a band of masked men, yesterday shot and killed William H. Decker, a prominent Key West resident, was taken from the county jail by a mob early today and lynched. He was shot twice before being removed from the jail, then placed in an automobile and taken out on a county road near Old Fort Martelle and strung to a telephone pole where he was riddled with bullets.

Barricaded in the cupola of a house, Head last night stood off an armed mob until captured by the authorities and taken to the county jail. Marines from the navy yard stood guard outside the jail until the mob had disbanded. But at 2 a. m., when the marines were relieved by deputies, the mob gathered again and demanded the prisoner of Sheriff Curry. When the latter opened the door in reply to demands for a conference, a dozen armed men forced their way in, overpowered the jailer, and seized the key to Head's cell.

Slayer Captured After Battle With Policemen

Associated Press Report

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 25.—Manuel Head, coffee shop owner, who shot and killed William H. Decker, prominent Key West citizen, Sunday morning was captured later only after a battle with the police which he waged from a cupola above a residence a short distance from the place where Decker was shot.

The shooting took place near the Cuba club house, while the two were out driving and soon after the police were notified an angry crowd was on the trail of Head, who had run to a residence in Whitehead street and climbed to the cupola above the second story. He commenced firing, it was said by the police, one bullet grazing the car of Captain Rocker, in charge of the night police. The fire was returned and the cupola riddled with bullets. Head finally surrendered to a deputy sheriff and was escorted to jail by a detachment of marines, who were placed on guard around the prison as a precautionary measure.

The shooting, it was said, was an outgrowth of the whipping of Head by a masked band last Friday night when Head was said to have torn the masks from three of his assailants and vowed vengeance.

Manuel Head Taken From Jail By Mob After Surrendering To Sheriff on Murder Charge

Montgomery Ala Advertiser 12/27/21

(Associated Press)

EST, FLA., Dec. 26.—Manowner of a coffee shop, er he had been beaten by a of masked men yesterday shot killed William H. Decker, a minent Key West resident, was ken from the county jail by a mob early today and lynched. He was shot twice before being removed from the jail, then placed in an automobile and taken out on a country road near Old Fort Martello and strung to a telephone pole, where he was riddled with bullets.

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Man Who Shoots One Of Mob Is Lynched

Houston Post 12/27/21

Associated Press Report

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 26.—Manuel Head, owner of a coffee shop, who after he had been beaten by a band of masked men, Sunday shot and killed W. H. Decker, a prominent Key West resident, was taken from the county jail by a mob early Monday and lynched. He was shot twice before being removed from the jail, then placed in an automobile and taken out on a country road near Old Fort Martello and strung to a telephone pole and riddled with bullets.

Lynching — 1921.
Cases of.

683c.

THE MOB KEEPS BUSY.

Atlanta Independent
1/27/21

Doubting the accuracy of the report of the department of research and investigation at Tuskegee Institute on mob violence last year, the Independent has decided for the year 1921 that it would complie its own figures and publish a monthly record of mob violence in this country. In accordance with that decision, we are reporting for the first twenty-five days of the new year six persons put to death by mob violence in this country and the race to which the victims belong as follows:

January 1, Jim Rowland, colored, Georgia; cause, shooting a white man.

January 2, Robert Lewis, colored, Mississippi; cause, shooting a white man.

January 8, Sam Williams, colored, Georgia; no cause assigned.

January 13, William Beard, white, Alabama; cause, killing a guardsman.

January 24, Alfred Williams and Plummer Bulloch, colored, North Carolina; cause, participating in a riot.

It seems that "Judge Lynch" is busier than the judges of our legally constituted courts.

Atlanta Independent 3/12

A LIST OF LYNCHINGS THAT TOOK PLACE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

February 2, George Werner, colored, Louisiana; cause, shooting a white man.

February 6, unknown white man, Louisiana.

February 12, Elijah Jones, colored, Florida; cause, attacking an aged white woman.

February 16, John Eberhardt, colored, burned at the stake, Georgia; cause, killing a white woman.

24 LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR

Afro-American
Baltimore 4/1/21

Record of the American Congo:—

Previously reported, 17.

1. Adolphus Ross, Water Valley, Miss., who was charged with attacking aged white woman. Body riddled with bullets.

2. Elijah Jones, Florida, attacking an aged white woman.

3. Brownie Tuttle, Texas, assaulting an aged white woman.

4. Arthur Jennings, Hattiesburg, Miss., killing Negro woman.

5. Unidentified Negro, Forest City, Ark., a fight with white men.

6. Phil Slater, Monticello, Ark., attacking a white woman.

7. Unidentified Negro, Pensacola, Fla., shot a sheriff.

SOUTH LYNCHES THREE IN SPACE OF WEEK

Chicago Defender
4/2/21

Hope, Ark., March 18.—The South added another victim to its weekly list when it hanged Browning Tuggles, 28 years old. The other acts of outrage heaped upon our Race was the lynching of William Bowles on Monday near Eagle Lake, Polk county, Florida, when two sheriffs turned him over to a mob following his arrest for walking too close to a white woman. On Sunday Richard James was taken from a jailer at Woodford by fifty men, beaten over the head and thrown into an auto and later hanged to a tree.

The only effort to combat with this evil was made Monday by Governor E. P. Morrow of Kentucky when he removed Jailer Edgers from office and offered a reward of $500 for each member of the mob arrested. James had been remanded to jail following the disagreement of a jury. He was on trial for the murder of two white men.

Lynching—1921
Cases of

683A

Georgia

Y C AMERICAN
JANUARY 3, 1921

Negro, Trailed as White Man's Assailant, Killed

CAMILLA, Ga., Jan. 2.—Jim Roland, a negro, was shot to death last night by farmers of Mitchell, Decatur and Grady counties, who were hunting him in the shooting Saturday of Jason Harrell, white farmer. Harrell is in a critical condition.

No fear of further race trouble is reported.

Negro Lynched for Shooting White Man

Jim Roland Fatally Wounds Grady County Farmer

RUN DOWN BY ORDERLY MOB

Body Found By Sheriffs On Grady-Mitchell Line

Cairo, Ga., Jan. 2.—Jim Roland, colored, who shot and probably fatally wounded Jason L. Harrell, a well-known white farmer of Grady county Saturday afternoon, was this morning at 2 o'clock caught by a mob over in Mitchell county and lnched.

The shooting yesterday afternoon occured almost exactly on the Grady-Mitchell county line, and when Mr. Harrell fell after being shot through the stomach and his hip broken, his body was said to be partially in both counties, though more in Grady than in Mitchell.

Late this afternoon Harrell is said by doctors to be at the point of death.

All is absolutely quiet today and there are no indications whatsoever of further trouble.

Roland, according to belief, is a fugutive from justice, though he owns a 200-acre farm just over the line in Mitchell county and though he has been living in this section for many years. It is said that he has stated that he knows nothing of his parents and that he came to this section with a party of Gypsies. He is an independent farmer and has been known as an honest, thrifty, hard-working Negro. With all this, though, it is said that he never mixed with others of his race to a great extent and has never had a great liking for white people. The belief that he is a fugitive has been denied by some, though it was regarded as strange that he knew nothing of his early life. He was about forty years old. It is said that an inquest was held this morning and that he came to is death by pistol and gun shot wounds by parties unknown.

The remarkable thing in connection with the lynching is that the mob went about its business in an extremely orderly and business-like way. No racial feeling was stirred at all and the mob was entirely courteous to the two Negroes who were eyewitnesses to the shooting and to all others. It is said that the mob was sober and acted with precision. The Negroes gave the mob the information as best they could, it is said, and there was not at any time a cause for general alarm.

Over in Thomas county Jan. 2, 1921 a Negro by the name of Roland was lynched for shooting, not killing a white man.

It is said that the lynching was done by an orderly mob and that the Negro was a fugitive from justice. At the same time it is said that the Negro owned two hundred acres of farm land and for upward of twenty years had been a good citizen and a better farmer.

We cannot harmonize with reason the interpretation placed upon this citizen of that particular community because we cannot conceive of what kind of a mob an orderly mob is.

We cannot comprehend just how the idea of Roland being a fugitive from justice creeps in when for twenty years he has pursued an even occupation, eccumulating as the result lands aggregating 200 acres and standing heretofore in the community as a peaceful and lawabiding citizen.

We are sorry that Georgia should stain her record on the very opening of the New Year by adding lynching No. 1 to her record. We deplore the cause, if any, that led up to the crime and we would advise that all citizens of Georgia unite in an effort to give the state a better record in 1921 than she registered in the year 1920.

MYSTERIOUS LYNCHING UNDER INVESTIGATION

Talbotton, Ga., January 7.—Authorities of Talbot county today continued their investigation of the mysterious lynching of Sam Williams, negro, who was tied to a tree on the Woodland-Thomaston road last night, and riddled with bullets. The negro had recently moved from Talbotton to Meriwether county.

No one was able today to say what caused the lynching.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
JANUARY 7, 1921

GEORGIA NEGRO LYNCHED.

TALBOTTON, Ga., Jan. 7.—The body of Sam Williams, a Negro, tied to a tree, and bearing a number of gunshot wounds, was found near here. County officers have been unable to ascertain the motive for the lynching.

Killed Assailant, Is Lynched

2/3/21

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Camillia, Ga., Feb. 1.—Jim Roland was lynched near here recently after shooting Jason I. Harvel, a well to do white farmer, who had held a pistol on him and ordered him to dance. The daily Herald of Albany, Ga., is authority for the above reason for the brutal lynching which shocked Mitchell and Decatur counties.

Roland and Harvel were part of a group standing in front of a county store when Harvel ordered the Colored man to dance for the amusement of himself and friends. Roland took the white man's pistol from him and in the struggle shot him.

Roland owned a two hundred acre farm in Mitchell county, was independent and had known as a thrifty hard working man. He never mixed much with others of his race however, and never had a great liking for white people. After the shooting Sheriffs Perkins of Grady county and Crow of Mitchell county began to search the district with posses, but a mob found the fugitive first and riddled him with pistol and gunshot bullets. At last report, everything was peaceful and serene here.

Negro Burned at Stake by Mob of Georgia People

Charged With Murder of Farmer's Wife, Negro Taken From Athens Jail by Oconee People and Killed.

2/17/21
Montgomery Advertiser

ATHENS, GA., Feb. 16—John Lee Eberhardt, a young negro arrested today as the murderer of Mrs. Walter E. Lee, wife of an Oconee county farmer, was taken from jail here tonight by a mob estimated at 3,000 persons and burned to death near the scene of the crime.

The woman was found shot to death this morning near her home and search was begun for Eberhardt, who was suspected. When he applied for work about noon at a fraternity house here, the negro janitor recognized him and knowing he was sought, informed the police.

Word of the negro's arrest spread over into Oconee county and during the afternoon crowds began to gather in Athens but in orderly fashion. Sheriff Walter Jackson ordered his deputies on duty to protect the jail, which is on the top floor of the Clark county court house.

The crowd suddenly gathered around the court hose late tonight, battered down the doors and broke in windows in order to get into the court house and resisting the efforts of the sheriff and his deputies climbed the stairway to the jail. With a blow torch members of the mob burned their way into the cell and seized the negro. The mob was described later as the most determined and most orderly ever recorded in this section of the state. No shots were fired.

Eberhardt who maintained his innocence to the last, was rushed from the jail and over into Oconee county where he was burned at the stake just across the road from where Mrs. Lee was found dead this morning. She had been shot twice.

Local citizens asserted the mob was composed of persons from Oconee and possibly other adjoining counties. Burden died late tonight.

MOB RAIDS JAIL AND BURNS NEGRO AT CRIME SCENE

Mob of Over 3,000 Men Wrest Prisoner From Officers at the Athens Courthouse.

FARMER'S WIFE SLAIN FLEEING FROM NEGRO

John Eberhardt, Accused of Crime, Is Taken by Automobile to Scene of Murder in Oconee.

Constitution 2/17/21

Athens, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—Chained to a tree, with blazing piles of wood heaped high about him, as a crowd of more than 3,000 people surged around, John Lee Eberhardt, a negro, late tonight was burned to death within a few feet of the scene of the murder of Mrs. Walter E. Lee, in Oconee county, where he had been carried by auto.

The negro was taken by the mob from the jail at the top of the Athens courthouse, where he was held in connection with the death of Mrs. Lee, who was shot and killed at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. He was seized by men who burned their way into his cell with blow torches, after swarming up the steps and ascending in the elevator, despite resistance by officers. They entered the courthouse by smashing plate-glass windows and forcing the doors. Eberhardt was arrested in Athens, where he had gone after the killing of Mrs. Lee.

Killed by Shotgun.

Mrs. Lee, wife of Walter E. Lee, an Oconee county farmer, was killed with a double-barreled shotgun. Both loads entered her back and head. Besides her husband, she leaves one child, a boy 18 months old.

Shortly after breakfast-time Mrs. Lee left her house on the Watkinsville road, for the barn, where she intended to feed and milk the cows. The negro, who was evidently hidden in the barn approached her as she entered the building. The negro then leveled the shotgun, and fired both barrels in quick

(From Other Side)

succession into her back and head. Mrs. Lee was instantly killed.

Two Oconee county negroes, Elmer Patman and John Lumpkin, who were passing the house with a load of farm produce, heard the firing of the shots and halted their wagon. The negroes rushed to the scene of the crime, but the slayer made good his escape before he could be stopped.

The two negroes reported the killing to neighbors nearby, and Sheriff Maxey, of Oconee county, was at once informed of the occurrence. With Sheriff Maxey, Sheriff Jackson, of Clarke county, hastily organized their deputies and bailiffs and rushed to the scene of the killing.

News of Deed Spreads.

News of the deed spread rapidly and hundreds of citizens from Clarke and Oconee counties joined the officers in search of the murderer. With Sheriff Maxey, of Oconee county, was Deputy Sheriff E. Robinson and Bailiff F. W. Fambro. Sheriff Jackson, of Clarke county, had with him County Officer Alex Say, Bailiff R. F. Wood and Detectives Moore and Hart, of the city police department, and Special Officer Harvey Seagraves.

The negro, Eberhardt, was suspected of the crime. He was immediately sought by the officers, but when they arrived at his home it was found locked, whereupon the officers continued their search.

It was learned by the officers that Eberhardt would in all probability come to Athens and Chief Beusse, of the city police, was notified to have his officers keep a watch for him. Shortly afterwards Deputy Sheriff Robinson, accompanied by Eberhardt's father, came to Athens, and, knowing that Eberhardt had a negro friend who worked at the Lamba Chi Alpha chapter house and made inquiries for Eberhardt. Up to that hour the negro had not put in appearance. Shortly after the departure of the officers at about 2 o'clock, the young men at the chapter house called police headquarters and notified the local officers that Eberhardt was there. Officers R. K. Wier and W. J. Brittain responded to the call, arrested the negro and turned him over to Sheriff Jackson.

Gun Was Stolen.

The gun which was in Eberhardt's possession belonged to Mr. Lee. It was stolen from his home last Saturday afternoon while the family were in Athens. The footprints made around the house last Saturday fitted the shoes worn by Eberhart when the crime was committed.

Eberhardt is well known as a criminal character to the officers of Clarke county. A few years ago while incarcerated in the jail here he overpowered Officer D. J. Cook, taking from him his pistol and keys to the jail and made his escape. Afterwards he was rearrested. That Eberhardt has confessed to the crime there is no doubt. It is understood on the best of authority that the negro made a clean-cut confession to Sheriff Jackson.

Late this afternoon and early this evening, hundreds of people from Oconee, Oglethorpe, Jackson and Clarke counties arrived in Athens.

Great Mob Gathers

More than three thousand people gathered around the court house and jail in Athens determined to wrest from the keeping of Sheriff Jackson the negro who murdered Mrs. Walter E. Lee, near here this morning.

The crowd forced its way into the court house by breaking through plate glass windows and doors, and from the lobby of the court house forced its way to the elevator and by this route to the top story, where the jail is located. Here the men burned and hammered their way into the cell in which Eberhart was confined. The crowd chained and dragged the negro from the jail to the first floor of the building and departed by the back door. Placing the negro in an automobile the mob hurriedly left for the scene of the crime.

The Lees live about five miles from Athens in Oconee county, on the Watkinsville road. Here the crowd, estimated at three thousand, stopped, and for more than an hour organization was carefully perfected. The negro was chained to a tree, and wood and kindling piled around him. Before the torch was applied he was asked if he had anything to say and was told that he would not be harmed until he had been given a full opportunity of confessing to the crime. The negro denied his guilt.

The torch was applied and as the flames began to leap high in the air the leaders of the crowd in charge of the work asked him time and again for a statement as to his guilt, and each time his reply was that he was innocent. The torch was applied about 9:30 o'clock and shortly after the flames had enveloped his body. The crowd then slowly and quietly disappeared.

Negro Is Blamed For Woman's Death By Coroner's Jury

Constitution 2/18/21

Athens, Ga., February 17.—Responsibility for the death of Mrs. Walter E. Lee, who was shot to death Wednesday, was placed by a coroner's jury today on John Lee Eberhardt the negro burned at the stake last night by a mob. All of the other negro suspects were ordered freed.

The Oconee county grand jury will investigate the lynching it was stated officially tonight.

No inquest was held upon the body of Mrs. Lee. Testimony pointing toward the negroe's guilt of the murder was elicited through questioning of witnesses at the inquest upon the negroe's body, with a view to bringing out the cause of the lynching. Leaders of the mob at whose hands he met death are unknown. The inquest was held at the scene of the lynching.

Mrs. Lee was buried near her home Thursday afternoon. Besides her husband, she is survived by an 18-months-old boy.

Kills Betrayer to Avenge Mate's Death

Chicago Defender 3/19/21

Statesboro, Ga., March 18.—Because he betrayed a member of his Race and notified a howling mob where Phillip Gathers was hiding, Buck Stevens, styled here as Judas, was shot to death by Henry Ellis, a personal friend of Gathers. Ellis, before killing Stevens, developed a friendship with the latter and invited him to a supper. Stevens, it is said, told how he had served his "good white folks," as he described them, and declared that he expected a reward for betraying Gathers.

Gathers was burned to death by the mob. He was accused of "brushing against a white woman." It is said that he had successfully eluded the mob and would have escaped death had he not appealed to Stevens for aid. Stevens told him to hide in a barn an he would feed him. Instead he led the mob to Gathers' hiding place.

After paying for a supper for Stevens and permiting him to enjoy himself, Ellis ordered the betrayer to accompany him. When a short distance from others at the party he said: "You turned Gathers up, now I'm going to turn your toes up." He shot Stevens in the head first, knocking him down, then placed the muzzle of his gun to his stomach and fired. Ellis made good his escape.

Hearald-Commonwealt 3/16/21

Negro Killer Escapes After Shooting Two Whites—Is Still At Large

Newton, Ga., March 5.—Will Anderson, colored, was shot and killed Friday afternoon in Baker county by a crowd of men who were searching for Zema Anthony, coolred, who last Wednesday fatally shot Deputy Sheriff Oscar McDonald and on Thursday shot Peter Watson, a white farmer, probably fatally.

According to reports received here Anderson who lives in the Seventh District appeared carrying a rifle and shotgun and was told to go home with his guns. After he returned home several white men took him back to the Twelfth District in a car to explain his actions, they said. It was said he was a relative of Zem Anthony and was accused of carrying the weapons to assist the latter to escape.

When the car approached one of the posses it is said, Anderson jumped out and ran but was shot down by members of the posses who said they thought he was Anthony.

Posses have searched since Thursday night for Anthony but no trace of him has been found.

Reports from Bainbridge where Deputy Sheriff McDonald died yesterday are to the effect that Peter Watson is not expected to live.

N. Y. C. GLOBE APRIL 28, 1921

TRIPLE LYNCHING IN GEORGIA INVESTIGATED

Mob Kills Negroes Suspected of Aiding Slayer of Two to Escape.

ATLANTA, April 28.—Investigation, at Governor Dorsey's direction, was continued to-day of the killing of three Negroes in southwestern Georgia, following the slayings of a constable and another white man by a Negro who got away. The slain Negroes were said to have been accused by members of the mob of having aided in the flight of the fugitive, but details and even the name of the county were withheld at the capitol.

First reports came to Governor Dorsey in an appeal from a Negro, who said he had fled from the county, and confirmation of the slaying, including the drowning of an old Negro woman, was furnished in a letter from the sheriff, made public last night, in which he said conditions had been "very bad," but were improving under the efforts of himself and sheriffs of three nearby counties.

NEGRO IS KILLED WHO SHOT DEPUTY

Constitution 5/15/21

Slayer of Coweta Officer Meets Death in Swamp, Resisting Posse From Five Counties.

Senoia, Ga., May 14.—(Special)—Ralsia Ross, the negro who on Wednesday shot and mortally wounded Deputy Sheriff J. A. Kempson, of Coweta county, on Saturday afternoon met death at the hands of members of a posse of between four and six hundred citizens of Coweta, Meriwether, Pike, Fayette and Spalding counties.

Caught in a swamp near Newnan, the negro fired upon his pursuers as they were about to arrest him. His body, riddled with fully a thousand bullets, was brought into Newnan. A reward of $250 for the negro, dead or alive had been offered by Sheriff J. E. Brewster.

Deputy Kempson, who died at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, leaves a wife and three children. He was thirty five years old. He was regarded by his associates as an efficient and worthy officer.

Deputy Kempson was shot when he attempted to arrest the negro Ross upon a warrant charging theft. When the deputy, single handed, approached the negro alone in a field, and informed Ross that he held the warrant, the negro is alleged to have drawn a pistol and shot the deputy.

The negro then, it is charged, took the officer's pistol from him and fired five more shots into the body of the prostrate man with his own weapon. The shooting was witnessed by a white boy named Quick.

The negro had been charged with stealing gasoline from County Warden Gilbert.

NEGRO SLAIN AFTER SHOOTING A PLANTER

(Associated Press)

CAMILLA, GA., Jan. 2—Jim Boland, negro, was shot to death last night by a crowd of farmers of Mitchell, Decatur and Grady counties who were hunting him in connection with the shooting of Jason Harrell, white farmer, Saturday afternoon. Harrell, who is in a hospital at Pelham, is in a critical condition.

RACE TROUBLE FEARED IN GA. OVER MURDER

Montgomery Times 6/15/21

MOULTRIE, Ga., June 15.—(I. N. S.)—Feeling is running high and race troubles are feared today in this section as the result of the murder of 15 year old Loren Wilkes, a white girl. Already one negro, Everett Hill, has been wounded by a white mob, two negro houses have been burned and one attempt was made to capture John Henry Williams, alleged slayer of the little girl, and lynch him.

6/15/21

A mob last night burned the house in which Williams lived. Hill's home was visited by the mob which demanded the information regarding Wililams' whereabouts. He is said to have gone back into the house where he got a gun and began firing. The whites fired back and Hill was wounded about the head.

A party of white men went to Bainbridge with the intention of capturing Williams and bringing him back here. Williams was not found. Negroes are fleeing from their homes.

Georgia Man Killed By Ku Klux Klan

New York Herald 7/17/21

Columbus, Ga., July 14.—Officers of Harris county are working on a murder mystery, one mile north of the Muscogee line, following the discovery of the body of a colored man who had been dead several days.

The coroner's jury decided that the man met death by rope strangulation and three blows on the head with a blunt instrument. They express the possibility that night riders members of the infamous Ku Klux were responsible for the death of the man.

Lynching — 1921.

6839

Georgia.

Cases of.

PROBE IS PLANNED OF RACE TROUBLE IN SOUTH GEORGIA

Two Lynchings in One County, One of a Negro Woman, Brought to Attention of the Governor.

NIGHT-RIDING CHARGED IN LETTERS RECEIVED

Sheriff Says Conditions Were "Bad," But Have Improved — Killing of Officer Starts Trouble.

Constitution 4/28/21

Following Governor Hugh M. Dorsey's receipt of positive evidence from the sheriff of a southwest Georgia county that two negroes had been lynched there recently and others were being brutally mistreated, officials announced Wednesday night that a thorough investigation will be made of conditions in that county.

A pitiful appeal was received two weeks ago from a negro who had fled from the county. In this letter charges were made that "mobs were riding every night beating and killing negroes," and told of an old black woman being taken from her home and drowned in a nearby creek. Members of her family were so frightened over this and other acts, it was stated, they would not recover the body for burial.

Had Been "Very Bad."

In addition to this letter, it is understood, the governor received other information of crimes, and he inquired of the sheriff immediately concerning the truth of the allegations. In reply to his communication, the county official stated that conditions had been "very bad" but were now improved, mentioning the names of sheriffs of three other counties he had called to assist him.

The letter tells of the murder of two negroes by mobs in the county, following the killing of a constable. "The negro that killed him just murdered him for no cause at all and the same negro the next day shot another man that was feeding some hogs on the river banks," reads the communication.

Owing to the investigation, names of individuals and the county are being withheld by the governor, but the sheriff's statement, with these exceptions, is published just as it was received at the capitol:

Letter From Sheriff.

"Yours to hand of the 9th and in reply will say that the conditions in this county at present is all wright but have been very bad. I had to call on three other Sheriff to assist me in restoring order. I called on Sheriff ——— of ——— Co. Sheriff ——— of ——— Co. Sheriff ——— of ———Co. and they all come to my assistant.

"The man that was killed was of this County and was an officer of the ——— District. He held Constable office and was a good man and officer of the law. I have used him as deputy sheriff a lots of times.

"The negro that killed him just murdered him for no cause at all and the same negro the next day shot another man that was feeding some hogs on the river banks. He got well, and it is true about the mob killing two other negroes that was trying to help the Murderous negro to escape. I got the old negro woman away from the mob once and kept her in jail for some time but I couldnt not keep her in jail for nothing so after the mob broke up I carried her home or at least I carried her to the man she was working for in the ——— District of this County and Mr. ——— the man she was working for told her that if he was her and had done what she had done in regards to shielding ——— he would get away from there as quick as possible for the mob was likely to come again and they might get her.

"So I told her if she did not want to stay down there to come back with me and I would protect her but she said that she was agoing to stay there. She dindt think that they would bother her, so a week from that day the mob went down there and got her and put her in ——— Creek and that is all I know about the woman getting killed. the negro man that got killed was a relative of ——— I understand and was down in the community where ——— was with a repeating shot gun and a stell bullet riffel. Some one saw him and advised him to get away from down in there with them guns because, if the mob saw him with them guns they would take them, and he remarked that they might take what there was in them but never would take his guns. So the mob got hold of what he said. They went and got him and killed him the very same day. There was something like four hundred men in the mob, but we have them checked now.

"I have done all that I can do in getting this ——— and so have all of the others Officers in adjoining Countys so the County Commissioners have appealed to you for a reward for his capture. He is a desperate negro and should not be at large."

Letter From Negroes.

One of the letters, the governor received from the negroes is as follows:

"I am write you asking please have some one to come and protect us pore helpless negroes in ——— County. the mobs Are Riding Every night Beating and Killing negroes. Las Wenesday night the Mob taken and Old negro women from Her Home Brought Her to ——— Creek 14 miles South West Of ——— and threw Her Of a High Bridge and Drooned Her. Her People Ware afred to come and get Her Dead Body and Burie it. Negros Hafter go in Large crowds to ——— and beg Mr. ——— to Let thim stay in Hiby Barnes a Round Him for som protection Our People are Beaing Killed Evory Sou Of Way and cant get a way. That hav Serch Every negros Home, taken His gued if he Had one then if tha Did not kill Hi

2 BLACKS SLAIN; ONE MOB VICTIM

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JUNE 19, 1921

Murder and Assault Avenged —Officer Shoots Second.

Autreyville, Ga., June 18.—John Henry Williams, negro, was lynched here today for the murder of Lorena Wilkes, 12-year-old white girl.

Williams was seized by a mob as he was being taken from the court house here following his conviction of the murder of the child. He was taken to the outskirts of the town and there executed.

Lorena's body was found in the woods near here last Monday. The negro was rushed to immediate trial to forestall possible mob violence.

Race feeling has been tense here all week, but authorities declare they expect no furthr trouble.

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
JUNE 19, 1921

Georgia Negro, Convicted of Slaying Girl, Lynched

Autreyville, Ga., June 18.—John Henry Williams, Negro, was lynched here today for the murder of Lorena Wilkes, twelve-year-old white girl. Williams was seized by a mob as he was being taken from the court house here following his conviction of the child's slaying.

SOUTHERN MOB COULDN'T WAIT FOR HANGING

Afro American 6/24/21

Georgians Burn John Williams While He Sings "Nearer My God To Thee"

THOUSANDS PRESENT

Crackers Wait Until Full Crowd Is On Hand Before Lighting Match

Moultrie, Ga., June 20.—Unable to wait until July 8th, the date set by court for the hanging of John Henry Williams, a small crowd of white men took him from an armed force of twenty officers and burned him at the stake Saturday.

Williams had just been convicted by the court of first degree murder and sentenced to be hanged. He left the court room, with ten officers on either side.

When he appeared on the steps of the court house shouts came from the crowd, "Let's get him." The officers gave up the man without a struggle and rushed him to the spot where it is said he killed a twelve year old white girl. Williams denied his guilt at the trial and even after he was tied to a tree trunk near the edge of a big pond. Members of the mob scattered to gather enough wood to pile around their victim and drew gasoline from their automobiles in order to make the fire hotter.

MOB WAITS FOR CROWD

So quietly was the seizure affected and arrangements for the lynching made that only a few persons arrived at the pond on the outskirts of the town by the time everything was ready. For nearly an hour they tormented Williams, poked him in the ribs, cursed him, spit on him and called him vile names in the effort to draw a confession. Finally when several hundred persons reached the spot a match was applied. Flames flared up and found their way to Williams' body. Now and again he cried aloud and his body went through horrible contortions. For a time the winds carried the flames and smoke directly in his face so that he could not speak. Later the winds shifted and members of the mob, unaffected, recognized the hymn he sang as, "Nearer My God to Thee."

The day's successful effort was the second to lynch John Williams. The day of his arrest, he was pursued by a mob and saved only after a race to the Florida line. After the trial today the jury was out less than one minute and when it returned the verdict of guilty the officers made no effort to protect the prisoner.

Many People See Remains of Williams

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Savannah Journal 7/2/21

Moultrie, Ga., July 2.—Hundreds of people visited the scene where John Henry Williams, colored, was burned to ashes late last Saturday, by a Colquitt county mob after he had been taken from a strong guard in front of the courthouse here. Williams' charred remains were still chained to the stump during the week. Williams was convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of Lorena Wilkes, 12 year old white girl.

BODY UNIDENTIFIED

NEGRO FOUND

7/9/21 Savannah Tribune

Columbus, Ga., July 6th (Associated Negro Press)—An unidentified Negro, whose body was found in Harris County near Muscogee, was strangled and beaten to death, according to advices reaching here recently. Officers have no clue, but are said to admit that "nightriders" took part in the killing. The colored man had been dead several days.

MURDER OF GIRL CAUSES DISORDER COLQUITT COUNTY

Constitution 6/16/21

Albany, Ga., June 15.—One negro was shot and two negro houses burned last night at Autreyville, in Colquitt county, as an aftermath, it was said, of the murder of Lorene Wilkes, 12-year-old white girl, and the spiriting away of her alleged slayer, John Henry Williams, a negro, by the sheriff.

The shooting of the negro, Everett Hill, who was not fatally wounded, occurred when he was called to his door by a crowd of white men seeking information concerning Williams. Hill was shot when he opened fire on the white men with a gun, it is said.

The whereabouts of the sheriff and his prisoner is still unknown.

Many negroes have fled from their homes in the Autreyville section and farm work is being delayed, reports say.

COLQUITT NEGRO WHOM MOB SOUGHT IN COLUMBUS JAIL

Constitution 6/16/21

Columbus, Ga., January 15.—John Henry Williams, negro, accused of the murder of an 11-year-old white girl whose body was found with the throat cut in a pond near Autreyville, was brought here early today and placed in the Muscogee county jail for safe keeping, it became known tonight.

The negro, in custody of Sheriff Beard, of Thomas county, was chased over several counties by a mob Monday night, and spent last night in jail at Cuthbert. Talking with newspaper men today, Williams maintained his innocence and said he was a mile and a half away when the crime was committed. He also denied knowledge of wet clothes and shoes which officers said they found in his house.

HUNDREDS VIEW CHARRED BODY OF GEORGIA NEGRO

Montgomery Advertiser 6/20/21

(Associated Press)

MOULTRIE, GA., June 19.—Hundreds of people today visited the scene where John Henry Williams, negro, was burned to ashes late yesterday by a Colquitt county mob after he had been taken from a strong guard in front of the courthouse here. Williams' charred remains was still chained to the stump late this afternoon.

Williams was convicted and sentenced to hang for the murder of Lorena Wilkes, 12 year old white girl.

BURNING IN GEORGIA

Washington Eagle 7/4/21

INDESCRIBABLE CRIME

From Moultrie, Georgia, scene of the burning of the Negro Williams, The Eagle, through special correspondence perfected throughout the South, has obtained the following facts by an eyewitness. It is clearly shown that sworn officers of the law were leaders in mob violence and burning, acting with impunity. They represent the type of Georgian which ousted Governor Dorsey and put Hardwick in the governor's chair.

Says The Eagle correspondent:

"There are many things about the Williams burning more disgraceful than have been published. A sick woman and her child, who had nothing to do with the matter, were beaten into insensibility and left to die because of hoodlumism of the mob. Colored churches were burned, all farmer's fences were torn down and wealthy colored farmers chased from their homes.

"Williams was brought to Moultrie on Friday night by sheriffs from fifty counties. Saturday court was called. Not a single colored person was allowed nearer than a block of the courthouse. The trial took a half hour. Then Williams, surrounded by fifty sheriffs, armed with machine guns, started out of the courthouse door toward the jail.

"Immediately a cracker by the name of Bid Murphy, gave the Confederate yell: "Whoo—whoo—let's get the black." Simultaneously five hundred poor pecks rushed on the armed sheriffs, who made no resistance whatever. They tore the Negro's clothing off before he was placed in a waiting automobile. This was done in broad daylight. The Negro was unsexed and made to eat a portion of his anatomy, which had been cut away. Another portion was sent by parcel post to Governor Dorsey, whom the people of this section hate bitterly.

"The Negro was taken to a grove, where each one of more than five hundred people, in Ku Klux ceremonial, had placed a pine knot around a stump, making a pyramid to the height of ten feet. The Negro was chained to the stump and asked if he had anything to say. Castrated and in indescribable torture, the Negro asked for a cigarette, lit it and blew the smoke in the face of his tormentors.

"The pyre was lit and a hundred men and women, old and young, grandmothers among them, joined hands and danced around while the Negro burned. A big dance was held in a barn nearby that evening in celebration of the burning, many people coming by automobile from nearby cities to the gala event."

NEGRO SLAYER OF GIRL IS BURNED TO DEATH

Hearst Newspapers

Convicted of Murdering Lorena Wilkes, Aged 12, Black Taken From Guards.

Moultrie, Ga., June 18.—John Henry Williams, negro slayer of Lorena Wilkes, 12-year-old white girl, was burned at the stake today by a mob after he had been convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to be hanged July 8. The prisoner was taken from the officers as he was being escorted from the courtroom and was rushed to the scene of his crime where he was tied to the stump of a tree. The negro made a full confession of the crime, it is stated.

Williams calmly smoked a cigarette as the match was applied to the fuel around him and he made but little outcry as the flames slowly burned him to death. The mob quietly dispersed after the lynching and thus far no arrests have been made.

Throughout the trial the crowds in attendance were orderly, but as the armed deputies, with their prisoner, left the courthouse steps the crowd surged forward, captured the negro and rushed to the scene of the killing of the child.

Williams had been found guilty without recommendation of mercy. Hhe was taken to the side of the pond where the little girl's body was found, chained to a stump, where he was burned to death.

Not a shot was fired by the tremendous mob, all standing about quietly, watching the negro burn.

NEGRO SLAYER OF GIRL IS BURNED TO DEATH

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Constitution 6/19/21

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HENRY WILLIAMS, WHO KILLED LITTLE GIRL, PUT TO DEATH NEAR MOULTRIE.

Confesses to Crimes

Took Brute From Officers After He Had Been Tried and Sentenced to Be Hanged. Quick Action of the Court Availed Nothing.

NASHVILLE GA HERALD
JUNE 23, 1921

John Henry Williams, negro, accused of the murder of Lorena Wilkes, the 12-year-old girl whose body was found near Autreyville, in Colquitt county, Monday of last week, was taken from officers by a mob Saturday morning, carried back to the scene of his crime and lynched.

The officers were overpowered while taking the prisoner from court, where he had just been convicted.

The jury voted the death penalty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged July 18th.

Absolute order prevailed throughout the trial. People began gathering on the court house lawn in large numbers just before the hearing was concluded. When the officers with the negro appeared on the steps of the east side of the court house a shout went up from the crowd.

Immediately what seemed to be a shrieking multitude closed in. Across the court house lawn they pushed their way into the streets and on down to a warehouse, where automobiles with motors running were waiting. The negro was thrown into one of the cars and then the automobiles sped away.

Negro Admits Both Crimes.

Williams was taken to the scene of the diabolical crime. In the presence of more than five hundred men in a semi-circle in front of him, the front row sitting or squatting to allow those behind to see, he admitted both crimes. He talked in an unconcerned, unemotional manner, being apparently not in the least disturbed by the realization that soon he would be dead. He told of the details of the crime; how he had assaulted the girl, and, as she had begged for her life, had feared she would tell of his part in it, and slashed her throat from ear to ear, and buried her body in the water.

Somebody yelled, "Let's get lightwood knots," and in less time than it takes to tell there were at least fifty brought. The negro was chained to one especially large knot, and all the others were piled near him. The fire was set and as the flames cracked against his flesh he began singing and continued as long as it was possible to do so.

As soon as he was dead the mob dispersed and in less time than it took to burn him the entire place was deserted and only the charred remains of what was once John Henry Williams was left as mute evidence of his crimes and the punishment therefor.

Quick Work of Court.

Events happened rapidly in the Williams case. The crime was committed on Monday of last week, and the grand jury of Colquitt county was convened by Judge W. E. Thomas Friday morning, when the negro was indicted. He was tried Saturday morning, the trial coming as a surprise, it having been announced that the date had not been set. The mob, immediately after the trial, ehecuted the sentence.

From the time of his arrest by Sheriff Beard on the day of the crime when the sheriff and his prisoner were pursued by several hundred enraged people in automobiles, Williams was carried from jail to jail, being finally landed in the Muscogee county jail, from which he was taken to Moultrie for trial.

The crime for which the negro was lynched happened when Lorena Wilkes, a little white girl, was murdered and probably assaulted. She was but tweleve years old and the victim's body was thrown into a pond of water. Her throat was cut and she had been thrown into the pond more than two hours before the crime was revealed.

Early that morning she was sent by her mother, a widow, to do some shopping at Autreyville. The Wilkes family lived about a mile from that town. It was on the return trip that the child was attacked. After she failed to arrive at home her mother became uneasy and with another daughter started a search. About two hundred yards from the house they detected signs of a scuffle by the road side. Further investigation revealed a pool of blood on the banks of the pond just off the road. These traces went down to the water's edge.

One Little Hand Pointed An Accusing Finger.

Out about twenty feet one small white hand, the hand of Lorena Wilkes, was visible above the surface, and pointed the way with accusing finger to murder most foul. On top of the body, which was in water less than four feet deep, the murderer had piled several heavy chunks of wood to hold it to the bottom and help conceal it. But somehow the little hand protruded above the surface.

It was soon learned that a negro named John Henry Williams was at work in the morning near the scene of the crime. There was no violence offered him and it was not until a search of Williams' house was made later in the afternoon that his wet clothing was found in the bottom of an old barrel. This confirmed the general belief that he was the right man.

It was held that he got the clothes wet when he dragged the body into the water. Shoes that Williams wore tallied also with the tracks found where the girl was killed.

The chain of circumstantial evidence to connect Williams with the murder of the girl was strengthened by the finding, near the negro's home, of the victim's hat and the groceries she carried when she was seized on her way from the store at Autreyville.

The finding of the clothes set the crowd on fire and lynching seemed certain, but Sheriff Beard, quickly sizing up the situation, was gone before the mob had time to act.

Lynchings – 1921. 683 H

Cases of.

Georgia

TAKE WRONG BODY FROM HOSPITAL AND BURN IT

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 26.—Camp Hancock, used in time of war to train soldiers to fight for democracy, changed its purpose at the will of a mob here when a man was taken from the University Hospital and burned. The mob went to the hospital to get Walter Smalley, who ran amuck and killed Patrolman W. W. Moore, Ben Hightower and wounded eight other persons.

When the mob reached the hospital they were told that Smalley was dead, and his body had been removed to the morgue. Making for the morgue where several bodies were being held for undertakers, members of the posse seized a body believing it to be Smalley. Evidence later proved that they were mistaken. Smalley was shot through the head before being captured by policemen. The body burned by the mob bore no such marks, but is thought to be that of a man who died of complication of diseases.

No attempts have been made to make arrests, city authorities maintaining that such efforts on their part will renew the bad feeling that exists because of Smalley's conduct

BODY OF NEGRO BURNED BY MOB

Atlanta Constitution 8/26/21

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 26.—A large body of masked men forced their way into the University hospital here shortly after 4 o'clock this morning, secured the body of Walter Smalley, the negro who ran amuck and killed two white men and injured a number of others yesterday afternoon, and, carrying the body beyond the city limits, burned it to a crisp. The negro had been shot to death by officers.

The body was found about 7:30 o'clock this morning a short distance from the old quartermaster's headquarters building at the site of old Camp Hancock. Scantlings had been pried from the building, heaped over the body, gasoline poured over and the torch applied.

All during Tuesday night automobiles containing men bent on a mysterious mission had hovered about the hospital, and shortly after midnight a crowd of men visited the morgue, looked at the body of a negro contained in a vault saying "that's the man" and departed. Two and a half hours later they returned, gained entrance to the morgue and carried the body away.

Doubt Identity of Body.

Coroner R. E. Elliott, after visiting the scene of the cremation, had the body returned to the morgue. The coroner states there is doubt as to whether the body is that of Smalley, pointing out that Smalley was said to be shot through the head and that no wounds of this nature were discernible on the charred corpse found by the road.

The trouble began in the shop of a local wagon works on Thirteenth street late yesterday afternoon, when Walter Smalley, negro chauffeur, killed B. T. Hightower, manager of the shop. The negro earlier in the day, it is alleged, called Hightower a liar and the white man struck him. In the afternoon the negro returned to the shop and shot Hightower to death in the presence of Dr. W. W. Battey, the negro's employer.

Woman Wounded.

Fleeing from the scene the negro fired as he ran. Mrs. H. D. Hill, who conducts a small grocery store, looked from the door of her place and was wounded in the chin by a shot from Smalley's gun. The negro had then been wounded in the leg and was seated in the street in full view of Mrs. Hill's store. He fired point-blank at her, and when she rushed inside he continued to shoot until he had splintered the door.

After wounding two detectives who had been called, the negro fled to Berry's bottom, a negro settlement, and after being shot down re-loaded his gun and killed Policeman Moore. A few minutes later the negro was riddled with bullets from the guns of other officers.

City policemen and county officers were kept busy dispersing crowds and several times demonstrations were made against negroes but intervention of officers prevented further serious trouble.

Authorities assert there was no race riot.

Five negroes are held by the police for investigation.

3 NEGROES KILLED IN OCONEE COUNTY

Atlanta Constitution

Officer and Member of Posse Shot in Attempt to Arrest Negro Sunday

Atlanta Constitution Dec. 6/21

Athens, Ga., December 5.—(Special.)—Following the shooting of John Brown, deputy sheriff of Oconee county, early Sunday morning by Aaron Birdsong, negro, while the officer and a posse were attempting to arrest him, and the later killing of Birdsong by a member of the posse, George Lowe and West Hale, two other negroes, who were alleged to have aided Birdsong in his fight with the officers by furnishing him with ammunition, were sought out by a mob and when found late Sunday afternoon were taken to the scene of the first shooting and their bodies riddled with bullets, according to a report which reached Athens early Monday.

Birdsong was wanted by the Oconee authorities on a charge of having entered the home of a prominent farmer Saturday while the latter was in Athens and frightening his wife and daughter. When Brown went to Birdsong's home to arrest him he resisted and fired upon him, inflicting a wound. He then escaped, and a posse was formed.

Sunday afternoon Birdsong was surroudned in a gulley near Snow's mill, and again put up a fight, wounding Fred Dooley, a member of the posse. He was in turn killed by the officers. Dooley was brought to an Athens hospital for treatment and is said to be seriously wounded.

Afterwards, it was alleged that Lowe and Hale were reported to have furnished Birdsong with ammunition.

N Y C WORLD
DECEMBER 6. 1921

LYNCH 2, MURDER 1, OVER $1

Fugitive Slain, Negroes Who Aided Him Hanged, in Georgia.

WATKINSVILLE, Ga., Dec. 5.—Ray Grove and Wes Hale, negroes, were taken from their homes near Snow Hill, in Oconee County, late last night and lynched, and Aaron Birdsong, who is alleged to have shot and wounded two white men, was shot and killed by a posse.

The negroes lynched were accused of aiding Birdsong in his flight from a posse of Oconee County officers Sunday. They were killed on the spot where Birdsong was shot and killed early Sunday afternoon. Grove was said to have given Birdsong a pair of shoes and Hale to have provided him with four shotgun shells.

After he was alleged to have shot Fred Dooley and John Brown, Birdsong eluded a posse for more than twelve hours. He was shot and killed while in a ditch, eight miles from Watkinsville. Neither Brown nor Dooley was seriously wounded.

The trouble started, it was said, when Bud Loving, a farmer, declined to lend Birdsong a dollar.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED BY MOB IN GEORGIA

N Y C TIMES
DECEMBER 6, 1921

Accused of Aiding Man Who Was Killed After Wounding Two Whites.

WATKINSVILLE, Ga., Dec. 5.—Roy Grove and Wes Hale, negroes, were taken from their homes near Snow Hill in Oconee County late last night and lynched, and Aaron Birdsong, who is alleged to have shot and wounded two white men, was shot and killed by a posse.

The negroes were accused of aiding Birdsong in his flight from a posse of Oconee County officers yesterday. They were killed on the spot where Birdsong was shot and killed early yesterday afternoon. Grove was said to have given Birdsong a pair of shoes and Hale to have furnished him with four shotgun shells.

After he was alleged to have shot Fred Dooley and John Brown, Birdsong eluded a posse for more than twelve hours. He was shot while in a ditch eight miles from Watkinsville. Neither Brown nor Dooley was seriously wounded.

The trouble started, it was said, when Bud Loving, a farmer, declined to loan Birdsong a dollar.

TWO NEGROES PUT TO DEATH

Atlanta Georgian

WATKINSVILLE, Ga., Dec. 6.—Quiet prevailed here Tuesday following the lynching of two negroes, Roy Grove and Wes Hale, in the Snow Mill district Monday. The men were taken from their homes and their bodies riddled with bullets and burned. The negroes were believed to have aided Aaron Birdsong, another negro, in attempting escape after he had shot and killed John Brown, deputy sheriff of Oconee County.

Grove was said to have furnished Birdsong with a pair of shoes and Hale was charged with giving him four gun shells with which he later shot and seriously wounded Fred Dooley, 22 years old, in his effort to elude the posse. Dooley was taken to an Athens hospital, where he was pronounced in a dangerous condition.

Birdsong was killed by the posse Sunday afternoon when he was found crouching in a ditch near here. His body was filled with buckshot. It was in this encounter that Dooley, a member of the posse, was shot by the negro, who gave battle to the last.

Deputy Sheriff Brown went to Birdsong's home late Saturday night to serve a warrant on the negro for alleged burglary. The negro fired on the officer, killing him almost instantly, and with the assistance of Grove and Hale made his escape. The posse which was formed by Sheriff Masey searched more than twelve hours before locating its quarry.

When it was learned that the negroes had furnished aid to the fugitive, a small body of men surrounded the homes of the two men. They surrendered peacefully and were taken to the spot where Birdsong was shot and burned. There they were tied to trees and their bodies riddled with bullets. Sheriff Masey did not learn of the lynching for several hours.

ONE SHOT TO DEATH

Savannah Journal

NEGROES AIDED FUGITIVE

12/6/21

Aaron Birdsong Had Shot Two White Men.

Watkinsville, Ga., Dec. 5.—Roy Grove and Wes Hale, Negroes, were taken from their homes near Snow Mill in Oconee counyt late last night, and lynched, and Aaron Birdsong, who is alleged to have shot and wounded two white men, was shot and killed by a posse.

The Negroes lynched were charged with aiding another Negro in his flight from a posse of Oconee county officers Sunday. They were killed in the spot where Birdsong was shot and killed early Sunday afternoon.

Grove is said to have given Birdsong a pair of shoes and Hale to have furnished him with four gunshot shells.

After he is alleged to have shot Fred Dooley, 22 years old, white man, and John Brown, Birdsong is said to have eluded a posse for more than twelve hours. He was shot and killed while in a ditch eight miles from Watkinsville. Neither Brown nor Dooley were seriously wounded.

The above excerpt shows that Aaron Birdsong who shot two white men for cause not defined was shot like a song-bird after two others Negroes had been lynched for aiding Birdsong in escaping. The result in this case outweighs the cause and the state of Georgia should take steps to punish men who lynch Negroes for slight offenses. The excerpt boldly states that the white men were not seriously hurt.

Crime should be punished. That is the law, and the law should be obeyed, it matters not who breaks it. But the execution should not be in the discretion of mere citizens of a community. This has so long been the custom that men who

...negroes for crime, or ...
...leged crime, have no fear ...
...unishment. They state bold-
...y to newspaper represents-
...ives the real facts of the case,
...knowing, or rather, believing
...hat general sentiment is with
them. This a a case that
should be investigated and the
authorities should investigate it

COLUMBUS GA LEDGER
NOVEMBER 25, 1920

Negro Lynched By A Mysterious Mob

Albany, Nov. 25.—At daylight yesterday morning in the northern part of Mitchell county, near the Dougherty county line, the bullet riddled body of a negro was found tied to a tree. Later the body was positively identified by W. I. Brooks of Bridgeboro, an officer of Worth county, as that of Curley McKelvey, older brother of Ophelia McKelvey, accused of the killing of J. E. Adams, overseer on the Putney-Hines place in Dougherty county Monday afternoon.

Last night about 10 o'clock a number of automobiles passed through the gate at the county line from Dougherty into Mitchell and a few minutes later a volley of shots rang out. Investigation at daylight revealed the dead body of the negro tied to a tree and so thoroughly riddled by bullets from all sorts of fire arms, including pistols, rifles and shotguns, that scarcely a bone in the body remained unbroken.

Officer Brooks stated that the body of Dave McKelvey, father of Curley and Ophelia McKelvey, had been found in a similar bullet riddled condition on the Gaissert place in Dougherty county, but this report was not confirmed.

The body of Curley McKelvey was found on the Phinizy place in Mitchell county and the people of that county feel that the lynching was "wished on them" by parties from other sections.

The sheriff of that county was notified and a coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of death from gunshot wounds inflicted by unknown persons.

Baconton Citizens Surprised

Camilla, Nov. 25.—Reports from the police authorities at Baconton, near which place the lynching of Curley McKelvey occurred, reveals that citizens awoke yesterday morning to find the body of the negro tied to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. Only a few people claimed that they heard shots during the night.

It was learned here tonight that the report that Ophelia McKelvey, brother of the negro who was lynched, did not meet with the same fate as that reported from Dougherty county early today, but that he was being trailed by track dogs and a posse near where the scene of the alleged murder occurred.

It was learned here that Ophelia is alleged to be the negro who killed the farm overseer, while Curley was merely walking with him across the forbidden tract of land.

Lynching — 1921. 683 i

Cases of

Kentucky

RICHARD JAMES NEGRO LYNCHED BY BY KENTUCKY MOB

Atlanta Independent 3/19/21

Taken From Jail, Prisoner Is Carried Two Miles and Hanged From Tree.

Versailles, Ky., March 13.—Richard James, Negro, charged with the murder of Ben T. Rogers and Homer Nave, at Midway, this county, on October 8 last, was taken from the Woodford county jail by a mob early this morning and hanged from a tree, two miles from this city.

The mob, composed of about 50 men, came to Versailles between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning by automobile. A guard was placed around the jail and four men went to the door, aroused John T. Edger, the jailer, took his keys and went to the Negro's cell, where they overcame the prisoner after a short struggle in which a blackjack was used by one member of the quartet. James was taken in an automobile to the intersection of the Frankfort and Midway pikes, two miles from Versailles and hanged to a tree.

The trial of the Negro for the murder of Rogers and Nave, who were employed as guards at a Midway distillery, ended Saturday night, when the jury reported to Circuit Judge R. L. Stout that it was unable to reach a verdict. The jury had decded that James was guilty, but could not agree on the penalty.

The two guards were killed while defending the distillery from an attack by a party of armed men who were attempting to remove whisky. James was said to have been a member of the attacking force.

Although feeling has been running high against the Negro ever since his arrest, no threats of lynching had been heard. A coroner's inquest will be held Monday. None of the members of the mob was identified by Jailer Edger.

CRIME WAVE SWEEPS COUNTRY

Journal & Guard

MAN LYNCHED 3/19/21

Versailles, Ky., March 13.—Richard James, charged with the murder of Ben T. Rogers and Homer Nave, on October 8th, last, was taken from the Woodford county jail by a mob and hanged from a tree, two miles from this city.

JURY CAN'T AGREE; KENTUCKY MOB ACTS

3/19/21

Courier-Journal Advertiser

Negro Taken From Jail and Executed; Charged With Killing Distillery Guard

(Associated Press)

VERSAILLES, KY., March 13—Richard James, negro, charged with the murder of Ben T. Rogers and Homer Nave, at Midway this county on October 8, last was taken from the Woodford county jail by a mob early this morning and hanged from a tree, two miles from this city.

The mob, composed of about 50 men, came to Versailles between one and two o'clock this morning by automobile. A guard was placed around the jail and four men went to the door, aroused John T. Edgar, the jailer took his keys and went to the negro's cell where they overcame the prisoner after a short struggle in which the black jack was used by one member of the quartet. James was taken in an automobile to the intersection of the Frankfort and Midway pikes two miles from Versailles and hanged to a tree.

The trial of the negro for the murder of Rogers and Nave who were employed as guards at a Midway distillery, ended Saturday night when the jury reported to Circuit Judge R. L. Stout that it was unable to reach a verdict. The jury had decided that James was guilty, but could not agree on the penalty.

The two guards were killed while defending the distillery from an attack by a party of armed men who were attempting to remove whiskey. James was said to have been a member of the attacking force.

Although feeling had been running high against the negro ever since his arrest no threats of lynching had been heard. A coroner's inquest will be held Monday. None of the members of the mob was identified by Jailer Edger.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
MARCH 14, 1921

Accused Negro Lynched When Jury Cannot Agree

Mob Takes Black Charged With Killing Distillery Guards From Kentucky Jail

VERSAILLES, Ky., March 13.—Richard James, a negro, charged with the murder of Ben T. Rogers and Homer Nave, at Midway, this county, on October 8 last, was taken from the Woodford County jail by a mob early to-day and hanged from a tree two miles from this city.

The mob, composed of about fifty men, came to Versailles between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning by automobile. A guard was placed around the jail and four men went to the door, aroused John T. Edger, the jailer, took his keys and went to the negro's cell, where they overpowered the prisoner after a short struggle, in which a blackjack was used by one member of the quartet. James was taken in a machine to the intersection of the Frankfort and Midway pikes and hanged.

The trial of the negro for the murder of Rogers and Nave, who were guards at a Midway distillery, ended Saturday night, when the jury reported to Circuit Court Judge R. L. Stout that it was unable to reach a verdict.

NEW YORK HERALD
MARCH 14, 1921

NEGRO WHO KILLED 2 LYNCHED IN KENTUCKY

Hanged to Tree Near Scene of His Crime.

VERSAILLES Ky., March 13.—Richard James, negro, charged with the murder of Ben T. Rogers and Homer Nave at Midway, this county, on October 8 last, was taken from the Woodford county jail by a mob early this morning and hanged from a tree two miles from this city.

The mob, composed of about fifty men, came to Versailles between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning by automobile. A guard was placed around the jail and four men went to the door, aroused John T. Edger, the jailer, took his keys and went to the negro's cell, where they overpowered the prisoner after a short struggle, in which a blackjack was used by one member of the quartet. James was taken in a machine to the intersection of the Frankfort and Midway pikes, two miles from Versailles, and hanged to a tree.

The trial of the negro for the murder of Rogers and Nave, who were employed as guards at a Midway distillery, ended Saturday night, when the jury reported to Circuit Judge R. L. Stout that it was unable to reach a verdict. The jury had decided that James was guilty, but could not agree upon the penalty.

The two guards were killed while defending the distillery from an attack by a party of armed men who were attempting to remove whiskey. James was said to have been a member of the attacking force.

Although feeling had been running high against the negro ever since his arrest, no threats of lynching had been heard. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow. None of the members of the mob was identified by Jailer Edger.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
MARCH 14, 1921

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY KENTUCKY MOB

VERSAILLES, Ky., March 14.—Richard James, negro, charged with the murder of Ben T. Rogers and Homer Nave at Midway, this county, on Oct. 8 last, was taken from the Woodford county jail by a mob yesterday and hanged from a tree two miles from this city.

N Y C WORLD
MARCH 14, 1921

KENTUCKY MOB HANGS A NEGRO BOOTLEGGER

Breaks Into Jail at Versailles to Lynch Man Accused of Murder.

(Special to The World.)

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 13.—Richard James, a negro, was taken from the Woodford County Jail at Versailles, twelve miles from here, shortly before daylight this morning, and hanged from a tree by a mob of about forty men. Advance scouts ordered early risers off the streets. While some of the band kept guard others went to the jail, got Jailer John Eger to the door, took the keys from his pocket and rushed into James's cell.

James fought until he was stunned by a blackjack after he was taken from the jail. A car ahead of the one which carried the negro was partially wrecked as it passed over a railroad crossing and spilled some of the mob. James's body hung for several hours before being cut down.

James and two other negroes were charged with the murder of two white men during a battle between whiskey bandits and guards at Midway, Ky., several months ago. James was tried at Versailles, but the jury was unable to agree and was discharged last night. James was to have been retried on March 28.

N Y C AMERICAN
MARCH 14, 1921

Negro Held as Slayer of 2, Lynched by Mob

VERSAILLES, Ky., March 13.—Richard James, negro, charged with the murder of Ben. T. Rogers and Homer Nave, at Midway, this county, on October 8 last, was taken from the Woodford County jail by a mob early this morning.

The negro was hanged from a tree two miles from this city.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY KENTUCKY MOB

Taken From Jail, Prisoner Is Carried Two Miles and Hanged From Tree.

Constitution 3/14/21

Versailles, Ky., March 13.—Richard James, negro, charged with the murder of Ben T. Rogers and Homer Nave, at Midway, this county, on October 8, last, was taken from the Woodford county jail by a mob early this morning and hanged from a tree, two miles from this city.

The mob, composed of about 50 men, came to Versailles between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning by automobile. A guard was placed around the jail and four men went to the door, aroused John T. Edger, the jailer, took his keys and went to the negro's cell, where they overcame the prisoner after a short struggle in which a blackjack was used by one member of the quartet. James was taken in an automobile to the intersection of the Frankfort and Midway pikes, two miles from Versailles, and hanged to a tree.

The trial of the negro for the murder of Rogers and Nave, who were employed as guards at a Midway distillery, ended Saturday night, when the jury reported to Circuit Judge R. L. Stout that it was unable to reach a verdict. The jury had decided that James was guilty, but could not agree on the penalty.

The two guards were killed while defending the distillery from an attack by a party of armed men who were attempting to remove whisky. James was said to have been a member of the attacking force.

Although feeling has been running high against the negro ever since his arrest, no threats of lynching had been heard. A coroner's inquest will be held Monday. None of the members of the mob was identified by Jailer Edger.

Lynching — 1921.
Cases of.

683 j

Louisiana

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY LOUISIANA MOB

Plaquemine, La., February 2.—George Werner, negro, who shot and dangerously wounded Numa Tircuit, a rice planter, Monday, was taken from the parish jail at Port Allen last night by a group of unidentified white men and hanged to a sign post near the scene of the shooting.

After the shooting, Werner escaped and went to Addis, La., where it was alleged he had committed a robbery. From there he went to Morley and was captured and placed in the Port Allen jail.

Tircuit, shot five times after he had reprimanded Werner for delinquency in his work in the cane fields, is in a sanitarium, and is not expected to live. Last night's lynching was the first in Louisiana for over a year.

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 3. 1921

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR SHOOTING EMPLOYER.

PLAQUEMINE, La., Feb. 2.—George Werner, a negro, who shot and dangerously wounded Numa Tircuit, a rice planter, Sunday, was taken from jail at Port Allen last night by a mob and hanged to a signpost near the scene of the shooting. Tircuit, shot five times after he had reprimanded Werner for delinquency in his work, is not expected to live. Last night's lynching was the first in Louisiana for more than a year.

N Y C AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 3, 1921

Negro Lynched by Mob for Injuring Employer

PLAQUEMINE, La., Feb. 2.—George Werner, negro, who shot and dangerously wounded Numa Tircuit, a rice planter, on Monday was lynched last night. He was taken from jail at Port Allen by a mob and hanged to a sign post near the scene of the shooting.

Tircuit, shot five times after he had reprimanded Werner for delinquency in his work, is in a serious condition.

SAN FRANCSO CAL CHRONICLE
FEBRUARY 3, 1921

NEGRO IS LYNCHED

PLAQUEMINE, La., February 2.—George Werner, negro, who shot and dangerously wounded Numa Tiercuit a rice planter, Monday, was taken from jail at Port Allen last night by a mob and hanged to a sign post near the scene of the shooting. Tiercuit is not expected to live.

VICKSBURG MISS HERALD
FEBRUARY 3, 1921

ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHED.

George Werner, Who Shot Numa Tircuit Hanged By Mob.

Plaquemine, La., Feb. 2.—George Werner, negro, who shot and dangerously wounded Nuna Tircuit, a rice planter Monday was taken from the jail at Port Allen last night by a group of unidentified white men and hanged to a sign post near the scene of the shooting.

After the shooting Werner escaped and went to Adis, La., where he was alleged to have committed a robbery. From there he went to Morley and was captured and placed in the Port Allen jail.

Tircuit, shot five times, after he had reprimanded Werner for delinquency in his work in the cane fields, is in a sanitarium and is not expected to live.

Last night's lynching was the first in Louisiana for over a year.

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
FEBRUARY 3, 1921

LYNCHING IN LOUISIANA.

Plaquemine, La., Feb. 3.—George Worner, a negro who shot and dangerously wounded Numa Tircuit, a rice planter on Monday, was taken from the parish jail at Port Allen Tuesday night and hanged to a sign post near the scene of the shooting. This is the first lynching in the state in over one year.

NO CLUE TO LYNCHERS

PLAQUEMINE, La., Feb. 10.—In the investigation into the lynching of George Werner about a week ago, the Grand Jury returned the usual report: "Insufficient evidence to warrant an indictment."

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
APRIL 16, 1921

Negro Killed by Posse.

SHREVEPORT, La., Saturday.—While resisting arrest in a house near Rodessa, La., to which he had been trailed following an alleged attempt at assault on the wife of a white citizen near Myrtis, La., Tony Williams, a negro, was shot to death last night by an official posse.

N. Y. C TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 7, 1921

Think White Man Victim of Lynchers

MONROE, La., Monday.—An unidentified white man, nude and dying, his skull crushed and his flesh burned from his waist down, was found yesterday in the woods near here. Beleved by local officers to have come here from Houston, Texas, he died without regaining consciousness.

Evidence that coal oil had been poured on the body was found and as moulder-ing fire near where it was found indicated that the man had been thrown on it.

Tattoo marks, "W. L." and the name of "L. Coleman" on a Houston (Texas) hat firm i nthe hat band were the only marks of identification.

VICTIM LYNCHED

300 Trap Man In Swamp

MONROE, La., Sept. 9.—The mob of about 300 men had a colored man, wanted in connection with the death of Will Murrell of Homer, surrounded in a swamp near Athens, Claiborne parish, last Wednesday. Parish officials expected a lynching if the accused man was captured. Murrell's body was found in a Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific freight train near Gibbeland. He was captured Friday and lynched.

MOB HANGS FUGITIVE

MONROE, LA., Sept. 8.—A mob of about 300 men had a man, wanted in connection with the death of Will Murrell of Homer, surrounded in a swamp near Athens, Claiborne parish, last Wednesday. Parish officials expected a lynching if the accused man was captured. Murrell's body was found in a Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific freight train near Gibbeland. He was captured Friday and lynched.

Louisiana Man Lynched by Mob

COLUMBIA, La., Sept. 14.—Gilman Holmes, Negro, was lynched here last night for an alleged attack on Sidney Manheim, station agent at this place. Manheim was reported today to be in a dying condition.

Holmes had been arrested by Sheriff J. E. McClanahan, of Caldwell parish, and was being conveyed to a place of safety when a mob of about five hundred men overpowered the sheriff and took possession of the Negro.

The Negro was hanged to a tlephone pole in front of the station where the attack on Manheim was made. After firing a number of bullets into the body, members of the mob cut it down and burned it.

While in his custody Sheriff McClanahan stated, the Negro confessed he and another Negro attacked the station agent, robbery being the motive.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY LOUISIANA MOB

Columbia, La., September 13.—Gilmon Holmes, a negro, arrested today on a charge of murdering Sidney Manheim, station agent here,

was hanged by a mob at 11 o'clock tonight, the body then being riddled with bullets and set afire. The clothes soaked with oil still were burning at midnight.

Holmes is alleged to have confessed to the posse that captured him. He had been tracked with bloodhounds from Riverton, where he boarded a train. He was captured at Gilbertson, another small town nearby. He had in his possession a bag of money taken from the station.

The negro, Sheriff McClannahan said, stated that he had promised to share the money with his father, who was to meet him in another town. The sheriff with three deputies, started towards Selma, where the elder Holmes was supposed to be, when a big force of citizens met the party. The negro was taken from the officers, hurried back to Columbia and lynched in front of the railroad station he had robbed.

Manheim was killed by being hit in the head with a heavy stone. He was a married man with several small children.

N. Y. C TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 14. 1921

Negro Lynched by Mob After Alleged Confession

COLUMBIA, La., Wednesday.—Gilmon Holmes, a negro, arrested on a charge of murdering Sidney Manheim, station agent here, was hanged by a mob, the body then being riddled with bullets and set afire.

Holmes was alleged to have confessed to the posse that captured him.

N Y C TIMES
SEPTEMBER 15, 1921

LOUISIANA NEGRO LYNCHED

Mob in Columbia Takes Him From Sheriff After Attack on Station Agent

COLUMBIA, La., Sept. 14.—Gilman Holmes, a negro, was lynched here last night for an alleged atack on Sidney Manheim, station agent at this place. Manheim was reported today to be in a dying condition.

Holmes had been arrested by Sheriff J. E. McClanahan of Caldwell Parish, and was being conveyed to a place of safety when a mob of about 500 men overpowered the Sheriff and took possession of the negro.

The negro was hanged to a telephone pole in front of the station where the attack on Manheim was made. After firing a number of bullets into the body, members of the mob cut it down and burned it.

While in his custody, Sheriff McClanahan stated, the negro confessed he and another negro attacked the station agent, robbery being the motive. Directed by the negro, the Sheriff recovered a sack of silver money taken from the station. The other negro escaped.

BUFFALO N Y EXPRESS
SEPTEMBER 16, 1921

UNREDEEMED BARBARISM.

A Louisiana hamlet that dares t call itself by the sacred name of C lumbia has lynched a negro by han ing, after which the Best Citizens wer given the further fun of shooting bu lets into the body and finally burr ing it.

Was not this savagery pure and sim ple—if savagery can be pure and sim ple?

The negro's crime, which aparently

NEGRO'S BODY BURNED

After He Is Lynched As Assailant of Louisiana Agent.

Columbia, La., Sept. 23.—Gilman Holmes, negro, was lynched here early today for an alleged attack upon Sidney Manheim, station agent at this place. Manheim was reported today to be in a dying condition.

Holmes had been arrested by Sheriff J. E. McClanahan, of Caldwell Parish, and was being conveyed to a place of safety when a mob of 500 men overpowered the Sheriff and seized the negro.

The negro was hanged to a telephone pole in front of the station where the attack was made. After firing a number of bullets into the body members of the mob cut it down and burned it.

KILLED STATION AGENT—IS LYNCHED.

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Columbia, La., Oct. 7.—Assassination of Sidney Manheim, station agent and telegraph operator in Columbia last Tuesday by a Negro who crushed Manheim's skull with a stons and escaped with the contents of the station's cash drawer, aroused intense feeling, and Gilmon Holmes, colored, declared to have confessed his guilt, was taken from the authorities late that night and lynched by a mob.

N Y C EVE WORLD
OCTOBER 26, 1921

MOB HANGS NEGRO SLAYER.

WINNEBORO, La., Oct. 26.—Sam Gordon, a negro, aged thirty-five, was hanged by a mob yesterday after the shooting to death of Joe Kimball, a white farmer. Gordon was said to have shot Kimball during a quarrel over a bag of pecans.

N Y C TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 26, 1921

Louisiana Mob Hangs Negro

WINNEBORO, La., Oct. 25.—Sam Gordon, thirty-five years old, a negro, was hanged to-day by a mob after the shooting to death of Joe Kimball, a white famer. Gordon was said to have shot Kimball during a quarrel over a bag of pecans.

MONROE LA STAR
SEPTEMBER 13, 1921

NO NEGRO FOUND ON ROAD GOING TO BASTROP, SHERIFFS ASSERT

Rumors were rife today that the body of a negro had been found swinging to a limb on the road between Monroe and Bastrop. One report was that the negro had been found on the DeSiard road, three and one-half miles from Monroe, and the second morsel concocted by Madame Grundy was that the negro was found in Morehouse parish.

If there was a negro swinging to a limb anywhere between Monroe and Bastrop, he kept mighty quiet about it, according to authorities making an investigation.

Night police reported the rumor at Monroe police headquarters and a similar report was sent to the sheriff's office.

Sheriff Arthur Grant after an investigation denied the report. A denial was also entered by Sheriff Fred Carpenter in a elephone message from the Morehouse capital to the Monroe News-Star.

BLACK NOT BURNED BY COLUMBIA MOB, CORONER TO HOLD INQUEST

ONROE LA STAR
EPTEMBER 14, 1921

Reports have been persistent at Monroe and elsewhere in North Louisiana that the negro's body was soaked with oil and set on fire. Sheriff McClanahan said in a long-distance message that this is not true. Other Monroe residents also saw the body hanging from the pole this morning and deny reports of the burning of the black. The mob was orderly in its work and did not fire a shot, nor burn the black.

Dr. O. A. Diggs, Caldwell parish coroner, stated that a jury would be summoned today to hold an inquest over the body of the negro who was lynched at Columbia. District Attorney Thornhill said the lynching would be thoroughly investigated.

Sheriff McClanahan denied reports that the negro's body was burned. He said no attempt was made to burn the body, but that it was left for the coroner to take charge of.

Sheriff McClanahan said he was confident there were two negroes who attempted the murder of the Missouri Pacific agent.

Bloodhounds in charge of the sheriff's deputies are scouring the swamps in the vicinity of Columbia this morning in an effort to find the missing negro who had not been captured up to a late hour today.

A dispatch sent out from Columbia last night gives another version of the lynching, as follows:

Gilman Holmes, negro, of Plaquemine, was hanged and his body burned tonight by a mob of 100 unmasked men following his arrest at Clarks, seven miles south, for robbery and assault committed upon Sidney Manheim, 38 married, station agent for the Missouri Pacific, at Columbia. Two other negroes were wounded when they refused to halt.

The robbery was committed at noon Tuesday. Holmes was trailed through wood and swamps by Sheriff McClanahan and a posse with dogs, and arrested at 6 o'clock. The officers were overpowered by the mob on the outskirts of Columbia shortly before 10 o'clock and the lynching followed.

The mob marched its prisoner to a telephone pole 50 feet from the depot and strung him up, casting his body into a fire built of anything combustible they could find, a half-hour later. He confessed, on his arrest by Sheriff McClanahan, it was stated, that he and another negro whose name had not been learned had planned and executed the robbery.

Five other negroes, one accused of murder and the others of various misdemeanors, are confined in the parish jail at Columbia and at last reports, it was feared that the mob might attack the building and execute summary vengeance on them, threats of such action having been heard.

Sidney Manheim, the victim, of the robbery, is a brother of A. J. Manheim, and a nephew of I. Jackson, of Shreveport. He is under care of physicians at Columbia, in a hotel near the scene of the attack, suffering from a compound fracture of the skull, from which there is little hope of recovery, according to attending physicians. He was hit on the head with a heavy stone wrapped in a towel.

The negroes obtained $150 in cash and escaped, after locking the station doors. Manheim, lying on the floor of his office, was discovered by other railroad employes who had business with him and who gave the alarm.

Bloodhounds were put on the trail at once and followed it through swamps and woods for seven miles before the posse came upon two negroes making their way to Clarks. The other, according to reports received here, admitted the attack but was permitted to go his way, the posse not being sure of his identification, according to the description given by Manheim in one of his lucid intervals. Later on his identity was firmly established and at last accounts another posse had started in pursuit of the negro.

During the rioting threats against five negroes confined in the parish jail were heard. Two negroes of Many ordered to halt for questioning by the mob ran instead and were shot but not seriously hurt.

A. J. Manheim, of Shreveport, is attending his brother and Mrs. Manheim, who has been visiting in Lake Charles is on her way home.

Lynching - 1921.

683 K

Mississippi.

Cases of

N Y C AMERICAN
JANUARY 5. 1921

COLORED MAN LYNCHED.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 4.—Robert Lewis, a negro, accused of the murder of T. W. Greer, a railroad watchman, was lynched here to-day.

MISSISSIPPIANS LYNCH PRISONER UNDER ARREST

Meridian, Miss., Jan. 4.—Robert Lewis, a Colored man accused of the murder of T. W. Greer, a railroad watchman, was lynched here to-day by a mob which forced the policeman who had arrested Lewis to surrender his prisoner.

NEGRO SEIZED FROM POLICE AND KILLED

Railway Yards at Meridian, Miss., Scene of Lynching After Negro Shot Watchman.

(Associated Press.)

MERIDIAN, MISS., Jan. 4.—Robert Lewis, negro, who early this morning shot and probably fatally wounded T. W. Greer, night watchman for the Southern Railway Company, was today taken from police officers shortly after his arrest and shot to death by a mob. After the negro's body had been riddled with bullets, the mob quietly dispersed.

According to the story told the police by the wounded night watchman, the negro was observed by him walking through the railroad yard carrying two buckets of coal. Upon being asked what he was doing with the coal, the negro is said to have fired on the watchman without making any reply, the bullet entering the watchman's stomach.

The watchman then returned the fire, one shot breaking the negro's leg. After being trailed to his home the negro was arrested, but before he could be placed in a patrol wagon a large number of men forcibly took the prisoner from the officers and shot him to death.

The condition of Mr. Greer is reported as critical tonight and little hope was entertained for his recovery.

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 5, 1921

LYNCH NEGRO, ACCUSED SLAYER.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 4.—Robert Lewis, a negro accused of the murder of T. W. Greer, a railroad watchman, was lynched here to-day by a mob which forced the policeman who had arrested Lewis to surrender his prisoner.

PASSENGERS VIEW LYNCHED MAN FROM TRAIN WINDOWS

Chicago Whip 2-12-21.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 9.—Passengers on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad early Friday morning were regaled by the sight of an unidentified colored man, whose dead body was seen dangling from a tree on the side of the railroad track.

No details are known about the lynching. Several autos were seen in the neighborhood during the night. It is thought they brought the victim from a distance.

NEGRO IS HANGED TO TREE BY MOB

Atlanta constetition 3-22-21.

Water Valley, Miss., March 19.—Adolphus Ross, young negro charged with attacking an aged white woman, yesterday, living near Water Valley, was taken from the jail here by a mob early today and was hanged to a tree near town after which his body was riddled with bullets.

Ross was taken from the jail by a mob of about ffity men after the sheriff had been overpowered. This morning the body, riddled with bullets, was found hanging by the road about four miles from town. The attack on the aged woman was made Thursday. She drove her assailant off with a knife. Bloodhounds were sent for and the negro was trailed and captured late yesterday by the sheriff and a posse of deputies. He was being held in jail here awaiting identification by the woman he attacked.

BOSTON MASS POST
MARCH 20, 1921

Mob Takes Negro From Jail and Lynches Him

Water Valley, Miss., March 19.—Adolphus Ross, a young Negro, who was charged with attacking an aged white woman yesterday, was taken from jail here by a mob early today and hanged to a tree. His body was then riddled with bullets.

WHITES LYNCH MAN FOR KILLING COLORED WOMAN

Chicago Whip 3/26/21

HATTIESBURG, Miss., March 23.—Reports reaching here from Walthall County concerning the lynching of Arthur Jennings by white men in revenge for the murder of a colored woman are arousing much comment.

People of this section are unable to interpret the motives of the lynchers if the report is true. Was it because of some clandestine relation of the woman to one of the lynchers? Was it mere bloodthirstiness on the part of the lynchers? Or was it because the South is forsaking her old policy of protecting white womanhood and has gone to protecting all womanhood? The question will probably remain unanswered.

The jailer is said to have been overpowered and his keys taken from him. Jennings body was found hanging from a tree next morning.

SAN FRANCSO CAL CHRONICLE
MARCH 20, 1921

Negro Lynched for Attack on Woman

WATER VALLEY (Miss.), March 19.—Adolphus Ross, a negro charged with attacking an aged white woman yesterday, was taken from the jail here by a mob today and hanged. His body was then riddled with bullets.

Two Lynchings In The State Of Mississippi In Two Days

Atlanta Independent 3/24/21

Water Valley, Miss., March 19.—Adolphus Ross, young Negro charged with attacking an aged white woman, yesterday, living near Water Valley, was taken from the jail here by a mob early today and was hanged to a tree near town after which his body was riddled with bullets.

Ross was taken from the jail by a mob of about fifty men after the sheriff had been overpowdered. This morning the body, riddled with bullets, was found hanging by the road about four miles from town. The attack on the aged woman was made Thursday. She drove her assailant off with a knife. Bloodhounds were sent for and the Negro was trailed and captured late yesterday by the sheriff and a posse of deputies. He was being held in jail here awaiting identification by the woman he attacked.

Jail Is Stormed and Negro Hanged.

Hattiesburg, Miss., March 20.—Arthur Jennings, Negro, held here on a charge of killing a Negro woman several days ago, was taken from the county jail early today by a number of armed men, who overpowered the sheriff.

At daylight the Negro's body was found hanging in a tree near the city.

At the time Jennings was arrested he fired several shots at the officers, and feeling against him has been bitter.

Jennings, after a pistol duel with two deputies, in which he was wounded twice, was captured here last week and has been held in the county jail awaiting the arrival of Taylorsville officers.

According to Deputy Jailer Herring, a mob of about fifteen men came to the jail about 1:30 o'clock this morning, covered Jailer McKenzie with guns, ordered him to turn out the jail lights and, taking his keys, proceeded to the Negro ward of the jail and informed Jennings they were "from Columbia and had come for him." They placed him in an automobile and quietly proceeded to the spot where the Negro's body was found early today.

County Coroner Hulett empaneled a jury this afternoon and is conducting an investigation.—Atlanta Constitution.

DENVER COL POST
MARCH 20, 1921

NEGRO IS LYNCHED AND SWINGING BODY RIDDLED WITH LEAD

(By Associated Press.)

Water Valley, Miss., March 19.—Adolphus Ross, a negro charged with attacking an aged white woman Friday, was taken from the jail here by a mob today and hanged. His body then was riddled with bullets.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
MARCH 22, 1921

NEGRO HANGED AND BODY RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

WATER VALLEY, Miss., March 22.—Adolphus Ross, a young negro who was charged with attacking an aged white woman, was taken from the jail here by a mob and hanged to a tree. His body was then riddled with bullets.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
MARCH 21, 1921

Negro, Held as Colored Woman's Slayer, Lynched

HATTIESBURG, Miss., March 20.—Held on a charge of killing a negro woman, Arthur Jennings, negro, was taken from the county jail here early to-day by a mob of armed men who overpowered the Sheriff. Later his body was found hanging in a tree.

Jennings, before submitting to arrest several days ago, fired several shots at the officers and feeling against him has been bitter.

According to Deputy Jailer Herring, about fifteen men came to the jail about 1:30 o'clock this morning, covered Jailer McKenzie with guns, ordered him to turn out the jail lights and, taking his keys, proceeded to the negro ward of the jail and informed Jennings they were "from Columbia and had come for him."

They placed him in an automobile and quietly proceeded to the spot where the negro's body was found.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MARCH 21, 1921

RAID JAIL, HANG NEGRO.

Party of Mississippians Hang Alleged Slayer of Negro Woman.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., March 20.—Held on a charge of killing a negro woman, Arthur Jennings, a negro, was taken from the County Jail here early today by a number of armed men. Later his body was found hanging in a tree on the outskirts of the city. Jennings before submitting to arrest fired several shots at policemen and feeling against him has been bitter.

According to Deputy Jailer Herring, fifteen men came to the jail about 1:30 o'clock this morning, covered Jailer McKenzie with guns, ordered him to turn out the jail lights and, taking his keys, proceeded to the negro ward and informed Jennings they were "from Columbia and had come for him." They placed him in an automobile and quietly proceeded to the spot where his body was found.

N Y C WORLD
MARCH 21, 1921

HATTIESBURG, Miss., March 20.—Held on a charge of killing a negro woman, Arthur Jennings, negro, was taken from the county jail here early to-day by a number of armed men, who overpowered the sheriff, and hanged him to a tree on the outskirts of the city.

Jennings, before submitting to arrest after the killing of the negro woman several days ago, fired several shots at officers, and feeling against him has been bitter in certain quarters.

According to Deputy Jailer Herring, about fifteen men came to the jail at 1.30 o'clock this morning, covered Jailer Mackenzie with guns, ordered him to turn out the jail lights and, taking his keys, proceeded to the negro ward of the jail. There they informed Jennings they had come for him. The men placed him in an automobile and quietly proceeded to the spot where the body was found.

N. Y. C. MAIL
APRIL 15, 1921

Negro Lynched in Mississippi

Meridian, Miss., Today.—George Marshall, negro, was taken from Constable Null at Lauderdale by a small party of men and his body riddled with bullets.

NEW YORK HERALD
MARCH 21, 1921

NEGRO IN MISSISSIPPI LYNCHED BY MOB OF 15

Arrested for Woman's Death; Fired on Officers.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., March 20.—Held on a charge of killing a negro woman, Arthur Jennings, negro, was taken from the county jail here early to-day by a number of armed men who overpowered the Sheriff. Later his body was found hanging in a tree on the outskirts of the city.

Jennings, before submitting to arrest after the killing of the negro woman several days ago, fired several shots at the officers, and feeling against him has been bitter in certain quarters here.

According to Deputy Jailer Herring, a mob of about fifteen men came to the jail about 1:30 o'clock this morning, covered Jailer McKenzie with guns, ordered him to turn out the jail lights and, taking his keys, proceeded to the negro ward of the jail and informed Jennings they were "from Columbia and had come for him."

They placed him in an automobile and quietly proceeded to the spot where the negro's body was found.

Fatal Kiss Leads to Lyncher's Rope

Defender 3/26/21

South Adds Three More to List in "Black Book of Democracy"

Hattiesburg, Miss., March 25.—Arthur Jennings made a fatal mistake here last week when he killed a woman of his race who was dearly loved by a prominent white merchant here. Jennings, according to persons here, could have used his gun on any other member of his race, and still be permitted to walk the streets. But he erred in selecting a woman who, it is claimed, had permitted herself to be the "mistress" under the concubinage system prevalent in this section. He loved the woman himself, but had been warned to keep away from her by white men. She was not of their race, and Jennings could not understand why they claimed her attention. Jealousy prompted him to shoot her through the heart.

Others Lynched

Angered because they had been deprived of a "companion," a band of armed men overpowered the sheriff at the county jail, took Jennings to the outskirts of the city and riddled his body with bullets. Another lynching was added to the long list in the south this week. Phil Slater, who confessed that he had accepted a kiss from a white woman, who declared she loved him, according to his dying statement, was shot to death near Monticello, Ark.

Lynchers Banquet

Adolphus Ross, who was charged with frightening Mrs. George Coffer, age 65, was lynched by prominent citizens, known to the police, at Water Valley, Miss. Ross was taken from the jail by 50 men, who held a banquet in the jail hall before they took him out.

N Y C EVE WORLD
APRIL 4, 1921

Negro Lynched in Mississippi.

BRANDON, Miss., April 4.—Sandy Thompson, negro, who shot and killed B. E. Dobson, a planter, near here Friday, was lynched near Langford during the night. The body was found to-day swinging from the limb of a tree.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
APRIL 4, 1921

NEGRO SLAYER LYNCHED.

BRANDON, Miss., April 4.—Andy Thompson, Negro, who shot and killed B. E. Dobson, a planter, near here Friday, was lynched near Langford during the night. The body was found to-day swinging from the limb of a tree.

Another One for Mississippi

Journal & Guide 4/9/21

Brandon, M iss., April 2.—Sandy Thompson, who is alleged to have killed B. E. Dodson, a planter, near here, was lynched near Langford. The body was found today swinging from the limb of a tree.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
APRIL 4, 1921

MISSISSIPPI NEGRO IS HANGED TO TREE

Man Accused Of Murdering Planter At Brandon Is Lynched.

By Associated Press.

BRANDON, Miss., April 4.—Sandy Thompson, negro, who shot and killed B. E. Dobson, a planter near here, Friday afternoon, was hanged to a tree near Langford some time during Sunday night. The body was found this morning.

Two men are reported to have heard the negro walking in rubber boots, which had baffled bloodhounds, over a bridge they were guarding last night. They attempted to halt him but he fired and missed. One of the men shot the negro in the leg and the two captured him.

Thompson was held at the bridge all night by these men and shortly after daybreak a mob is reported to have appeared on the scene and to have hanged him to a tree.

The lynching took place within three miles of the scene of the killing of Dobson.

The body was still hanging to the tree early today, reports here said.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
APRIL 5, 1921

MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO

Hangs Black Accused of Murder of Mississippi Planter.

Brandon, Miss., April 4.—Sandy Thompson, negro, charged with having shot and killed B. E. Dobson, planter, Friday, was lynched near Lanford last night. Thompson's body was found hanging to a tree today.

Two members of a posse searching for the negro, who had been left to guard a bridge, captured the negro after he had been shot in the leg. A mob quickly formed, and the nearest tree was the place of execution.

NEGRO SLAYER OF WHITE MAN LYNCHED

Sandy Thompson Found Accidentally, Fires Gun at His Pursuers

JACKSON MISS LEDGER
APRIL 5, 1921

The body of Sandy Thompson, negro, who shot and killed E. B. Dodson, white farmer, near Brandon, last Friday, in a dispute over the price of some hogs, was found at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, dangling at the end of a rope tied to a tree about two hundred yards from Langford postoffice.

The negro's whereabouts were accidentally discovered early Sunday night in the vicinity of Langford, when two white men crossing a bridge heard someone running and commanded him to halt. The answer the men received was a double-barrel load of buckshot fired at close range, which narrowly missed them One of the men fired his pistol in the direction from which the volley of shot came. He fled into the thicket, but the chase was postopned until daylight, because of the fear that the murdere might cause other fatalities.

In the mean time, the mob which had pursued the negro for two days had located the "hot trail." One of the lynchers advanced into the thicket and found the darkey asleep beside his shotgun, which had been reloaded, according to reports. The black man had a bullet wound in one leg, is was said, and was so exhausted that he had to be kicked several times to awaken him.

Thompson admitted he killed Mr. Dodson, a member of the mob is reported to have said, but requested he be permitted to go to court to plead guilty. A rope was placed around the negro's neck, and he was taken on horseback to a short distance beyond the Langford postoffice. The rope was tied to the tree and the horse driven out from under the captive, leaving him to be viewed by the throngs which gathered.

Mrs. E. B. Dobson, accompanied by her baby, had left for Mayfield, Ky., the day before the tragedy to visit the old family home, and the first she knew of her husband's death was when she received a telegram Saturday informing her that her husband's body would be shipped there for burial. Mr. Dobson leaves also an aged father, who lives in Brandon, a brother who resided with him, and other relatives in Kentucky.

Mississippi Whites Outdo Belgian Congo Horrors

Chicago Defender 4/9/21

Brandon, Miss., April 8.—Sandy Thompson, alleged to have shot and killed E. E. Dobson (white), a planter, near here on last Friday, was lynched near Langford during the night by a party of hoodlums, said to be members of the Ku Klux Klan. The body, which was found swinging from the limb of a tree, was mutilated beyond recognition.

After riddling the helpless man's body with bullets, redhot pokers were used to gouge out his eyes. According to citizens here his left leg was nearly severed from his body just below the stomach, and his right hand was found lying under the tree where the body hung. No attempt has been made by officials to apprehend the murderers, and many of our people are preparing to leave for the North.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
APRIL 5, 1921

Negro Is Lynched in Mississippi.

BRANDON, Miss., April 4.—Sandy Thompson, a negro, who shot and killed B. E. Dobson, a planter, near here Friday, was lynched near Langford during the night. The body was found today swinging from the limb of a tree.

Afro-American 4/16/21

Jackson, Miss., April 13.—Sandy Thompson, slave on the peonage farm of E. B. Dodson, (white) and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rachel Moore, were lynched by a mob of crackers here last week.

Thompson's body was found Monday of last week swinging from a limb of a tree. He had been stripped by a mob after being shot in the leg, his body quickly strung up and riddled with bullets.

Mrs. Moore had been missing from her home for the past ten days but it was only on Sunday that her body was found hanging to the limb of a tree in Rankin County, 15 miles from here.

A year ago Thompson bought a hog from Dodson with the agreement that he was to make payment for it by working on Dodson's farm. According to Dodson's system of bookkeeping, Thompson had worked for a year without cancelling the debt.

Thursday afternoon Dodson went to the slave's home and declared his work unsatisfactory and demanded the hog back. In desperation Thompson drew a gun and shot his 'master' dead, after which he escaped to the woods where he was found and lynched.

WHITES LYNCH MAN FOR KILLING COLORED WOMAN.

Dallas Express 4/9/21

Hattiesburg, Miss., April 7.—Reports reaching here from Walthall County concerning the lynching of Arthur Jennings by white men in revenge for the murder of a Colored woman are arousing much comment.

People of this section are unable to interpret the motives of the lynchers if the report is true. Was it because some clandestine relation of the woman to one of the lynchers? Was it mere bloodthirstiness on the part of the lynchers? Or was it because the South is forsaking her old policy of protecting white womanhood and has gone to protecting all womanhood? The question will probably remain unanswered.

The jailer is said to have been overpowered and his keys taken from him. Jennings' body was found hanging from a tree next morning.

LYNCH COLORED WOMAN IN MISS.

BODY FOUND HANGING FROM TREE

Guardian 4/16/21

Authorities Think Her Victim of Mob That Lynched Her Son-in-Law.

Jackson, Miss., April 10, 1921—The body of Rachael Moore, Colored, was last night found hanging to the limb of a tree in Rankin county, 15 miles from here. She was the mother-in-law of Sandy Thompson, who, last Monday, was lynched for the murder of E. B. Dodson and the authorities expressed the belief she also was a victim of mob violence. The woman has been missing since the murder of Dodson.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MISSISSIPPI MOB

Constitution 4/21/21

Hattiesburg, Miss., April 16.—An unidentified negro charged with having attacked the wife of a dairyman near Ozone, Miss., was taken from officers today by a mob and hanged near the town of Carriers.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
APRIL 27, 1921

Hang Negro Who Attacked Woman.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Wednesday.—An unidentified negro who was charged with attacking a white woman was taken from officers by a mob late yesterday and hanged. The body was then riddled with bullets.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
APRIL 15, 1921

Negro Slain by Mob.

MERIDAN, Miss., Friday.—George Marshall, negro, was taken from Constable Null at Lauderdale yesterday afternoon by a small body of men and his body riddled with bullets.

Lynching - 1921.
Cases of

683 L

Mississippi

Masked Men Hold Up Sheriff, Lynch Prisoner

Dallas Express 4/30/21

(By A. N. P.)

Meridian, Miss., April 28.—The identity of the men who forced Constable Buck Null to give up his Colored prisoner, George Marshall, last Thursday afternoon, after which they lynched the latter, riddling his body with bullets, may never be known because of the heavy masks worn by them. The man was being brought to Meridian to be placed in jail in default of a peace bond fixed by Justice Murray on charges of having threatened to shoot Robert Campbell, prominent merchant of Lauderdale, on sight. The constable was riding along the road with the man when the masked men, only about a dozen or fifteen, fully masked, rushed from the woods on each side, covered the officer an ordered him to turn back while they took possession of the black and speedily dispatched him, leaving his dead body in the road, where it was later found by the sheriff.

N Y C EVE WORLD
APRIL 15, 1921

NEGRO IS SLAIN BY MOB.

Shot to Death After Constable Is Forced to Flee.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 15.—George Marshall, a negro, was taken from Constable Null of Lauderdale late yesterday by a small party of unidentified white men and shot to death.

Marshall, it is alleged, had made threats to kill a prominent white merchant of Lauderdale. The negro was placed under arrest and committed to jail by Justice Murray in default of the peace bond required. Constable Null started to Meridian with Marshall to carry out the order of the court. Near Lauderdale a party of men appeared in the road. Constable Null was covered and told to turn back. As he complied, the negro, who was ahead of the Constable in the road, was shot to death and the party dispersed.

A year ago Thompson bought a hog from Dodson with the agreement that he was to make payment for it by working on Dodson's farm. According to Dodson's system of bookkeeping, Thompson had worked for a year without cancelling the debt.

Thursday afternoon Dodson went to the man's home and declared his work unsatisfactory and demanded the hog back. In desperation Thompson drew a gun and shot his "master" dead, after which he escaped to be lynched.

MORE LYNCHING IN MISSISSIPPI

St Louis Argus 4/29/21

HATTIESBURG, Miss., April 26.—Lynched for assaulting the wife of a dairyman near Ozone, a Negro about 30 years old, whose name could not be learned was hanged to a telephone pole and his body riddled with bullets early this morning by a mob about half a mile north of Carriere, near Picayune, Miss.

It is said the Negro, who was of powerful build, had only been in the employ of the dairyman about four months, coming to this section from New Orleans.

Reports reaching here were to the effect that a deputy sheriff and a justice of the peace learned of the assault and took the Negro into custody. They notified the sheriff of Pearl River County by telephone and then took their captive and hid him in the woods for safekeeping from the mob, which had formed immediately. The mob discovered the Negro's location and surrounded the woods, preventing the sheriff from getting the captive and succeeded in getting him from his captors about 2 o'clock this morning. He was taken to Carriere and out on the road was hanged, his body being riddled with bullets.

SOUTHERN BRUTES LYNCH MOTHER AND SON

Negro World 4/23/21

Man Held in Peonage, Shoots Slave-Holder in Desperation.

Jackson, Miss., April 13.—Sandy Thompson, slave on the peonage farm of E. B. Dodson, white, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rachel Moore, were lynched by a mob of crackers here last week.

Thompson's body was found Monday of last week swinging from a limb of a tree. He had been stripped by a mob after being shot in the leg, his body quickly strung up and riddled with bullets.

Mrs. Moore had been missing from her home for the past ten days, but it was only on Sunday that her body was found hanging to the limb of a tree in Rankin county, fifteen miles from here.

ANOTHER LYNCHING IN MISSISSIPPI

4/15/21

Re St Louis Argus

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 14.—George Marshall, Negro, was taken from Constable Nulle at Lauderdale, late today by a large body of men and his body riddled with bullets.

MERIDIAN, MISS., MOB BEGINS LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE YEAR.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Meridian, Miss., Jan. 12.—The South got under the wire in the great American Handicap, Lynching, with the first event of the year here in this far famed center of Human injustice.

Robert Lewis, "accused" of the murder of J. W. Green, a railroad watchman, was snatched from the hands of a policeman who had arrested him, and brutally lynched by a mob of several hundred people, a number of women and children carrying American flags, being in the crowd.

The usual perfunctory investigation is on, but it is not believed that any of the murders will be apprehended, and the coroner's jury is expected to bring in a verdict of "Died at the hands of unknown persons."

"We are all doomed to destruction," said a white citizen of the more conservative type, "unless the South puts a stop to lynching. Not only are we willing ourselves economically by the laboring and business class of Negroes leaving the South, but we are sure as fate moving to a federal law against lynching that will bankrupt the states like Mississippi, Georgia and Texas, where there is so much of this outrage."

Meridian has hundreds of splendid colored people who say they are planning to leave the South with the coming spring.

CHOCTAW NEGRO KILLS WHITE MAN

Montgomery Advertiser 7/29/21

Posse Gets Revenge Before Arrival of Bloodhounds to Trace Murderer

(Associated Press)

WAYNESBORO, MISS., July 28—Groves Moody a young resident of Silas, Alabama, near here, was shot to death early today by a negro named Jordan, who some hours later was killed by a posse .The negro is said to have resisted arrest.

Moody is said to have reprimanded the negro, who went to his cabin, obtained a pistol and shot Moody in the head, killing him instantly. Jordan escaped but a large posse soon formed and bloodhounds were ordered from Hattiesburg. Jordan was found and killed before the dogs arrived. Moody was prominently connected in Mobile and other Alabama cities.

NEGRO MURDERER SLAIN

Atlanta Constitution 7/29/21

Posse Kills Fugitive, After White Man's Death.

Waynesboro, Miss., July 28.—Grover Moody, a young resident of Silas, Ala., near here, was shot to death early today by a negro named Jordan who some hours later was killed by a posse. The negro is said to have resisted arrest.

Moody is said to have reprimanded the negro, who went into his cabin, obtained a pistol and shot Moody in the head, killing him instantly. Jordan escaped, but a large posse soon formed and bloodhounds were ordered from Hattiesburg. Jordan was found and killed before the dogs arrived. Moody was prominently connected in Mobile and other Alabama cities.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 21, 1921

NEGRO CONVICT LYNCHED.

Mississippi Mob Hangs Attacker of Woman at State Farm Gate.

JACKSON, Miss., June 20.—Louis Wimberly, an eighteen-year-old convict, was seized by a mob and hanged at the gate of the State convict farm seven miles from here late today.

He was a trusty and was alleged to have attacked a white woman. Two other negro trusties caught him several miles from the farm. While efforts were being made to place him in the county jail he was taken from officers and lynched.

N Y C. TRIBUNE
JUNE 21, 192[illegible]

Negro Convict, 18, Lynched

Trusty Accused of Attacking Mississippi Woman

JACKSON, Miss., June 20.—Louis Wimberly, an eighteen-year-old negro convict was seized by a mob and hanged at the gate of the state convict farm seven miles from here late today. He was a trusty and was alleged to have assaulted a white woman. Two other negro trusties caught him several miles from the farm.

While efforts were being made to place him in the county jail he was taken from officers and lynched.

MOB HANGS WHITE MAN

Chicago Defender 8/6/21

[illegible]burg, Miss., July 30.—Another evidence of the growing disrespect for any sort of government at all on the part of Southern whites who have been taught by the lassitude of local police authorities to take the law into their own hands whenever it seems convenient, was seen in the hanging of Casey Jones, white, by a mob of white ruffians.

Jones was being held for the murder of Mrs. J. S. Mosely, a white woman, and was under sentence to hang.

Lynchers, on Foray, Slay Farm Hands

Chicago Defender 7/16/21

By A FARM HAND

"Canton, Miss., July 15.—Willie Russell, or 'Red' Russell, as they called him, was a son of Bennie Billows. He hit a white man in the head last Monday, June 27, with a farm shovel. The white people formed a mob at once with bloodhounds and started to look for 'Red,' but they could not find him. So they went to his father's house Tuesday morning looking for 'Red,' but he was not there.

Whip Father

"So they went back that night and taken his father at 10 o'clock, then carried him to the woods and stripped him naked. Bound his hands and feet, whipped from 10 o'clock that night until 4 o'clock the next morning. They whipped him unconscious. His pulse left him. The blood ran from his shoulders to his heels.

Shot 100 Times

"That same night they went and got Willie Brown, one of 'Red's' cousins, and hit him in the head, then tied him to a car, carried him everywhere they went looking for 'Red.' Then they went to Clarence Brown, another relative, and shot him six times. He died Wednesday evening. They also whipped another man and broke a woman's arm.

"They found 'Red' Wednesday evening in Pearl River swamp, shot him in the shoulder. Then made him tie a rope around his own neck, and castrated him. Then forced him to climb a tree and told him to jump over the limb. He would not do it, so they shot him 100 times. They left him hanging from Wednesday to Friday evening, then they sent some men there and dug a hole under him and cut the rope. He fell in there. This was the way he was buried."

The above communication was sent to the Chicago Defender as a personal leter to the editor. It is printed without regard to newspaper style and any attempt to color the facts in the case. It was written by a man who saw the mob in action.

MISSISSIPPIANS HANG WHITE MAN AT PRISON DOOR

Chicago Defender 7/30/21

Break Through Six Doors in Order to Take Man From Officers

Hattiesburg, Miss., July 29.—Casey Jones is dead. He was hanged to a sour apple tree. Coroner J. E. Hellett and a jury of six citizens have been busy investigating the lynching last night of Casey E. Jones (white), by a mob of 75 masked men.

It has developed that the combination cell lock behind which Jones and two other prisoners were held was broken into with the use of an acetylene torch. Sheriff Will M. Edmondson and Deputy Joe Gray and Jailer F. H. McKenzie were sitting on the back steps of the courthouse facing the jail when they saw the mob bearing down upon them. They were surrounded by the men, who were heavily armed, and ordered to surrender the prisoner or that the jail would be broken into.

Refuses Keys to Jail

McKenzie had the keys and refused to surrender them and the mob thereupon proceeded to break down the door of the jail, enter the building, break open five other doors between them and the prisoner. Not a shot was fired during all of the trouble.

Jones is reported to have put up a stiff fight against his murderers.

with the blades of an old safety razor he cut one of the lynchers over the head and broke a chair on the body of another. The broken chair was found in his cell. In the tussle he was finally overpowered after being struck in the back of the head with a rock. He was then taken out of the jail and hanged in front of it with a brand new piece of rope.

The two members of the mob who are alleged to have been wounded by the dead man have not been apprehended. One man who was found walking up the street with a bandaged head was questioned and declared that he had been met by a stranger on the night of the crime and attacked. He was left in the road unconscious, but their identity has not been made known.

Second Lynch Attempt

It will be recalled that last night's successful attempt was the second one to lynch Jones. He was arrested some time ago accused of being connected with the murder of Mrs. J. S. Mosely, wife of a mail carrier in this town. At the time Jones had been wounded and was confined in the Methodist hospital. When the mob went there to get him, the superintendent came to the door with a loaded pistol and threatened to shoot the first man in the mob who advanced. The men went away.

More is being done to catch the lynchers of this one white man than has been done to catch the men implicated in the killing of a score of Race men around here. While not glad that Casey has been killed, Race men and women around here feel that his death will mean the saving of a lot of the lives of them and their children in these parts. Just below here in the vast unpopulated swamps many men have been driven out and left to die. The sheriff and jailer, by a little exercise of authority, could have saved Jones, but they have been so used to letting the mob have its way with Race men that they did not know what to do.

WHITE MAN VICTIM OF LYNCHING MOB

Casey Jones, Convicted Murderer, Taken From Jail and Hanged in Courthouse Yard.

Hattiesburg, Miss., July 23.—Casey Jones, white, recently convicted of the murder of Mrs. J. S. Mosely, and sentenced to be hanged July 18, but whose case was pending before the state supreme court, was taken from the county jail at about 1:15 this morning and hanged in the courthouse yard by a mob of about seventy-five men.

Sheriff Will M. Edmondson and Deputy Joe Gray and Jailer F. H. McKenzie were sitting on the back steps of the courthouse facing the jail when they saw the mob bearing down on them. They were surrounded by the men, who were heavily armed, and ordered to surrender the prisoner, or they would break into the jail.

Break Down Doors.

McKenzie, who had the keys, refused to surrender them and the mob thereupon broke down the door of the jail, entered the building, broke open five other doors between them and the prisoner. Although not a shot was fired, it is understood that the prisoner put up a desperate struggle, getting possession of a razor and badly cutting one of the members of the mob, and hitting another over the head with a chair. He was overpowered, however, and given a terrific blow over the back of the head, and then carried down to the tree.

A report was current that two of the men concerned in the lynching were taken, badly injured, to a local hospital. This could not be verified owing to the refusal of Superintendent G. S. Harmon, of the hospital, to give out any information as to the truth of the rumor early today.

Previous Attempt.

An attempt was made on the night after the alleged crime for which Jones was convicted, which occurred in the latter part of April, to lynch Jones, but was frustrated by Rev. Dr. Harmon. The prisoner was at that time lying wounded in a hospital and the mob which attempted to remove him was held at bay by Dr. Harmon with a pistol, earning the sobriquet locally as the "Fighting Parson."

The crime for which Jones was convicted occurred in the home of Mrs. Mosely, where Jones was a boarder. It was alleged he shot her after he was notified to move from the house. Her husband, who was working in the garden at the time, hearing the shots, rushed in into the house and shot Jones, severely wounding him. Mrs. Mosely was paralyzed from the effects of the bullets and died about a month later.

Efforts today failed to establish the identity of persons in the mob.

Coroner J. E. Hullett and a jury of six spent the day on the investigation. The jury decided that the front door of the jail was pried open with a crowbar and that two other doors were broken similarly, but that use of an acetylene torch was necessary to force an entrance into Jones' cell. Hardware merchants failed to identify the new rope which the mob used.

A Hattiesburg citizen, who was said to have suffered serious injuries in the fight Jones made upon his assailants, told Coroner Hullett he was the victim of an unidentified man who attacked him on the street and that a passing motorist carried him to the Methodist hospital, where he still is. The patient said he knew nothing of the lynching.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
SEPTEMBER 21, 1921

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO; NO MOTIVE IS GIVEN

McCOMB, Miss., Sept. 21.—Edward McDowell, Negro garage employee and hospital helper, was hanged by a mob two miles from here Monday. The McComb police say they know of no motive for the lynching. An automobile party, they say, drove up to the premises where the Negro was sleeping, forced him into the car, and departed hurriedly.

Yazoo, Miss., July 28.—The body of James Dixon was found in the big Black River Monday morning. Dixon had been accused of attacking a white girl. He was taken by a mob to a bridge, weights tied to his feet and thrown from an automobile.

MAN UNDER DEATH SENTENCE FOUGHT LYNCHERS WITH RAZOR

Hattiesburg, Miss., July 28.—Coroner J. E. Hullett and a jury of six citizens were busy all day investigating the lynching of Casey Jones by a mob of 75 masked men. It was determined that the front door of the Forrest County Jail was pried open with a crowbar and two other doors broken into the same way.

The combination cell lock behind which Casey B. Jones and two other prisoners were held was broken into with the use of an acetylene torch. Hardware merchants could not identify the rope, which was a brand new one. A rumor that one of the attackers was injured in the fight with Jones, who was said to have had a razor, was investigated without results. A chair was found in the cell, broken to pieces.

No blood-stained blades were found with a safety razor which was lying in the cell.

A man was treated for wounds at the Methodist Hospital late at night, and this man was questioned by the coroner the next morning. He declared that he was walking down Mobile Street at the time of the lynching and he was attacked by an unknown man, who cut him severely. He lay unconscious for some time, he said, when he was picked up by a passing automobile aind taken to the hospital. He knew nothing of the lynching, he told the officers.

Jones had been convicted of the murder of Mrs. J. S. Mosely, wife of a mail carrier of this city. His case is now pending on appeal to the state supreme court. He was hanged to the limb of a tree in front of the jail.

Sheriff Will M. Edmondson and Deputies Joe Gray and Jailer F. H. McKenzie were sitting on the back steps of the courthouse facing the jail when they saw the mob bearing down on them. They were surrounded by the men, who were heavily armed, and ordered to surrender the prisoner or that the jail would be broken into.

Mr. McKenzie, who had the keys, refused to surrender them and the mob thereupon proceeded to break down the door of the jail, enter the building, break open five other doors between them and the prisoner.

Although not a shot was fired, it is understood the prisoner put up a desperate struggle, getting possession of a razor and badly cutting one of the members of the mob and hitting another over the head with a chair. He was overpowered, however, and given a terrific blow over the back of the head and then carried down to the tree. The body was cut down and taken to the morgue, where a large crowd gathered. Coroner J. E. Hullett was convening a jury to consider the killing and render a verdict.

A rumor was current that two of the men concerned in the lynching were taken, badly injpured, to a local hospital. This could not be verified owing to the refusal of Supt. G. S. Harmon of the hospital to give out any information as to the truth of the rumor.

One attempt was made on the nigh after the alleged crime for which Jones was convicted, which occurred in the latter part of April, to lynch Jones, but was frustrated by Dr. Harmon. The prisoner was at that time lying wounded in the Methodist Hospital, and the mob which attempted to remove him was held at bay by Dr. Harmon with a loaded pistol, earning him the sobriquet, locally, of the "Fighting Parson."

Discovery Made by Darkey and Reported Yesterday to Sheriff

A mustang grapevine served for a noose for the hanging of Rachael Moore, negress and mother-in-law of Sandy Thompson, murder of E. B. Dobson, prominent white farmer of Rankin county, near Brandon. This became known yesterday afternoon when the decomposed body of the woman was found by a negro neighbor, just off the Brandon-Fannin road, two miles north of Brandon, and reported to R. A. Tayne, who in turn notified Sheriff G. A. Harrison of Rankin county.

The condition of the body of the negress indicated she had been lynched about the same time Sandy Thompson fell a victim to the infuriated Brandon mob, according to Sheriff Harrison. The clothing of the woman served as a means of identification.

Rachael Moore had for some time been accused of inciting trouble among negroes, the sheriff stated. "It was reported," he said, "that the woman's past life had caused her to be regarded as a dangerous character and she had been suspicioned of being the ring-leader of a clan of negroes who were always stirring up trouble among the other members of the race in the Brandon community. Sandy Thompson, her son-in-law, was said to have been seen at her house the day of the killing."

The inquest was held by Justice Harper. Negroes are said to have made arrangements for burial.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
JUNE 30, 1921

SANDY THOMPSON'S MOTHER-IN-LAW IS VICTIM OF WHITES

JACKSON MISS LEDGER
APRIL 10, 1921

Rachael Moore Had Been Accused of Inciting Racial Troubles

HEAD WAS LOOPED IN MUSTANG GRAPEVINE

MOB FORCES NEGRO TO HANG SELF FROM TREE

JACKSON, Miss., June 30.—"Red" Bilbro, a negro farmhand, has been lynched by a mob in Madison County, twenty miles north of here, it was learned to-day. F. M. Pace, on whose farm Bilbro was a tenant, was brought to Jackson and placed in a hospital with his throat cut and his skull fractured.

Pace had quarreled with the negro. While Pace was at work, Bilbro hit him over the head with a spade and cut his throat. The Sheriff tried to get the prisoner, but members of the posse took the negro to the Pace farm. After being identified by Mrs. Pace, a rope was placed around his neck and he was forced to climb a tree and jump.

N Y C TIMES
SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

Negro Lynched, No Cause Known.

McCOMB, Miss., Sept. 21.—Edward McDowell, negro garage employe and hospital helper, was hanged by a mob two miles from here on Monday. The McComb police say they know of no motive for the lynching. An automobile party, they say, drove up to the premises where the negro was sleeping, forced him into the car and departed hurriedly.

Lynchings—1921. 683 M

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Negro Lynched By Masked Men

JACKSON MISS LEDGER
JUNE 21, 1921

Negro Who Assaulted Mrs. Berryhill is Captured by Negro Trusties—Orderly Mob of 50 Men Overpower Officers and Lynch Prisoner as They Are on Way to Local Jail —Crime Committed Early Yesterday

Without saying a word other than giving the command to halt and hand up and without firing a gun a mob of fifty or more determined men wearig masks took the negro Louis Wimberly, who had confessed to criminally assaulting Mrs. Berryhill, wife of Assistan Sergeant Berryhill of the Rankin convict farm, from Officers Nunnery and Lilley as they were bringing him to Jackson for safe keeping, and hanged him to a tree a few yards from the roadside yesterday afternoon.

Wimberly was a convict having been sent up for two years on a charge of grand larceny and was at the time of the assault cooking for the Berryhills.

Early yesterday morning the negro took advantage of the absence of Sergeant Berryhill and overpowered Mrs. Berryhill and assaulted her in a most brutal and inhuman manner. He used a rope and tied her hands and feet and left her where she was found some hours later in a fainting condition. Physicians were immediately summoned and they succeeded in reviving her though she is still in a serious condition. The brute also kicked the little five year old daughter of Mrs. Berryhill after he had committed the assault and then took his departure armed with a shotgun.

Posses went out in search of the negro immediately after discoveringthe almost lifeless form of the victim and at the time of his capture the woods were being scoured for miles around.

The credit for the capture of Wimberly goes to young Robt. Lilley, eldest son of Sergeant Lilley and two negro trusties at the convict farm. They were out looking for him along with others and came upon him in the road and after they overpowered him and brought him back to the farm. The negro was heavily armed and young Lilley and the trusties deserve much credit for capturing him according to officers. Secretary J. J. Coman called Capt. Nunnery and officer Lilley at Jackson and requested that they come for the negro and place him in the local jail. The two officers responded immediately but they never reached Jackson with their prisoner as the mob met them not more than 300 yards away from the gate at the farm and took the brute from them and in a quiet and orderly manner hanged him to the nearest tree.

According to Capt. Nunnery the members of the body of men were masked and had nothing to say at any time, doing their work with precision and dispatch. He stated that he and Lilley had the negro in a wagon since they had no other vehicle which they could use, and that they had driven something like 300 yards from the farm when suddenly he heard the command "Halt!" then "Hands up!" and there appeared in front of them what appeared to be fifty or more men with rifles and shotguns pointed at them.

He then asked the question, "What does this mean, gentlemen?" but received no reply whatever, members of the mob already beginning to take the prisoner from the wagon. After they had removed him from the wagon they carried him only a few yards where he was hanged to a tree.

The negro, who had confessed to the crime to officials at the farm, made no outcry whatever, according to Capt. Nunnery, but so far as he knew went to his death without a murmur. The only words which he uttered were said just before he was hanged, accordi to the officers, and at this time h was heard to mumble a short prayer. The men wer highly incensed over the outrage and used the same ropes to tie the brute's hands that he had used to tie his victim when he assaulted her.

He stated that the entire happening took place so quickly and with such precision that he scarcely had time to follow the events. Neither he nor Lilley moved from the wagon while the negro was being hanged and after it was over they drove on to town where the matter was reported. The men moved off immediately after the hanging, according to Nunnery, and he never had the opportunity to recognize any of them. The body of the negro was left hanging until late in the night.

MERIDIAN MISS STAR
APRIL 15, 1921

Identity of Masked Men Who Lynched Negro Is Unknown

The identity of the men who yesterday held up Constable Buck Null, two miles this side of Lauderdale, and forced him at the point of their guns to surrender his prisoner, George Marshall, a negro, who they shot to death without ceremony or delay, may probably never be known. Each of the men is said to have worn a mask and as they worked so rapidly and spoke but few words, the authorities are completely mystified as to who they might be.

Sheriff John M. Martin and Coroner Hobgood went immediately to the scene of the lynching, finding the body of the negro riddled with bullets lying in the road where he had been summarily put to death. The investigation made by the sheriff and coroner threw no additional light on the affair.

From further and more detailed particulars of the alleged cause of the lynching it appears Marshall had been making use of threatening language, it being alleged that he had stated that he was going to shoot Robert Campbell, prominent merchant at Lauderdale, on sight.

It was decided that it would be better to put the black under peace bond and a warrant was sworn out before Justice Louis Murray of Lauderdale, who committed him to the county jail here in default of the bond.

When about two miles this side, or west of Lauderdale, a number of men—described as "quite a bunch of men", appeared in the roadway, leveling their guns at the constable who was riding horseback with the negro in front of him, walking. The constable complied with the command, when some of the men instantly grabbed the negro and others told the constable to "move on", which he did, toward Lauderdale, and the mob quickly disposed of the black by firing a number of shots into his body. The constable heard the shots but did not turn back, proceeding as fast as he could to Lauderdale to telephone the sheriff here of the occurrence.

BEFORE PRISON GATE, MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Constitution 6/21/21

Jackson, Miss., June 20.—Louis Wimberly, an 18-year-old negro convict, was lynched late this afternoon at the gate of the state convict farm in Rankin county, 7 miles from this city.

Wimberly was a trusty. This morning about 8 o'clock, while the wife of a guard was at home alone with her little 5-year-old daughter, the negro attacked her, striking her on the head, and attacked her while she was unconscious. Some time afterwards, her husband found her still unconscious, but after physicians had attended her for two hours, she regained consciousness and told of the assault.

Two negro trusty convicts caught Wimberly several miles from the farm and brought him back. As a matter of precaution, Traveling Sergeant Nunnery was ordered to bring Wimberly to Jackson and place him in the Hinds county jail, and it was while attempting to do this that he was overpowered by a mob and his prisoner hanged.

Sergeant Nunnery says that he and his assistant, J. E. Lilly, with Wimberly in a wagon, had just left the gates of the convict farm, where the road passes through a dense wood, when suddenly a half dozen men, with handkerchiefs tied over their faces, stepped into the road and ordered hands up, at the same time "covering" them with shotguns. Nunnery asked: "Gentlemen, what does this mean?" but, according to the sergeant, no one answered, or was another word said or any unnecessary sound made. Keeping the sergeant and his assistant covered, the mob lifted the negro from the wagon, carried him about ten paces to a tree and hanged him up. The crowd then bade the sergeant goodby and quietly dispersed.

MISSISSIPPI MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO

Eighteen-Year-Old Trusty Assaults White Woman and Is Caught by Other Trusties

Montgomery Adv. 6/21/21

(Associated Press)

JACKSON, MISS., June 20—Louis Wimberly, an 18 year old negro convict was lynched late this afternoon at the gate of the state convict farm in Rankin county, seven miles from this city.

Wimberly was a trusty who worked around the residence of the Assistant Sergeant. This morning about 8 o'clock while the wife of the Sergeant was at home alone with her little five year old daughter the negro attacked her, striking her on the head, and attacked her while she was unconscious, and tied her and while in that condition crminally assaulted her.

Some time afterwards her husband found her still unconscious but after physicians had attended her for two hours she regained consciousness and told of the assault.

Two negro trusty convicts caught Wimberly several miles from the farm and brought him back. As a matter of precaution, traveling Sergeant Sam Nunnery was ordered to bring Wimberly to Jackson and place him in the Hinds county jail, and it was while attempting to do this that he was overpowered by a mob and his prisoner hanged.

Sergeant Nunnery says that he and his assistant, J. E. Lilly, with Wimberly in a wagon had just left the gates of the convict farm where the road passes through a dense wood, when suddenly a half dozen men with handkerchiefs tied over their faces stepped into the road and ordered hands up, at the same time "covering" them with shot guns. Nunnery asked "Gentlemen what does this mean?" but according to the sergeant no one answered, or was another word said or any unnecessary sound made. Keeping the sergeant and his assistant covered, the mob lifter the negro from the wagon carried him about ten paces to a tree and hanged him up. The crowd then bade the sergeant goodbye and quietly dispersed.

MISSISSIPPI MOB EXECUTES NEGRO

Montgomery Advertiser

Assailant of White Man Taken From Officers and Hung Near Canton, Miss.

6/30/21

CANTON, MISS., June 29.—William Bilbrew, negro tenant of Felix M. Pace, whom he is charged with murderously attacking, was hanged by a mob near here today. The negro is said to have confessed the crime and to have begged for mercy. Pace is dying of a fractured skull.

The negro, seriously wounded, was dragged from the swamps near Pearl River, where he had been hiding for two days, having eluded bloodhounds that were put on his trail. Yesterday a posse whipped Bilbrew's father for refusing to disclose his son's whereabouts. Bilbrew's wife was arrested and is in jail.

Sheriff F. P. Smith and Deputy Hargon made the arrest, but a crowd of sixty masked men overpowered them, taking away their weapons and administering rough treatment to the deputy who was "bumped" on a log. The officers then were escorted away and the negro was placed in an automobile and taken to Madison, where he was hanged on a tree. On Sunday Pace was struck in the head with a shovel and was found unconscious in an outhouse, by his wife. Physicians say he can not survive the night. He has been sent to Jackson for treatment.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict that Bilbrew was killed "by unknown parties."

MOBS SLUG MINISTER; KILL HAND

Chicago Defender
12/13/21

Men with Families Beaten and Killed for Trying to Leave South

Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 2.—A reign of terrorism has been started here with the beating to death of one man and the mobbing of another, a Baptist preacher of statewide repute. The cause of the guerilla warfare, which has been going on for two months, grew out of the migration of several hundred farm hands and farm proprietors from this section to points further north.

The two men who were most recently slugged are the Rev. J. S. Small, who lived on the Sledge plantation, and Henry Teabeau, employed on the Judd plantation.

Warned by Whites

Rev. Small, who had formerly preached here, left some time ago and went to Missouri. He took with him his wife and three children. Hearing that many of the people had been leaving here the minister came back to tell friends whom he had left about conditions in Missouri. He was warned that the white people had done everything in their power to stop the exodus and that if he didn't cease boasting of his newfound prosperity in the state where he had gone, he would get into trouble. He refused to stop talking.

He had been living in a small community about three miles from this town. On the morning of the day he was beaten he received a note telling him to get out or he would be set upon. Rev. Small held his ground. That evening a large mob made up of white planters and workers for them came to the home where the minister was staying and broke into it. They dragged him out from it, tied ropes around his body, and carted him out upon the country road. There he was spat upon, beaten and finally left in a ditch unconscious.

Teabeau Killed

Teabeau's case was similar to Rev. Small's, with the exception that Teabeau did not escape with his life.

He worked on the Judd farm for a long time until he heard that he might do better elsewhere. Not long ago he ran away in the night. He had the good sense to return in the night also. The white employer looked throughout this section for him, but was unable to find his whereabouts. Through some unexplainable channel the news of the probable return of Teabeau got to the plantation owner that the runaway hand was coming back. Teabeau had written his wife and told her that things were so good that he was returning to get her.

Throw Body in River

When he arrived he was met by four white men, who are said to have been in the employ of Teabeau's former boss. These white men beat him into insensibility and then threw his body into the Cold Water river, burdened with heavy stone and iron. The body was found floating in the water the next day and carried to his wife.

Nothing has been done here either about the flogging of the preacher or the murder of Teabeau. The authorities of the town have several times warned the hands not to leave here for the North and meetings have been held to show that it is better for them here than anywhere else. One reason for this has been the fact that most of the farms where our men and women work are owned by the officers of the law, who suffer financial loss when the workers run away.

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N. Y. C TELEGRAM
APRIL 30, 1921

NEGRO LYNCHED ON WAY TO PRISON

Mob, Overpowering Sheriff, Seizes Prisoner Convicted of Attempt to Attack Girl.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Friday.—Roy Hammonds, a nineteen-year-old negro awaiting transportation to the Penitentiary for attempted attack on a fourteen-year-old white girl, was seized at the depot here and lynched last night by a mob which overpowered the Sheriff and half a dozen deputies.

After seizing the prisoner several members of the mob were left to guard the Sheriff while others went to waiting automobiles, in one fo which Hammond was placed.

The cars left immediately and shortly afterward word was sent to the authorities here advising them that the body was hanging from a telegraph pole.

Approximately two hundred men and boys were in the crowd at the time the negro was seized, but less than half the number were in the party that took part in the hanging, it was stated.

The crime was committed here late Wednesday night and Hammonds was arrested this morning, confessed and on his plea of guilty in Circuit Court yesterday morning was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

N. Y. C. MAIL
APRIL 30, 1921

Negro Lynched

Bowling Green, Today.—Roy Hammonds, nineteen, colored, awaiting transportation to the penitentiary for attempted assault on a fourteen-year-old white girl, was seized at the depot here last night by a mob which took him to a telegraph pole and lynched him.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
APRIL 30, 1921

CONVICTED NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN MISSOURI

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., April 30.—Roy Hammonds, a 19-year-old negro, awaiting transportation to the penitentiary for attempted assault on a 14-year-old white girl, was seized at the station here last night and hanged to a telegraph pole.

MISSOURI MOB GETS CONVICTED NEGRO

4/30/21
Montgomery Advertiser

BOWLING GREEN, MISSOURI, April 29.—Roy Mammond, a 19 year old negro, awaiting transportation to the penitentiary for attempted assault on a 14 year old white girl was seized at the depot here tonight by a mob which overpowered the sheriff and a half dozen deputies and took him for the announced purpose of lynching him.

CHARGES ARE MADE THAT DEPUTY SHERIFFS TOOK LEADING PART IN MOB

St Louis argus 4/6/21

Girl Confesses She Was With Young Hammond, The 19 Year Old Colored Boy Lynched. Says She Was Playing. Boy's Confession Only In Legal Terms. Governor Hyde Interested In Case And Attorney General's Office Is Taking Active Part In The Prosecution.

Special to The Argus

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., May 5.—Wednesday, April 27, there was an alleged attack made on a white girl, Nome Terrell, the attack was purported to have been for the purpose of rape, which occurred about 10 o'clock p. m. No one knew at the time who the parties were. There were four young men arrested. Not one of them was identified by the girl, therefore the young white men, made up the sum of $125 for the purpose of getting the bloodhounds from Mexico, Mo., to trail down the guilty party.

The hounds, trailed Roy Hammond it is said, to his father's home, (this) Thursday, April 28. but Roy was not arrested until Friday morning. The girl broke down, and told that she was with the Hammond boy, but says she was playing. Hammond confessed Friday afternoon that he was with the girl, but denied he had wronged her. Judge Woodfolk gave him the maximum sentence for the crime which was ten years in prison. He could not give him more, under the charges against the boy. But this did not appease the bloodthirsty mob of this once peaceful little burg.

A Legal Confession

It may be well to state in passing, that the confession of Roy Hammond was legally drawn to conform with the statute governing the age of consent. The girl in this case was too young to consent, she being under sixteen years of age. So even though she had gone to the rear of the church of her own volition, any attempt of familiarity on the part of a man would be attempt rape in the eyes of law.

At the time the girl and boy was seen behind the church, services were going on inside and no one heard any disturbance of any kind. No attention was given to their presence by the worshippers.

The sheriff and six deputies were overpowered—(?) and the helpless prisoner, handcuffed, with no chance for life, or resistance, was taken a mile from town, and hanged to an elm tree.

Deputies Join Mob

It is said by those who saw the mob take the boy from the sheriff, that when the crucial moment came for the deputies to help to defend the prisoner, they "laid down on the sheriff" and went with the mob, and that one of the deputies adjusted the rope around the prisoner's neck, while his brother made it fast to the limb of the tree to which he was hung.

Roy Hammond was buried Saturday afternoon, the inquest having been postponed till Monday, May 2, but the Asstant Attorney General, upon his arrival, had the body exhumed, to determine what condition it was in, and to hold the inquest.

Governor Hyde is said to be interested in the case.

The Assistant Attorney General is conducting an exhaustive investigation to ascertain the names of the leaders of the mob, and the sheriff, it is said, is giving him aid and support, trying to bring the leaders to justice..

It is claimed by some who saw the mob in action, that the sheriff was made a prisoner by the tieing of his hands, while the deputies, and the poorest, hungry scums of Pike county, lynched the boy.

Boy Of Good Family

Roy Hammond was born on a farm several miles out from here, though, this is called his home, he has one brother, older than he, one grown sister, and a small brother and sister, father and mother. Work being dull here as is most everywhere, he was not working at the time the alleged crime was committed.

The story, when first told by the girl, was not believed generally, as she denied knowing her associate.

Racial feeling is yet high, and only the better class of both races, are keeping down further trouble of a serious nature, but it is believed that the crisis has past.

MISSOURI BOY LYNCHED; FATHER REFUSES CORPSE

Chicago Defender 4/16/21

Bowling Green, Mo., May 6.—Nineteen-year-old Roy Hammond was taken from the sheriff at the station here by a mob of 60 men, his body swung to a tree, and shot to death. The sheriff was in the act of taking the boy to the state penitentiary, where he had been sent by a sentence of Judge E. B. Woolfolk in the circuit court.

Hammond was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary following a story told by 14-year-old Virginia Terrell (white).

When the body of the lynched man was offered to the family for burial, the father of the boy said:

"The state killed him; let the state bury him."

He refused to take away the body.

Governor Hyde, the judge in whose court the case was tried, and the attorney-general of the state are united in an effort to apprehend members of the mob.

The sheriff, who is a native of the town, claims that he did not recognize any members of the attacking force. Other people who were present when the prisoner was taken from the officer have also denied any knowledge as to the identity of the mob's personnel.

The father of the girl is said to have asked that the law be allowed to take its course.

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MONROE N C ENQUIRER
JANUARY 27. 1921

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Race Riot Started At Norlina Over A Transaction Involving Ten Cents.

Because a negro did not like his purchase when he bought ten cents worth of apples, two negroes were lynched after a group of their race had started a race riot that caused the wounding of five white men and three negroes, at Norlina Sunday. The lynching took place at Warrenton, where a mob took Alfred Williams and Plummer Bullock from jail and shot them to death, after they and eleven others had been captured by a posse and placed in jail charged with rioting.

About 150 masked men overpowered the jailer about one o'clock Monday morning, selected the two men they wanted out of the thirteen arrested, and quickly put them to death. Masked sentries held up the sheriff, after firing on him, as he came to the rescue of the jailer.

The trouble at Norlina had its beginning when Plummer Bullock bought ten cents worth of apples from a merchant. He did not like his purchase and demanded his money back, which was given. Some words were passed and the negro made threats of violence toward the clerk. About one o'clock Sunday morning about twenty armed negroes were observed about the station. A brother of the clerk who had been threatened went up to Bullock and asked what the trouble was. Jerome Hunter, another negro, advanced and fired on the young man, then shot him twice more as he lay on the ground. Four railroad men working on the Seaboard yards near the station then came in as targets for the negroe's bullets and all were shot down, three negroes, including Hunter, also being wounded.

One of the white men was probably fatally wounded and he and two others were taken to a hospital at Henderson. Hunter was taken to a negro hospital in Raleigh, and he is hardly expected to recover.

Further trouble was expected at Warrenton, but Governor Morrison ordered out the home guard company there and quiet was reported as prevailing Monday. The home guards, however, did not arrive on the scene until after Williams and Bullock had been taken from jail and lynched.

UNDERTAKERS FOUND BOY'S BODY HEAVY

Afro-American 8/19/21

Jerome Withfield, Lynched By North Carolina Mob, Had Body Full Of Lead

THOUSAND SHOTS FIRED

Mob Of Two Thousand Mad Whites Take Part In Big "Celebration"

Winston, N. C., Aug. 18.—Undertakers engaged in cutting down the body of Jerome Withfield from the tree where it was hanging and prepared it for burial, found that it was twice its normal weight.

Investigation showed Withfield to have been literally shot to pieces. Hundreds of bullets penetrated the body but many hundreds of others remained embedded in the flesh and bone.

A mob, estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 made whiter, hung Withfield to a tree by the roadside near here and then riddled his body with a thousand bullets.

Wthfield was charged with having assaulted the wfe of a white farmer. When he got word early that he was suspected of the crime, he made an attempt to escape. Members of the mob used blood hounds to track him, however. He was placed in an automobile and rushed to the home of the alleged assault victim's home. Some members of the mob say he was identified and others say he was not. It didn't make any difference; they were out for blood but heeded the woman's request not to lynch him in her back yard and they took him mile down the road further.

Coolumbia, S. C., Aug. 18—M.F. Brazell, sent out a personal appeal to all the local newspapers urging citizens not to lynch three white men who were charged with the killing of his son, a taxe driver. At least five hundred armed men tracked the three allegedwhite murderers as far as Savannah when they escaped. The men are now safe in the local jail, but the mob vows its vengeance.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY CAROLINA MOB

Atlanta Constitution 8/15/21

Kingston, N. C., August 14. — A mob variously estimated at 1,500, to 2,000 armed men today captured Jerome Whitefield, negro, charged attacking a white woman of Jones county, and after hanging him to a tree by the roadside riddled his body with bullets.

COUNTY IS QUIET AFTER LYNCHING

Atlanta Constitution 8/16/21

Newbern, N. C., August 15.—Jones county is quiet today following the lynching Sunday of Jerome Whitfield, negro, charged with having attacked a young white woman Saturday afternoon.

News brought here today said that between 1,000 and 2,000 men took part in the lynching. The sheriff of the county is said to have arrived on the scene shortly before the negro was hanged to a tree, but because of the crowd he was unable to get Whitfield, whose body was riddled with bullets. The negro is said to have confessed his guilt and begged the mob not to take his life.

NEGRO LYNCHED. NORTH CAROLINA

The Montgomery Advertiser 9/19/21

(Associated Press)

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 18—Ernest Daniels, a young negro was taken from the Pittsboro jail early this morning by a mob and hanged to the limb of a tree five miles from that town.

It is alleged that Daniels was found in the room of a young white woman Friday night. He escaped from the house when the alarm was given but was arrested Saturday and, it is alleged, confessed. He was placed in jail at Pittsboro and this morning about 2 o'clock a mob overpowered Jailer W. H. Taylor and seized Daniels. An automobile tire chain was used to hang the negro.

Negro Is Lynched By Carolina Mob Near Greensboro

The Atlanta Constitution 9/19/21

Greensboro, N. C., September 18. Ernest Daniels, a young negro, was taken from the Pittsboro jail early this morning by a mob and hanged to the limb of a tree 5 miles from that town.

It is alleged that Daniels was found in the room of a young white woman Friday night. He escaped from the house when the alarm was given, but was arrested Saturday and, it is alleged, confessed. He was placed in jail at Pittsboro, and this morning about 2 o'clock, a mob overpowered Jailor W. H. Taylor and seized Daniels. An automobile tire chain was used to hang the negro.

WAUKEGAN (ILL.) SUN
SEPTEMBER 20, 1921

A Negro at Pittsboro, N. C., was taken from jail at Greensboro and hanged with a tire chain, the newspaper headlines tell us. There was no slip in the arrangements and it proved to be a non-skid hanging.

Lynching – 1921.
cases of 3

6830

North Carolina

LYNCH NEGROES AFTER A CLASH AT NORLINA, N.C.

Montgomery Advertiser 1/24/21

Mob Storms Jail at Warrenton, Securing Ring Leaders in Racial Clash With Whites at Norlina, in Which Eight Were Wounded

TROUBLE RESULT OF PETTY APPLE SALE

White Man Seriously Wounded; Thirteen Negroes Were Arrested; 11 Were Not Molested by Mob; Jail Was in Charge of a Negro

(Associated Press.)

NORLINA, N. C., Jan. 23—Alfred Williams and Plummer Bullock, two negroes, were taken from the Warren county jail at Warrenton by a masked mod early this morning and shot to death.

No effort was made to molest the other eleven negroes who were confined in the jail in connection with the clash here early Sunday. Bullock was said to have been the instigator and Williams one of the leaders of the clash. About 150 men were in the mob that entered the jail. The two negroes were taken into the woods about a mile outside of town and their bodies riddled with bullets.

The mob was said to have been made up chiefly of persons from this place bent on lynching at least two of the negres, one of whom was Plummer Bullock, alleged instigator of the trouble here. Negroes in the Warrenton section, which is only four miles from Norlina, were reported to be arming for the purpose of preventing the lynching.

Efforts to communicate with Warrenton by telephone were fruitless but persons who reached here from the scene of the lynching said the town was quiet and that a military company ordered out by Governor Morrison had taken charge. It was said only the jailer, John Green, a negro, was on duty at the jail when the mob surrounded it and that he was quickly subdued.

(Associated Press.)

NORLINA, N. C., Jan. 23—Eight men, five white and three negroes were wounded, two perhaps fatally, in a near race riot at the Norlina railroad station between one and two o'clock this morning and now thirteen negroes, charged with participation in the shooting, are in Warren county jail at Warrenton, in default of bonds ranging from $200 to $1,000.

The wounded men are R. L. Trailor, white; H. A. Rainey, white; W. J. Upchurch, white; H. A. Insco, white; Claude Jones, negro; Jerome Hunter, negro; and Robert Moss, nergo.

All of the white men save W. J. Upchurch and Inscoe are in the Henderson hospital where physicians stated tonight that Trailor's condition is critical.

Jerome Hunter, the negro most seriously hurt, is in a hospital at Raleigh, where small hopes are entertained for his recovery. Robert Moss, slightly hurt, is in jail and Claude Jones is at his home under guard.

The difficulty this morning followed bad feeling which has been growing since Tuesday. On that day, according to Chief of Police S. P. Fleming of Norlina, Plummer Bullock, negro, went into the store of J. P. Williams, a merchant of Norlina, and sought to buy ten cents worth of apples from Brady Trailor, clerk. The negro professed dissatisfaction with his purchase and wanted his money back. The exchange was effected, after some words, whereupon the negro cursed Trailor, it is said, and threatened him.

According to the Chief of Police, the Trailor's received word last night that the negroes were organizing to make good Plummer Bullock's threat. Between one and two o'clock, perhaps a score had gathered at the Seaboard depot some of them, it is said with shot guns.

Raby Trailor, brother of Brady, approached Matthew Bullock, apparently the leader of the negroes, and asked him what the trouble was about. While they were talking, according to evidence brought out in the preliminary hearing this afternoon, Jerome Hunter, negro, walked up and fired at Trailor from close range. The white man fell and Hunter shot him twice as he lay on his back.

The shooting then became general and in it W. J. Upchurch, engineer of a switch engine and H. A. Rainey and H. A. Inscoe, car inspector were shot, as they were about their work on the railroad yards.

Matthew Bullock, said to have been the leader of the negroes made his escape and the roundup made by a posse of white men formed shortly after the shooting this morning failed to locate him. Thirteen however, were arrested and committed to jail in default of bonds, after preliminary hearing before Justice of Peace J. C. Hardy of Norlina.

While the situation appears quiet here tonight, there were rumors that an effort might be made by negroes of Warrenton, four miles from here, to liberate members of their race in jail. Feeling was high this morning among the white people of the community but has apparently calmed down tonight. Tasker Polk, prominent attorney appearing for the state this afternoon made a talk to the assembly gathered for the preliminary hearing in which he counselled law and order.

DOUBLE SUNDAY LYNCHING IN N. C.

Guardian 1/29/21

TWO COLORED MURDERED ON SUNDAY IN N. C.

WARRENTON, N. C., Jan. 24.—All efforts to apprehend members of the mob which last night broke into the jail, took out two negroes held there after an armed clash with whites early Sunday, and shot them to death, were set aside today in the anxiety of authorities to forestall a recurrence of violence.

Seven of the nine negroes left in the jail by the mob were today hurried to Raleigh for safekeeping and this afternoon five additional arrests were made and the prisoners also rushed to Raleigh. Four other negroes for whom warrants are held have escaped.

The Warrenton home guard, ordered out by Gov. Morrison last night, was under arms all day, and the Henderson home guard also stood ready to answer any call.

The coroner's jury held an inquest today and quickly returned a verdict of "death at the hands of unknown persons."

All witnesses testified to inability to identify any members of the mob.

Solicitor Garland E. Midgett arrived today and took control of the situation. After a conference with local citizens he announced that he would defer an investigation until feeling had subsided.

LYNCH TWO NEGROES AFTER A RACE RIOT

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JANUARY 24, 1921

Mob at Warrenton, N. C., Takes Prisoners From Jail and Shoots Them.

CLASH STARTED OVER TRADE

Eight Wounded in Fight, Including Five White Men—Mob Riddles Victims With Bullets.

NORLINA, N. C., Jan. 24.—Alfred Williams and Plummer Bullock, two negroes, were taken from the Warren County jail at Warrenton, by a masked mob early this morning and shot to death.

No effort was made to molest the other eleven negroes who were confined in the jail in connection with the race clash here early Sunday. Bullock was said to have been the instigator, and Williams one of the leaders of the negroes in the clash. About 150 men were in the mob that entered the jail. The two negroes were taken into the woods about a mile outside of town, and their bodies were riddled with bullets.

Efforts to communicate with Warrenton by telephone were fruitless, but persons who reached here from the scene of the lynching said the town was quiet, and that a military company ordered out by Governor Morrison had taken charge. It was said that only the jailer, John Green, a negro, was on duty at the jail when the mob surrounded it, and that he was quickly subdued.

The rioting that started yesterday was the result of increasing ill feeling between members of the two races, having had its origin in a quarrel over a trade involving some apples.

The wounded, most of whom were taken to a Henderson hospital, are: W. G. Upchurch, white, railroad engineer; A. J. Rainey, white, railroad inspector; Raby Trailor, white; Leroy Trailor, white; H. A. Inscoe, white; Henry Jones, negro; Robert Moss, negro, and Jerome Hunter, negro.

Thirteen negroes, charged with participation in the shooting, are held in the county jail at Warrenton in default of bonds ranging from $200 to $1,000.

The trouble started last Tuesday, according to a statement tonight by Chief of Police Fleming of Norlina. Plummer Bullock, negro, the Police Chief said, went into a grocery store Tuesday to buy 10 cents' worth of apples from Brady Trailor, a clerk. The negro professed dissatisfaction with this purcnase and wanted his money back. The exchange was effected, after some words, whereupon the negro cursed and threatened Trailor, it is said.

The Trailors, Chief Fleming said, received word last night that the negroes were organizing to make good Plummer Bullock's threat. About a score of blacks, the Chief added, gathered at the railroad station early today with shotguns. Raby Trailor, brother of Brady, approached Matthew Bullock, apparently the leader of the negroes, and asked him what the trouble was about. While they were talking, according to evidence brought out at a preliminary hearing late today, Jerome Hunter, negro, fired at Trailor from close range. The white man fell, and Hunter, it was testified, shot him twice as he lay on his back. The shooting then became general, and Upchurch, Rainey and Inscoe, all railroad men at work near the station, were shot.

MOB STORMS JAIL FOR TWO NEGROES

Constitution 11/24/21

Men Are Shot to Death in North Carolina, Following Race Riot at Railway Depot.

Norlina, N. C., January 24.—Alfred Williams and Plummer Bullock, two negroes, were taken from the Warren county jail at Warrenton by a masked mob early this morning and shot to death.

According to reports received here from Warrenton shortly before midnight a mob has surrounded the jail there, where thirteen negroes are held charged with participation in the race riot here early today. Several shots are reported to have been fired and the mob then was closing in around the jail.

The mob was said to have been made up chiefly of persons from this place who were bent on lynching at least two of the negroes held. Negroes in the Warrenton section, which is only four miles from Norlina, were reported to be arming for the purpose of preventing the lynching.

Eight men, 5 white and 3 negroes, were wounded, two perhaps fatally, in a near race riot at the Norlina railroad station between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning and now thirteen negroes, charged with participation in the shooting, are in Warren county jail at Warrenton, in default of bonds ranging from $200 to $1,000.

The wounded men are: R. L. Trailor, white; Lloyd Trailor, white; H. A. Rainey, white; W. J. Upchurch, white; H. A. Insco, white; Claude Jones, negro; Jerome Hunter, negro, and Robert Moss negro.

All of the white men save W. J. Upchurch and Insco are in the Henderson hospital, where physicians stated tonight that Trailor's condition is critical. Jerome Hunter, the negro most seriously hurt, is in a hospital at Raleigh, where small hopes are entertained for his recovery. Robert Moss, slightly hurt, is in jail, and Claude Jones is at his home under guard.

Follows Bad Feeling.

The difficulty this morning followed bad feeling which had been growing since Tuesday. On that day, according to Chief of Police S. P. Fleming, of Norlina, Plummer Bullock, negro, went into the store of J. P. Williams, a merchant of Norlina and sought to buy 10 cents worth of apples from Brady Trailor. The negro professed dissatisfaction

(Over)

(From Other side)

with his purchase and wanted his money back. The exchange was effected, after some words, whereupon the negro cursed Trailor, it is said, and threatened him.

According to the chief of police, the Trailors received word last night that the negroes were organizing to make good Plummer Bullock's threat. Between 1 and 2 o'clock perhaps a score had gathered at the Seaboard depot, some of them, it is said, with shotguns.

Fires at Talker.

Raby Trailor, brother of Brady, approached Matthew Bullock, apparently the leader of the negroes, and asked him what the trouble was about. While they were talking, according to evidence brought out in the preliminary hearing this afternoon, Jerome Hunter, negro, walked up and fired at Trailor from close range. The white man fell and Hunter shot him twice as he lay on his back.

The shooting then became general and in it W. J. Upchurch, engineer of a switch engine, and H. A. Rainey and H. A. Insco, car inspectors, were shot as they were about their work on the railroad yards.

Leader Escapes.

Matthew Bullock, said to have been the leader of the negroes, made his escape and a round-up by a posse of whites formed shortly after the shooting this morning failed to locate him. Thirteen, however, were arrested and committed to jail in default of bonds, after preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace J. C. Hardy, of Norlina.

While the situation appears quiet here tonight, there were rumors that an effort might be made by negroes of Warrenton, four miles from here, to liberate members of their race in jail. Feeling was high this morning among the white people of the community, but, apparently, has calmed down tonight. Tasker Polk, prominent attorney appearing for the state this afternoon, made a talk to the assembly gathered for the preliminary hearing in which he counseled law and order.

them to death.

No effort was made to molest the other eleven negroes who were confined in the jail in connection with a race clash here early yesterday. Bullock was said to have been the instigator and Williams one of the leaders of the negroes in the clash.

About 150 men were in the mob that entered the jail. The two negroes were taken into the woods, about a mile outside of town, and their bodies riddled with bullets. Only the jailer, John Green, a negro, was on duty at the jail when the mob surrounded it, and he was quickly subdued.

The trouble started last Tuesday, when Bullock went into a grocery store to buy 10 cents' worth of apples from Brady Trailor, a clerk. The negro was dissatisfied with his purchase and wanted his money back. He got it after some words, whereupon he cursed and threatened Trailor, it is said.

The Trailors received work Saturday night that the negroes were organizing to make good Bullock's threat. About a score of them gathered at the railroad station early Sunday with shotguns. Raby Trailor, brother of Brady, approached Bullock to ask him what the trouble was about. While they were talking, Jerome Hunter, negro, fired at Trailor, who fell, and Hunter then shot him twice. The shooting then became general and several were wounded.

Among them were W. G. Upchurch, white, railroad engineer; W. J. Rainey, white, railroad inspector; Raby Trailor, white; Leroy Trailor, white; Henry Jones, negro; Jerome Hunter, negro; H. A. Toscoe, white, and Robert Moss, negro. Some were said to be in a dangerous condition.

TWO NEGROES SHOT TO DEATH BY MOB AFTER RACE RIOT

N Y C EVE WORLD
JANUARY 24, 1921

Trouble Starts Over 10-Cent Purchase—Militia Holds Warrenton, N. C.

NORLINA, N. C., Jan. 24.—Militia ordered out by Gov. Morrison are in control at Warrenton following the storming of the Warren County Jail by a masked mob that early to-day took out two negroes, Alfred Williams and Plummer Bullard and shot

Herald-Commonwealth
1/24/21

Norlina N. C., Jan. 24.—Armed mobs crashed their way into the Warren county jail, at Warrenton, early this morning, captured two Negro prisoners, marched them to a nearby woods and riddled ther bodies with bullets. The prisoners were Alfred Williams and Plummer Bullock, alleged race riot instigators, who were arrested yesterday afternoon for participation in bloody race rioting here.

The rioting started yesterday morning when five white men and three Negroes were wounded, several of them seriously.

Arrests of 13 Negroes were made by the authorities and taken to the county jail of Warrenton in default of bonds ranging from $200 to $1,000.

The trouble started last Tuesday according to a statedemt made by Chief of Police Flemming of this place, Bullock, the Police Chief said, went into a grocery store Tuesday, to buy 10 cents worth of apples from Bad yTrailor a clerk. The Negro professed dissatisfaction with the purchase and wanted his money back. The exchange was affected, after some words whereupon the Negro cursed and threatened Trailor, it is said.

The Trailors, Chief Fleming said, received word Saturday night that the Negroes were organizing to make good Plummer Bullock's threat. About a score of the blacks the chief added, gathered at the railroad station earl today with shotguns. Raby Trailor brother of Brady, approached Matthew Bullock, apparently the leader of the Negroes, and asked him what the trouble was about.

While they were talking, according ing to evidence brought out at a preliminary hearing late yesterday, Jerome Hunter, Negro, fired at Trailor from close range. The white man fell, and Hunter it is testified, shot him twice as he lay os his back. The shooting then became general, and Ppchurch, Rainey and Inscoe, all railway men at work near the station were shot.

LATER

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 24.—Fear of another race outbreak and danger of wholesale jail delivery by Negro sympathizers of the 14 men held in Warren County Jail for the Sunday riot that resulted in a double lynching this morning, added to probability of a second lynching by whites moved Warren officials to send over all prisoners tonight.

Reserve militia guarding the Warren jal had restored quiet in the little capital of Warren county, Warrenton. But Matthew Bullock, one of the lynched men, is at large and there is a rumor that he is organizing the Negroes against the whites. Five other alleged leaders were arrested this afternoon.

The blacks predominate, two to one. The Bullock Negroes are the richest in the county. Matthew Bullock charged with inciting the riot, and his brother who was killed owned automobiles and both attended college. They stand high among their fellows and they have many friends. Continued fear of more violence either by the blacks or the whites appear certain so long as the accused men were held in the little county jail.

Newspaper men who went to Warrenton today declare that the Negroes are well organized. They are heavily armed. Their weapons have been supplied by mail-order houses, the state law making purchase of guns almost impossible within the state. Rifles, shotguns and big pistols were found in abundance. Red bandanas, which local authorities believe are symbols of some secret order, were found tied around many of the guns. It was this discovery which led to immediate clearing of the jail.

RACE RIOT ENDS WITH LYNCHING

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
JANUARY 25, 1921

Two Negroes Lynched at Warrenton After Riot at Norlina

Because a negro did not like his purchase when he bought ten cents worth of apples, two negroes were lynched after a group of their race had started a race riot that caused the wounding of five white men and three negroes, at Norlina Sunday. The lynching took place at Warrenton, where a mob took Alfred Williams and Plummer Bullock from jail and shot them to death, after they and eleven others had been captured by a posse and placed in jail charged witth rioting.

About 150 masked men overpowered the jailer about one o'clock yesterday morning, selected the two men they wanted out of the thirten arrested, and quickly put them to death. Masked sentries held up the sheriff, after firing on him, as he came to the rescue of the jailer.

The trouble at Norlina had its beginning when Plummer Bullock bought ten cents worth of apples from a merchant. He did not like his purchase and demanded his money back, which was given. Some words were passed and the negro made threats of violence toward the clerk. About one o'clock Sunday morning about twenty armed negroes were observed about the station. A brother of Clerk who had been threatened went up to Bullock and asked what the trouble was. Jerome Hunter, another negro, advanced and fired on the young man, then shot him twice more as he lay on the ground. Four railroad men working on the Seabord yards near the station then came in as targets for the negroes' bullets and all were shot down, three negroes, including Hunter, also being wounded.

One of the white men was probably fatally wounded and he and two others were taken to a hospital at Henderson. Hunter was taken to a negro hospital in Raleigh, and he is hardly expected to recover.

Further trouble was expected at Warrenton, but Governor Morrison ordered out the home guard company there and quiet was reported as prevailing yesterday. The home guards, however, did not arrive on the scene until after Williams and Bullock had been taken from jail and lynched.

Lynching — 1921
cases as

Oklahoma.

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RAMSEY N J JOURNAL
JANUARY 13, 1921

Lynch Negro for Attack on Woman.

A negro, charged with an attack upon a white woman, sixty-seven years old, was taken from the Hughes county jail, at Holdenville, Okla., by a mob of 50, and hanged to a telephone pole. His body was riddled with bullets.

YANKTON S D PRESS
JANUARY 26, 1921

Lynch Negro for Attack on Woman.

A negro, charged with an attack upon a white woman, sixty-seven years old, was taken from the Hughes county jail, at Holdenville, Okla., by a mob of 50, and hanged to a telephone pole. His body was riddled with bullets.

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
FEBRUARY 7, 1921

This is 1920
Syndicated to small
towns throughout

Lynch Negro for Attack on Woman.

A negro, charged with an attack upon a white woman, sixty-seven years old, was taken from the Hughes county jail, at Holdenville, Okla., by a mob of 50, and hanged to a telephone pole. His body was riddled with bullets.

FREEHOLD N. J. INQUIRER
JANUARY 13, 1921

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PEEKSKILL N Y NEWS
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PEEKSKILL N Y NEWS
FEBRUARY 11, 1921

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LEADVILLE COLO. DEMOCRAT
JANUARY 21, 1921

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MARLBORO MASS ENTERPRISE
JANUARY 10, 1921

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WESTERLY R I STAR
JANUARY 26, 1921

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Lynching— 1921 cases of South Carolina

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
JUNE 20, 1921

Negro Lynched in Carolina

Forced to Climb Tree, and Is Then Riddled With Bullets

McCORMICK, S. C., June 19.—Herbert Quaries, a negro charged with attacking a white woman of this county, was lynched here this afternoon.

The negro was captured by a posse of citizens, and following identification by the victim he was forced to climb a tree and was then riddled with bullets.

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
JUNE 20, 1921

MOB KILLS NEGRO

McCORMICK, S. C., June 20.—All was quiet to-day following the lynching of a negro near here late yesterday. Herbert Quarles, charged with an attack upon a white woman, was taken from a posse by a mob that numbered several thousand and riddled with bullets.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 20, 1921

Force Negro to Climb a Tree, Then Riddle Him With Bullets

McCORMICK, S. C., June 19.—Herbert Quarles, a negro charged with attacking a white woman of this county, was lynched here this afternoon in an uncommon way.

Two thousand citizens of near-by counties took part in the hunt for the negro. After being identified and confessing his crime he was taken to a graveyard. A plowline was tied about his neck and a trace chain about his body and he was told to climb a tree.

Coolly he climbed fifteen feet and as he halted a member of the posse followed and chained and tied him. As the white man reached the ground a volley of shots were fired, the negro dying instantly.

Riddled With Bullets 6/24/21 Post

McCormick, S. C., June 3[illegible]—Race men and women are incensed because of the unjust slaying of Herbert Quarrels, whom a mob of the best citizens of this place took from his home this week and lynched. A young white woman, known in the town to have a disreputable character, claimed before some of her cronies of the underworld that she had been assaulted, and that the attack had been made by a man of the Race. Immediately the usual mob of whites formed. It did not matter to them whether they got the right man or whether there was any truth in the story which the white girl was telling. Quarrels, seeing the mob, began to run home to protect his family. One of the leaders of the invaders saw him and began a chase after him. He was caught and taken before the girl. The crowd then took him, made him climb a tree and riddled his body with bullets. Quarrels was one of the most industrious citizens of the county, being a property holder and a strong church member.

A LYNCHING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Standard 6/25/21.

A frenzied mob hunted down and lynched Herbert Quarles last Sunday for an alleged assult upon a white girl in the face of the fact that court was scheduled to convene in day or two.

The McCormick mob has brought reproach or the fair name of their country and Herbert Quarles makes the existance of honest, upright and law abiding Negroes in South Carolina precarious. A very regrettable affair from any angle it is viewed.

Not with standing the Negro Quarles was accuse of crime, the meanest in the catalogue, court was to convene in a reasonable time and the administration of justice were in the hands of white men which is a reasonable assurance that he would have had a speedy trial and undoubtedly been convicted. The white men who lynched him could have insisted on an earlier trial if the court were not to be in a reasonable time.

Irrisponsible Negro who weigh not the results of their actions, nd white men who do not regard tne Negro a being worthy of umane treatment keep the fires of race antagonism burning upon he altar of better understanding between the races. This make he work of the leaders of both races more intricate and get us further a way from permament settlement of a question that has become national in its scope and threatens to undermine the foundation of the American institutions. With the accumalation of wisdom, wealth and prosperity, the work of disintegration sets in. The milk of human kindness dries up; justice is dethroned; the lives of all the Negroes are in danger of being sniffed out.

How easy it is for a mob to be mistaking is given prominence in the action of Sheriff White of Spartanburge; who with stood a mob and the court aquitted the acused Negro.

There is not a Negro in South Carolina but regrets the rash actions of other Negroes who perpetrate deeds of violence against law and order and on the otherhand pray that the time will come when all alleged criminals will have an opportunity to prove their innocence before a jury of his peers. However, the Negro must not forget his God who never slumber or sleeps and promises to "righten all wrong and make the crooked straight."

THOUSANDS AID IN CAROLNA'S BIG LYNCHING

Ex-soldier Is Strung Up To A Tree With Plow Line And Trace Chain

5,000 SHOTS FIRED

Whole County Took Part In Man Hunt Lasting Two Days

6/24/21. Afro-American

McCormick, McCormick County, S. C., June 20.—Everett Quarrels, ex-soldier, was lynched by a mob of 1,000 persons here at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Necktie Party, as the lynching was called here took place after 2,000 persons beat the entire county for two days in search of Quarrels who was alleged to have assaulted a white woman.

When Quarrels was found about 15 miles from the scene of the alleged crime, hundreds of shots were fired in the air announcing the coming lynching. Some of the members of the mob came from seven counties in Georgia.

With their prisoner securely tied, the mob proceeded in leisurely fashion over 15 miles of county road to Robinson's graveyard and with a plow line round his neck and with a trace chain around his body he was directed to climb a cedar tree. With great difficulty Quarrels broke the limbs and climbed the tree about 15 feet. When he had reached this point one of the men went up and chaine his neck and feet securely to the trunk. He had hardly gotten down before thousands of bullets were sent in to the victim's body. Quarrels' clothing and his body were mutilated for souvenirs. It was estimated that 5,000 bullets had passed through it.

Seven hundred persons, who were in Plumb Branch expected the mob to pass through before the lynching were disappointed and arrived only in time to get their souvenirs.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN JONES COUNTY

5/15

Attacked 19-Year-Old White Woman, Is Charge.

Thousand Bullets Said to Have Penetrated Black's Body After He Had Been Swung Up.

Special to The Observer.

KINSTON, Aug. 14.—A mob variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 armed men captured Jerome Whitfield, negro criminal assailant, at 11 o'clock today in a Jones county woods, six miles from the scene of his crime at sunset yesterday, and after swinging him to an oak tree by the roadside, riddled his body with bullets. The victim of the assault, Mrs. Elizabeth Irving, 19-year-old wife of a prominent Jones county farmer, positively identified Whitfield as the perpetrator of the deed.

The capture was effected at the edge of a dense wooded area, several miles wide and long. One wing of the searching party, headed by the sheriff of Jones county, it is said, was combing the underbrush a couple of miles away when members of the first mob saw the negro suddenly emerge from a thicket, making, it was thought, a desperate effort to gain entrance into a still larger forest, extending for many miles toward New Bern. He was commanded to halt which he did.

Placing Whitfield in an automobile, the crowd rushed him to the home of the Irvings, six miles away, where Mrs. Irving identified him.

"Please don't kill him here in the yard," she cried.

"We won't," shouted the mob and they proceeded with the trembling negro to a point one mile below the home, where a noose was slipped about his neck, and he was drawn up.

Fully 1,000 bullets of various kinds penetrated the negro's body, it is said, and the mob dispersed, leaving him swinging to the tree.

Negro Forced to Climb Tree and Riddled with Bullets

McCormick, S. C., June 19.—Herbert Quarrels, a Negro charged with attacking a white woman, was lynched here this afternoon. The Negro was captured by a posse of citizens and, following identification by the victim, he was forced to climb a tree and was then riddled with bullets.

MOB MAKES QUICK WORK OF NEGRO

Following Capture and Positive Identification of Negro, Posse Riddles Body

Montgomery Advertiser (Associated Press) 6/20/21

McCORMICK, S. C., June 19.—Herbert Quarles, a negro, charged with an attack on a white woman of this county was lynched by a posse of citizens here this afternoon. The negro was captured earlier in the afternoon. After identification by the victim he was forced to climb a tree and was then riddled with bullets.

Two thousand citizens of contiguous South Carolina and Georgia counties took part in the hunt for the negro and formed a dragnet about McCormick county which was maintained from the time the crime was perpetrated until the negro was captured this afternoon.

Following his apprehension the negro was taken before the victim and identified as the assailant. Members of the posse are also alleged to have identified him. The negro then admitted his guilt and told the posse "tell all the colored people that this is the wrong thing and tell them to try and be better people and never try the deed that I tried."

He was taken to a graveyard in the clump of woods where the attack was made and a plow line was tied about his neck ard a trace chain about his body and he was told to climb a tree. The negro climbed, 15 feet up he halted and a member of the posse followed him and chained and tied him. As the white man reached the ground a volley of shot was fired the negro dying instantly.

The body was left hanging to the tree, and pieces of the rope and chain and even fingers and toes were claimed by the crowd which collected after the posse dispersed.

The crime was perpetrated early Saturday morning near Plum Branch The victim is married and of a prominent family

NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN ASSAULT CASE

Constitution 8/20/21

McCormick, S. C., June 19.—Herbert Quarles, a negro, charged with an attack on a white woman of this county, was lynched by a posse of citizens here this afternoon. The negro was captured earlier in the afternoon. After identification by the victim he was forced to climb a tree and was then riddled with bullets.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 25, 1921

150 Lynch So. Carolina Negro

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 24.—Will Allen, a negro, who yesterday afternoon shot and killed Noah Frick, a white farmer, living near Chapin, Lexington County, was lynched by a posse of 150 men near Chapin this afternoon.

CAROLINA NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB AFTER SURRENDER

Atlanta Constitution 8/25/21

Columbia, S. C., August 24.—Will Allen, negro, who yesterday afternoon shot and killed Noah Frick a white farmer, of Chapin section of Lexington county, was lynched by a posse of 150 men near Chapin at 2:05 this afternoon.

The negro had been chased all morning and was surrounded in a swamp near Chapin. As the posse drew near the swamp firing began and in a few minutes the negro walked out and surrendered. He was shot to pieces.

The killing of the farmer followed some words between the two men Tuesday afternoon, regarding $2.50 worth of cotton seed, for which the negro said Mr. Frick owed him.

CAUGHT BY MOB WHEN HIS GUN JAMMED

Atlanta Constitution 9/2/21

Aged South Carolina Farmer Lynched By Crackers

For Killing Alleged Cheating

SHERIFF INACTIVE

Makes No Defence When Masked Men Take Prisoner

(Special to the Afro-American)

Capin, S. C., Sept. 1.—He kept them off until his gun jammed and then they got him.

In this brief sentence is explained the lynching of William Allen, 60 years old, who was shot to death by a mob of one hundred fifty white men last Wednesday afternoon after a twenty-four hour hunt thru nearby swamps.

Mr. Allen, who was a share cropper on the farm of Noah Frick, white, shot and killed his landlord after charging him with repeated unfair dealings. People of the neighborhood, who would talk, declared that Frick had given Allen short weight in cotton seed for the past year. Last Saturday Frick was asked for money due for cotton seed. When he refused to pay Mr. Allen cursed his landlord and the two engaged in a stone battle.

The two men met again Wednesday in the neighborhood of Allen's shack. Without any formality, the latter went into his shack, got his Winchester and killed the white man.

Well knowing the Southern method of dispensing the justice, Mr. Allen provided himself with ammunition and sat out on his front porch with his gun across his knees waiting for the mob to come and get him. Forty white men gathered at a distance but not a single one of them made an effort to put their hands on him.

Desiring to save his wife and family, after a six hour vigil, Mr. Allen still carrying his rifle, took to a nearby swamp. Shots were exchanged when the mob came upon him Wednesday evening. Allen fired until his gun jammed and then surrendered to the sheriff. He came out of the ditch with his hands up. On the way to the sheriff's car, the mob overtook them and Allen was lead a quarter of a mile away and killed.

Hundreds of shots were fired into Allen's body which lay for three days where it fell, the head and chest being largely shot away, while the entire body was shot into a shapeless mass. An examination of his rifle showed that it was jammed and he had been unable to eject an unexploded cartridge.

By his side was a bag containing a pone of cornbread and a glass of jelly.

At an inquest conducted by Coroner Weed, of Kentucky, the verdict was given that Mr. Allen came to his death from gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 9, 1921

Two Negroes Are Lynched.

AIKEN, S. C., Friday [illegible] negroes Mansfield Butler and Charlie Thompson were lynched in a cornfield near here. They had been charged with an attack on a white woman.

N Y C TIMES
SEPTEMBER 9, 1921

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Tied to Stake Near Aiken and Riddled With Bullets.

AIKEN, S. C., Sept. 8.—Two negroes, Mansfield Butler and Charlie Thompson, were lynched in a cornfield near here tonight. They had been charged with an attack on a white woman.

The men were found tied to a stake about 200 yards from the scene of the alleged attack. Their bodies were riddled by bullets.

NEGROES LYNCHED FOLLOWING ATTACK ON FARMER'S WIFE

Montgomery Advertiser 9/9/21

(Associated Press)

AIKEN, S. C., Sept. 8.—Mansfield Butler and Charlie Thompson, negroes, were lynched tonight about 10 o'clock in a corn field two miles from the Montmorenci section of Aiken county, being charged with a murderous attack on the wife of a prominent white farmer.

Robbery is supposed to have been the motive for the attack. The woman was hit on the head with a hoe and her back badly hacked with an axe. She is in a critical condition. The men were found tied to a stake about 200 yards from the scene of the attack with their bodies riddled with bullets.

This is the first lynching that has taken place in Aiken county in almost 25 years. The woman was attacked while her husband was absent from home and the house was ransacked by the assailants.

Rumors of the attack spread rapidly and within two hours more than 300 automobiles were parked around the house. Both negroes who were lynched worked on the plantation and are said to have confessed. The coroner impanneled a jury and tonight began investigating the attack and the lynching.

DOUBLE LYNCHING IN AIKEN, S. C.

Youth Of Fifteen Tied With Man To Tree And Riddled With Bullets

Aiken, S. C., Sept. 15.—Charles Thompson, 25 and Mansfield Butler boy of 15, were tied to a tree in a cornfield five miles from here last Thursday night and their bodies riddled with bullets.

The men were accused of beating and robbing a white woman, wife of the man for whom they worked. Ropes were securly tied around the wrists of the two men and bullets of two hundred guns of every description found their marks in the two bodies and in the tree behind them.

Sheriff H. H. Howard white, with one-half dozen deputies made no effort to drive crowd back or take the prisoners out of the hands of the mobs. They took their time and wired Governor Cooper for assistance, but when help came two dead men were found tied to a tree and the mob dispersed. There will be no arrests altho members of the mob are well-known to the authorities.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Atlanta Constitution 9/9/21

Aiken, S. C., September 8. Mansfield Butler and Charlie Thompson, negroes, were lynched tonight about 10 o'clock in a corn field two miles from the Montmorenci section of Aiken county, being charged with a murderous attack on the wife of a prominent white farmer.

Robbery is supposed to have been the motive for the attack. The woman was hit on the head with a hoe and her back badly hacked with an axe. She is in a critical condition. The men were found tied to a stake about 200 yards from the scene of the attack with their bodies riddled with bullets.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEGRO IS BURNED AT STAKE MONDAY

Montgomery Advertiser 9/25/21

(Associated Press)

ALLENDALE, S. C., Oct. 24.—Ed Kirkland, negro, under arrest in connection with the killing of Eugene P. Walker, a farmer, of Appleton, S. C., was taken from Sheriff Bennett at Fairfax this afternoon, taken to Appleton and burned at the stake.

Sheriff Bennett was attempting to rush the negro to Columbia by rail for safekeeping. At Fairfax, however, the mob boarded the train and carried the negro off.

The negro is alleged to have killed Mr. Walker this morning in a difficulty over a settlement for rent which the negro, a tenant, is said to have owed the white farmer. The trouble began Saturday and culminated this morning when Mr. Walker met the negro and demanded payment. Kirkland is then said to have drawn his gun and fired, killing the farmer instantly.

Following the shooting the negro attempted to escape but was captured a mile out of Appleton and turned over to Sheriff Bennett. In the meantime a mob had formed and avenues of escape guarded.

The sheriff made a detour to Gibbons, S. C., where he lay in hiding with his prisoner until train time. Boarding the train Sheriff Bennett concealed himself and his prisoner between two coaches. At Fairfax the train was boarded by a masked mob and thoroughly searched. His hiding place discovered, the negro attempted to escape but was shot down. Still conscious the negro was taken through the country to Appleton where he lapsed into unconsciousness and was left in an automobile in the middle of the town while the mob dispersed.

At night, however, the masked mob reassembled and burned the body. Details of the burning of the body could not be learned and it is not known whether the negro was dead or alive when burned.

ACCUSED NEGRO BURNED BY MOB

Atlanta Constitution 10/25/21

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Following the shooting, the negro attempted to escape, but was captured a mile out of Appleton and turned over to Sheriff Bennett. In the meantime, a mob had formed and avenues of escape guarded.

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At night, however, the masked mob reassembled and burned the body. Details of the burning of the body could not be learned, and it is not known whether the negro was dead or alive when burned.

IS BROTHER OF ATLANTAN.

Mr. Walker is the brother of Charles N. Walker, prominent Atlanta man, chairman of the civic forum and a leader in other civic work in the city. Mr. Walker left yesterday for the home of his brother and his parents in South Carolina.

MOB SHOOTS NEGRO THEN BURNS BODY

N Y C TIMES
OCTOBER 25, 1921

South Carolina Crowd Captures Alleged Murderer From Sheriff on Way to Jail.

ALLENDALE, S. C., Oct. 24.—Ed Kirkland, a negro, who was charged with having killed Eugene P. Walker, of Appleton, was taken from custody today by a mob and lynched.

The negro was discovered on the platform of a car of the train on which Sheriff Bennett was trying to take him to Columbia for safekeeping, and was fatally shot, it was said, when he tried to escape. The wounded man was taken in an automobile to Appleton, where the mob dispersed, leaving the negro in the car. Later, the same or another

Allendale, S. C., Oct. 24.—Edward Kirkland was taken by a mob from [illegible] while in the custody of a sheriff, enroute to Columbia for safe-keeping.

Unconscious from three [illegible] wounds in his body, Kirkland lay several hours in the middle of the street until nightfall when a mob of some thousand persons gathered, built a bonfire and burned his body to a crisp. Kirkland killed Eugene Walker, a white farmer, in a dispute over rents.

Whether Kirkland was still alive when the train was searched by the crowd returned has not been learned.

Kirkland was alleged to have shot Walker, a white farmer, today during an altercation over rent. Sheriff Bennett was warned that a mob was forming and placed his prisoner on a train for the State capital, but the negro was

Lynching — 1921. 693 p Tennessee

Lynching cases of

MEMPHIS TENNESSEAN
MARCH 18, 1921

MASKED MEN SLAY NEGRO ON I. C. WHIP SOME AGENTS SAY

Suburb of Memphis Scene of Intimidation — Road Inquiry Being Conducted. Other Brakemen Warned.

With the slaying of one negro railroad brakeman by a gang of masked white men at Lake Cormorant, Miss., threats against the lives of others, and the stopping of a score of freight trains on the Memphis division of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad within the last five weeks, terror has been struck to the hearts of several hundred negro railroad men of Memphis.

Investigations ordered by railroad officials here have thus far failed to solve the mystery, so the officials admitted Friday.

Howard Hurd, negro brakeman on the Y. & M. V., who resided at 17 East Trigg avenue, was found dead with three bullet wounds in his body at Lake Cormorant, Miss., early on the morning of March 2.

A note, printed on a scrap of paper, found in his pocket, read:

"Take this as a warning to all niggers."

Hurd, an employe of the road for several years, disappeared from his train at Clayton, Miss., early in the morning. Conductor John Olds discovered that the negro was missing when his train was halted at Clayton for a hot box. Olds wired the Memphis dispatcher that he was without a brakeman, and the train ordered to proceed.

Found Body Near Station.

Hurd's body, with the note in a pocket of his overalls, was found 500 yards north of the Lake Cormorant station at 5 o'clock the following morning.

He had been shot through the heart, head and neck. Special agents have thus far been unable to uncover a single clew as to the negro's slayers. Hurd is not known to have had any enemies on the railroad.

Y. & M. V. officials notified the special agents' department. Special Agents S. A. Pullis, Chicago; Don Walton, local special agent; Sheriff E. S. Nichols, and Deputy Sheriff Sid Campbell, of Hernando, Miss., began an investigation.

"There is not a chance in the world to find who killed Hurd," Special Agent Walton said Thursday. "The investigation, however, has not been concluded."

Special agents are investigating lurid accounts of gangs of men, believed white men, who frequently stop Y. & M. V. trains at Lakeview, Miss., 14 miles south of Memphis, and at other points between Memphis and Clarksdale, Miss., and take off negro brakemen.

Several Trainmen Beaten.

Several negro trainmen have been severely beaten. One negro, so the agent said, was forced to swim across a part of the lake. White men in white masks shot several times at him.

He is Walter Banks, living near McLemore avenue and Rayburn boulevard. Banks was one of the first negroes to be molested. He said several men appeared at the side of his freight train while it stopped at Lakeview recently.

"Come with us, nigger," they ordered.

While Banks' train pulled out on its way South, the masked men, none of whom could be identified by the black, took him to a field nearby, giving him a talking to.

Then, according to Banks, the men told him to run toward the lake. They fired several shots at him, he says, and he was forced to jump into the lake.

Banks could swim, and he made his way across an arm of the lake. For several minutes the masked men kept firing at him continually, so he told friends.

Backs reached the shore and made his way back to Memphis, a distance of 14 miles, on foot. He told special agents his story.

Robert Grant was another negro taken from his train and given a warning to quiet work.

Negroes, too, are discussing the case of John Jackson, 1174 Goodman Hill, near the Y. & M. V. local yards, with much concern. Jackson, well-known to all negroes in his neighborhood, was taken from his train a few nights ago. Like Banks, Jackson was ordered to talk some distance from the railroad right-of-way, where a gang of white men, their faces covered with what Jackson took to be white handkerchiefs, talked to him. They are not said to have abused Jackson, but to have warned him.

Charles Haron, negro brakeman, is another said to have been warned. Haron was ordered off his train.

Ride Freight Trains Out.

The method of the midnight terrorists, it is said, is to ride freight trains out of Memphis, or to board them at points south of here. When the trains reach points where they want to take the negro brakemen off, it is said, the angle cock is opened, throwing on the air brakes the entire length of the train. The masked men seem to know the location of the negro brakemen, and take them quickly, and without commotion.

They are said never to be seen by the white members of the crews, who will have nothing to say about the mysterious occurrences.

Superintendent V. V. Botner, of the Memphis division of the Y. & M. V. road, was out of the city Thursday. General Superintendent Egan was also away from the city. Their assistants would not comment on the case.

"The case is a very delicate one," said one under-official Thursday, "and we do not want any publicity given it."

This official, in the absence of the superintendents, denied emphatic reports that three negroes have met death on the road within the last few weeks.

"Jackson is the only negro killed," said the official.

Reports, which have gone as far as Chicago offices of the Illinois Central railroad, contend that two negroes have been slain mysteriously and buried by section hands on the right-of-way of the Y. & M. V.

Officials at Hernando, Miss., have investigated these reports, working in co-operation with railroad special agents. They have been unable to verify them.

Several negro railroad men have recently left the road, due to the murder of Hurd.

Death of Brakeman on Southern Road Stir Rail Hands.

Memphis, Tenn., May 5.—Arthur Tyler, 37, 1126 Florida street, brakeman on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad, was mysteriously shot 17 times through the head and body while his freight train was standing on a switch at Banks, Miss., late Saturday night. One bullet through Tyler's heart killed him instantly. Banks is a point four miles south of Lake Cormorant, Miss.

Tyler, according to the story of the remainder the train crew, was walking from the engine to the caboose when he became the target of a volley of shots from the darkness on the west side of the right-of-way.

Lantern Still Burns.

Trainmen declared they heard more than 30 shots. When members of the crew went in search of Tyler, they found his body close to the train. Tyler's hand still held the handle of his railroad lantern, still lighted.

Railroad officials and special agents here are puzzled over the shooting, the second on the Y. & M. V. within a month.

About a month ago the body of Howard Hurd was found with bullet holes through the heart, neck and head, a short distance from the station at Lake Cormorant, Miss. A note in Hurd's pocket read:

"Let this be a warning to all niggers."

Constitution 4/9/21

Alleged "Mountain Bad Man" Taken From Tennessee Prison and Hanged to Oak Tree.

VICTIM WAS CHARGED WITH KILLING WOMAN

Fifty Armed Men Overpower Jailer and Wife and Quickly Execute Well-Planned Hanging.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 8.—Berry Boling, aged 30 years, white, alleged "mountain bad man," was lynched Saturday night at Huntsville, Tenn., when fifty armed men gained entrance to the Scott county jail, secured Boling and hanged him to an oak tree a quarter of a mile from the jail.

Boling was charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Jane Harness, aged 30, who was shot and killed at her home on May 3. Her husband, William Harness, aged 80, was killed by Boling about six months ago. The victim of the mob stood trial at the March term of circuit court for this murder, but a mistrial resulted.

He is believed to have been infuriated at the testimony of the woman during this trial. Boling was captured on May 4, given a preliminary hearing before Squire Terry for the second murder and bound over to the next term of circuit court without bond.

Jailer Overpowered.

About midnight Saturday Jailer Mark Chambers was awakened and called to the door on the pretext that an officer was waiting outside with a prisoner whom he wished to place in the jail for safe keeping. As soon as Chambers had unlocked the door he was confronted by a band of men who drew pistols, ordered he and his wife to throw up their hands, took the keys away from him and then marchced to Boling's cell.

While three other prisoners watched Boling dragged from his cell and taken outside. While some of the men kept the jailer and his wife, the only persons on guard, under cover Boling was marched to an oak tree and hanged.

The first rope used broke, and the mob had to hoist him up a second time. After he was apparently dead the body was riddled with bullets and left hanging until Sunday when officers cut it down.

The lynching was well planned and officers say they have no clue to the identity of those composing the mob.

Was Unexpected.

Jailer Chambers had taken no extra precautions to protect Boling, as he did not know trouble was brewing. Consequently, no other deputies were present when the mob appeared.

Mrs. Harness was killed in the presence of Boling's mother. Mrs. Nancy J. Boling, aged 60, and his nephew, aged 11. Boling's victim and mother pleaded with him not to shoot when they saw him draw his pistol, but Boling fired three times, killing Mrs. Harness instantly, according to testimony at the preliminary hearing.

The dead woman is a former sister-in-law of the mob's victim. She first married John Boling and had three children by him, one of whom Lemon, witnessed the second shooting. Upon the death of her first husband, she married Harness, an aged man. Boling was infatuated with Harness' wife, witnesses said, and it is believed that the fear that Harness would find it out led Boling to slay the man.

Boling's plea at the trial was that the shooting was accidental. He said he pointed the gun at Harness and pulled the trigger without being aware that it was loaded. The jury divided on the verdict, two favoring a first degree murder verdict and ten a verdict for manslaughter. It resulted in a mistrial and Boling was released under a small bond, which he made. At his preliminary hearing last Friday he plead insanity.

Montgomery Advertiser 4/9/21

(Associated Press.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 8—Berry Boling aged 30 years, white, alleged "mountain bad man" was lynched Saturday night at Huntsville, Tenn., when fifty armed men gained entrance to the Scott county jail, secured Boling and hung him to an oak tree a quarter of a mile from the jail.

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He is believed to have been infurated at the testimony of the woman during this trial, Boling was captured on May 4, given a preliminary hearing before Squire Terry for the second murder and bound over to the next term of circuit court without bond.

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(From other page)

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Lynchings – 1921.
Cases of.

Texas.

NEGRO INJURED IN FT. WORTH STRIKE RIOT IS LYNCHED

Dragged Out of Hospital By Unmasked Mob of 30 Men

Houston Sept. Post

NURSE PLEADS IN VAIN FOR NEGRO

12/12/21

Victim Shot Two Strikers In Packing House Melee Tuesday

Associated Press Report.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 11.—Fred Rouse, negro packing house employe who last Tuesday afternoon shot and dangerously wounded two striking pickets at Armour and company's plant was taken from the city-county hospital here at 11 o'clock Sunday night and hanged by a mob of 30 unmasked men.

The men entered the hospital shortly before 11 o'clock and asked for the negro. Miss Essie Slaton, night nurse, and Dr. W. F. Keye, house physician, at first refused to permit the men to enter the various wards, but when told force would be used, submitted.

Two men only entered the ward where the negro was lying in bed suffering from a fractured skull as the result of manhandling by a mob Tuesday following the shooting. Rouse made a desperate fight but was overpowered. He was taken into a waiting car and rushed off.

Negro is Hanged.

Twenty minutes later his body was found dangling from a tree by Chief of Police Harry Hamilton. He was dressed only in his nightshirt, which was torn and bloody and his body was riddled with bullets. A revolver, presumably one the negro had used on the strikers, was found underneath the tree.

Rouse was hanged to the same tree from which Tom Vickery was lynched last December, a year ago. He had shot and killed Jeff Couch, a policeman.

The negro was seriously injured in the rioting at Armour's plant Tuesday. He had just finished work for the day and was walking down a line of strike pickets when halted by strikers. Some words passed and the negro drew a gun, firing twice. Tom and Tracey Maclin, brothers, packing house employes out on strike, fell to the ground, wounded.

Beaten by Mob.

The negro ran, but a mob quickly formed, took him away from police officers and beat him with iron bars torn from a street car. When officers found him he was believed to be dead, so badly was he beaten.

At the city-county hospital, where he was taken, it was found he had sustained two fractures of the skull. His death was expected.

The mob which entered the hospital Sunday night was orderly but determined and brooked no resistance, though both Miss Slaton and Dr. Keye pleaded that the negro be not molested.

"Must Pay," Said Leader.

"Why don't you wait until he gets well?" pleaded Miss Slaton.

"We are sorry, lady, but we can not wait. He must pay for his crime," the leader of the men replied.

"I told them I would call the police," Miss Slaton said, "but they answered it was unnecessary, as the negro would be out of Fort Worth by the time they arrived."

Miss Slaton said she was so excited she would be unable to recognize any of the men.

Police and county officials are making a thorough search for members of the mob.

OBJECT TO HIM AS GIRL'S PLAY MATE

Chicago Whip

TEXANS PRETEND TO BELIEVE 15-YR. BOY WAS GUILTY OF RAPE.

2/10/22 Lee

BALLINGER, Texas, Dec. 10.—Pretending to believe that Robert Murtore, a 15-year old boy, was guilty of criminal assault upon a 9-year-old white girl, a masked mob of white men wrested the boy from the hands of Sheriff Flynt, three miles from here Wednesday, and tying him to a post, riddled his body with bullets.

Worked with Girl's Mother.

Murtore was employed as a house boy at a local hotel where the girl's mother was employed as a dishwasher. The woman frequently brought her daughter to work with her, and the boy and girl became playmates. It is thought that the sight of this angered the whites and precipitated the lynching.

Shortly after Murtore was arrested a mob began forming around the county jail. Sheriff Flynt then placed the boy in an automobile for the purpose of spiriting him away to a place of safety. The car was overtaken outside the town, and the custody of the prisoner was demanded.

When the sheriff refused the demand, Murtore was forcibly taken from the automobile and pitched headlong into one of a string of six or seven cars used by the mob. He was taken a short distance away, tied to a stake with chains, and his body riddled with bullets. The mob then dispersed, and the sheriff brought the body back to this city.

Girl Makes No Complaint.

In an investigation which followed the lynching, it was stated that the alleged victim of the attack had made no complaint against the boy. Later after careful schooling by members of the mob, it is said that she gave as her reason for withholding a complaint, a threat made by Murtore that he would kill her if she talked.

Negro, 15, Tied to Post And Shot by Texas Mob

Houston Chron 12/2/21

BALLINGER, Tex., Dec. 1.—Robert Murtore, 15 years old, negro boy, was tied to a post and shot to death by a mob Wednesday three miles from this city. He was captured while in the custody of the sheriff who was taking him to Abilene for safe-keeping. The boy was arrested after attacking and mutilating a nine-year-old white girl.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB IN TEXAS

Atlanta Constitution 12/2/21

Beaumont, Texas, November 27.—Henry Cade, a negro, was lynched yesterday near Sour Lake by three hundred men. He was accused of attacking an 8-year-old girl. The girl's father wounded the negro and officers captured him. A mob overpowered the officers and hanged the negro.

Body of Negro Found Hanging From Tree

Houston Tex. Post 12/13/21

Associated Press Report.

LONGVIEW, Texas, Dec. 12.—The body of a negro was found hanging from a tree in the Everett pasture, near Gladewater, 12 miles west of here, Monday. Indications were that he had been hanged some time Sunday night. His hands were bound behind his back. In his pocket was a letter addressed to Lonnie Newsome. Officers and others who viewed the body could not identify the negro or assign any reason for the hanging.

300 MEN LYNCH NEGRO 20 MILES FROM BEAUMONT

Black Was Accused of Attacking 8-Year-Old Girl

Houston-Dispatch Sept. 11/27/21 Lee

Associated Press Report.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Nov. 26.—Henry Cade, a negro, age 25, was lynched late Saturday in the forest near Sour Lake, 20 miles northwest of Beaumont by 300 unmasked men. He was accused of attacking a little girl, aged 8 years. The child was sent to a small store operated by Cade to make a small purchase.

She told a story of mistreatment upon her return. Her father went to the store and fired two shots at Cade, one taking effect in the abdomen and one in the face. The third charge hung in the gun. Officers rescued the negro and started through the forest for Kountze, the Hardin county seat, but were intercepted by 300 men. The officers threatened and menaced to no avail. The negro was seized and placed on an improvised scaffold. He protested his innocence. The little girl was sent for and as he stood trembling before her, she raised her tiny hand and pointing to him, said: "That is the man." The negro was hanged and the crowd dispersed.

Condemned Man Smokes While Lynchers Work

Chicago Defender 12/31/21

Waco, Tex., Dec. 30.—A lynching which was remarkable for the gameness of the man hanged was carried out here with "Curley" Hackney, 28, a white man, who claimed he was from Atlanta, Ga., as the victim.

He was accused by the mob of 300 citizens who took him to the outskirts of the town and strung him up of attacking an 8-year-old white girl. Leaders of the mob, who remain unknown to the police, are said to have told others that the man confessed the crime.

Other reports coming from the scene of the lynching tell a tale of how Hackney joked with his captors while they bound him. He pleaded with them to tie his hands tight so that he would be unable to fight the rope when it was placed around his neck. Members of the crowd gave him cigarets and he smoked. Despite all this publicity which has been given the affair the police seem to be unable to apprehend any of the guilty parties.

People round about here are hoping that the lynching of this white man will work to put a damper on the lynching spirit in this locality and speed Congress in its consideration of the anti-lynching bill.

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Lynching — 1921.

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N. Y. C. SUN
AUGUST 16, 1921

MOB BURNS LYNCHED NEGRO.

Takes Body From Undertaker's Shop in Texas.

COOLIDGE, Texas, Aug. 16.—The body of Alexander Winn, a negro, was taken from an undertaker's establishment early to-day and burned.

Winn was hanged by a mob yesterday at Datura. He was accused of assaulting a seven-year-old girl.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 17, 1921

Mob Burns Body of Negro

Victim Previously Lynched for Attack on Girl

WACO, Tex., Aug. 16.—The body of Alex Winn, a negro, who was hanged by a mob at Datura yesterday for attacking a seven-year-old white girl, was taken from an undertaking establishment at Collidge last night and burned on the main street, according to word reaching here to-day.

NEGRO'S BODY IS BURNED IN STREET

Montgomery Advertiser 8/17/21

(Associated Press)

WACO, TEXAS, Aug. 16—The body of Alex Winn, a negro who was hanged by a mob at Datura yesterday for attacking a seven year old white girl was taken from an undertaking establishment at Collidge last night and burned in the main streets, according to word reaching here today.

Negro Hanged by Mob
Atlanta Constitution 8/17/21

Groesbeck, Texas, August 16.—Alex Winn, negro, was hanged yesterday at Datura, near here, by an armed mob following an attack upon a white girl, according to word received here today from the justice of the peace at Datura.

Texans Burn Another Man After Lynching

New York News. 8/24/21 Rec

First Hanged by Mob in Texas After Assault

Waco, Tex., Aug. 16.—The body of Alexander Winn, a Colored man who was hanged by a mob at Datura, yesterday for attacking a seven-year-old white girl, was taken from an undertaking establishment at Collidge last night and burned on the main street, according to word reaching here today.

NEGRO IS BURNED AT STAKE IN TEXAS

Mount Pleasant, Texas, October 11. Wylie McNeely, negro, was burned to death by a mob near Leesburg, Camp county, shortly after midnight last night. He had been arrested charged with an attack upon a girl.

The negro was seized by the mob when he attempted to leap from the jail to an automobile waiting to spirit him away from the large crowd which had surrounded the jail.

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BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
OCTOBER 11, 1921

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE BY MOB OF 500 IN TEXAS

Leesburg, Tex., Oct. 11.—Wylie McNealy, a negro, was burned at the stake here last night by a mob estimated at 500, after he had been taken from the Mount Pleasant jail and brought here in an automobile. McNealy had been indicted for an attempt to murder an eight-year-old white girl.

N Y C EVE WORLD
OCTOBER 11, 1921

500 See Negro Burned at Stake.

LEESBURG, Tex., Oct. 11.—Wylie McNealy, a negro, was burned at the stake here last night by a mob estimated at 500, after he had been taken from the Mount Pleasant Jail and brought here in an automobile. He had been indicted for an attempt to murder an eight-year-old white girl.

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE BY A MOB IN TEXAS

N. Y. C. SUN
OCTOBER 11, 1921

Had Been Indicted for Attempt to Murder White Girl.

LEESBURG, Tex., Oct. 11.—Wylie McNealy, a negro, was burned at the stake here last night by a mob estimated at 500 persons after he had been taken from the Mount Pleasant jail and brought here in an automobile.

McNealy had been indicted for an attempt to assault and attempt to murder an 8-year-old white girl.

NINETEEN YEAR OLD BOY ROASTED BY TEXAS FIENDS

Girl Who Accused Him Of Assault Skips To Unknown

Parts Md.
The Baltimore Herald
10/19/21

Leesburg, Texas, Dec. 13.—Wylie McNeely, a 19-year-old Negro charged with assault on an 18-year old girl near here, was burned at the stake early Tuesday morning. He was seized by a mob at Mount Pleasant where he had been taken for safekeeping, and brought here, where the lynching-burning was carried out quietly in the presence of several hundred persons from Camp. Titus and other counties were also present.

It looked like a pre-arranged affair. Long before the automobiles carrying the victim arrived, a large fire had been started on the outskirts of the town and groups here and there were very much like a campfire. In the center, however, was a hugh pile of wood, massed around an old buggy axle, which was driven into the ground. Closer examination showed that an opening had been left like a doorway so the victim could be chained to the stake without interferring with the wood.

Texas.

Just who arranged this affair, no one seems to know, yet everybody knows the exact spot that the holiday feast was to be celebrated.

Jests and Jokes

During the weary moments, waiting for the arrival of automobiles, bringing the object o ftheir lust, the crowd jested and jokekd one with the other, and in some cases lots were cost to determine who should have the choice souvenir. At midnight the crowd had swelled to upward of a thousand people. A nice sprinkling of kakhi uniforms lent color to the occasion.

Upon the arrival of their prey much excitement prevailed, as thousand wild men and women rush thousand wild men and women rushed their cars to get a glimpse of Wylie McNeely. No jeering, but surging crowds, made it almost impossible to get the victim to the stake.

Gasoline and Coal Oil Used

When Wylie was chained fast to the stake, someone called for the gasoline, while the mass of wood was piled closer to the body of the victim. As coal oil and gasoline were poured on the wood McNeely was heard to make a plea for his life, declaring he was not guilty of the crime for which he was about to pay with his life.

As soon as the match was applied the blaze rose almost to the skies ond the spectators could only see a mass of flames.

This ended the fun of the night. The crowd immediately dispersed and byways and highways were filled with travelers making their way back to their homes.

After the sight of the blaze, a different feeling came over the crowd. No one found pleasure at the scene which only a few moments before had been one of delight. Everyone seemed to feel some responsibility and guilt as thy sulked away no wanting anyone to see them. No one talked with the other about what happened.

Only a few of the most daring remained on the scene until the charred body or mere ashes could be recovered from the yet live coals. Souvenirs were scarce and about the best that could be had were ashes.

Sheriff Failed To Protect Prisoner

McNeeley was arrested Sunday, immediately following the attack on the girl, and hurried to Mount Pleasant, Titus county. A mob visited the jail there Saturday night,, but failed to get the Negro. Late yesterday, Sheriff John J. Reese of Titus county was advised that several hundred persons from Leesburg had started for Mount Pleasant in automobiles, but he mad no efforts to protect his prisoner.

It si reported that the girl has left the communty and no one knows her whereabouts.

Wylie McNeely is said to come of a respectable family, his father and mother, sisters and brothers all reside in the county.

MOB ALMOST GETS INNOCENT NEGRO-NURSE DESCRIBES VISIT

FORT WORTH TEX TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 12, 1921

The mob that Sunday night took Fred Rouse, negro patient, from the City-County Hospital, came near getting an innocent negro—one who was occupying the ward with Rouse, according to statements taken Monday by Justice of the Peace Moore, who held the inquest.

"I went to the basement and showed the men the ward where Fred Rouse was being treated," said Miss E. L. Slaton, night nurse, in her statement to Moore. "I said he is the one in the corner, but overlooked the fact that there were two in the corner, and the men went to the wrong corner. They began to feel the back and head of the other negro, who was awfully scared and began to shout that he was not the one wanted.

"I had told them before that for just two of them to go in and not all of them, stating that the negro was weak and could not offer resistance. I then came on back upstairs.

"I called their attention to the fact that he had no clothes and they replied that he would not need any.

"Pretty soon they came, bringing out the negro, Rouse, almost in a run. The negro offered no resistance, but was groaning very much. They went out the door with him and said 'Goodnight' to me. As soon as they left I phoned the police station and soon the officers came. They went down Jones Street and turned down Third. There were three large automobiles in the party that I saw. I suppose there were about twenty men who came in the hospital.

"One of the negro patients who was in the same ward with Rouse told me that when the men came in and got Rouse, one of them closed the door and drew his gun and wanted to shoot the negro there, but the others prevailed upon him not to do it there, as they did not want to take advantage of the hospital."

Rouse had been at the hospital since Tuesday when he was beaten by a mob on Exchange Avenue after he had shot Tracey and Tom Maclin during a riot between strikers and strike breakers.

"Rouse was improving considerably," Miss Slaton said, "but was still very weak and helpless. His eyes had been beaten to where he could not see, because they were so swollen."

"Several young men, they looked like boys ranging from 18 to 25 years of age, appeared at the hospital as I answered a call at the door," continued the night nurse as she told of the mob's arrival Sunday night. "They stated they wanted no trouble but were after the negro who had shot the two white boys. I was so surprised I hesitated and finally called their attention to the fact that it was awful to come to the hospital like that and besides there are other patients in the hospital to be considered. I said to them, 'Why don't you wait until he is well?'

"They would not listen to that and finally I said I would call the superintendent. They told me they had come after the negro and were going to have him, but that they were willing to do it quietly.

"Part of the men followed me as I went to Dr. Key's room and told him that the men wanted to take Rouse. Dr. Key said we were helpincomplete

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Man Lynched at Waco For Attacking Girl

Houston Post 12/14/21

Associated Press Report.

WACO, Texas, Dec. 13.—"Curley" Hackney, white, about 20 years old, arrested in connection with an attack on an 8-year-old girl was taken from the city jail Tuesday night at 10:30 o'clock and hanged three miles south of town. He had confessed, according to the police, to assaulting the girl.

Hackney was arrested at 8:30 o'clock and shortly afterward a mob began collecting in front of the jail. After obtaining possession of the suspect he was rushed from the jail and placed in an automobile and driven to a lonely spot south of the city near a cemetery. The body was riddled with bullets after being swung from a tree.

About 300 persons composed the mob.

N Y C TIMES
DECEMBER 1, 1921

Texas Mob Lynches Negro Boy.

BALLINGER, Tex., Nov. 30.—Robert Murtore, 15 years old, negro, charged with attacking a nine-year-old white girl, was taken from officers here today and lynched. A mob began forming this morning and Sheriff Flynt placed Murtore in an automobile and tried to escape the crowd. The mob overtook him, tied the boy to a post and riddled his body with bullets.

WEAPON MAY PROVE OWNER TOOK PART IN ROUSE LYNCHING

FORT WORTH TEX TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 12, 1921

When the Tarrant County grand jury Wednesday morning begins investigation of the lynching of Fred Rouse, negro, who was taken from his bed at City-County Hospital and hanged Sunday night, it will have but few clews on which to work in its attempt to establish the identity of the persons in the mob.

Around a pistol found beneath the swinging, bullet-riddled body of the negro the investigation may center.

Officers will attempt to establish ownership of the pistol and thereby learn who left it after the negro had been lynched shortly past 11 o'clock Sunday night. The rope used in the hanging was tied to a limb of a hackberry tree on the Samuels Avenue road that leads north to the packing houses. It was the same tree that was used when Tom Vickery was unlawfully hanged last December for killing Policeman Jeff Couch.

Rouse was at the hospital because of wounds he received Tuesday afternoon when he was beaten by a mob after he had shot and dangerously wounded Tom and Tracey Maclin, brothers, during a riot between packing house strikers and strikebreakers.

Not Negro's Pistol.

When the pistol first was found under the negro's body it was reported that it was the same one that the negro used when he shot down the Maclin brothers. Officers were preparing to trace the route the pistol had taken since the trouble Tuesday in an effort to learn in whose hands it was Sunday night. However, the pistol found with the body is not the same the negro used, as the latter weapon is in a city hall vault at Niles City.

The pistol probably is the most substantial clew on which the officers will have to work. Providing its number is legible, it is possible that the person to whom it was sold can be located.

According to District Attorney Jesse M. Brown, witnesses will be summoned before the grand jury in its investigation of the negro's death. He declared that all efforts will be made to establish the identity of persons in the mob.

Inquiry By Board.

An investigation of the lyching will be made this afternoon by the board of the City-County Hospital. It is expected that a protest will be made against the removal of the negro patient by the mob and that county officers will be urged to apprehend the persons guilty of the deed.

"Most of them were young, dressed in ordinary, every-day clothing and I could not recognize any of them if they were brought before me," is about the only statement regarding the identity of the men in the Sunday night mob that can be furnished by Miss Essie Slaton, night nurse at the hospital.

Was Severely Hurt.

Suffering with a fracture skull, internal injuries and several stab wounds in the body, the negro had been at the hospital after he had been beaten during a riot Tuesday afternoon on Exchange Avenue.

Rouse had refused to quit work. As he left the building he was "picketed" by strikers. Words passed between him and the union men. Rouse drew a pistol and fired several shots, wounding the Maclin brothers. The negro was taken from Niles City officers, following his arrest, and was beaten into insensibility.

About twenty-five masked men, some of whom wore handkerchiefs for masks, most of which were removed upon arrival at the hospital Sunday night, demanded that a hospital nurse lead them to the room where Rouse was confined.

Leader Removes Mask.

The leader of the mob removed his mask as he told Miss Essie Slaton, night nurse:

"We want the negro who shot the Maclin brothers—and we don't to have to argue about it."

Although Miss Slaton insisted that the mob wait until the negro was able to leave the hospital before he was punished, members of the mob grew more emphatic in their demands for him. The nurse then led the way to the negro.

Rouse was able to walk to one of the automobiles which had brought part of the mob to the hospital. His wounds had begun to heal and hospital officials say that he was on the road to recovery.

Aside from hesitating when the order was given for the negro to leave his bed, Rouse heeded the instructions of the mob.

Go to "Death Tree."

The car in which the negro was placed took the lead and the machines moved out Samuels Avenue to the "death tree," where Tom Vickery was done to death at the hands of a mob on the night of Dec. 22, 1920.

Rouse, like Vickery, was hanged by the neck with a rope strung from a limb of the tree. The bodies of both mob victims were riddled with bullets. The tree now bears bullet holes as marks of both lynchings.

Soon after Rouse was taken from the hospital, Police Chief Harry Hamilton was notified. With Justice of the Peace Emmett Moore, he started for the vicinity of the packing houses, believing the negro probably would be lynched near the scene of Tuesday's rioting.

As the chief's car approached the "death tree," the lights shone on Rouse's body as it dangled under the limbs.

After the body, bearing eight bullet holes, had been cut down, it was removed to a negro undertaking establishment.

Crowds Visit Scene.

News of the lynching spread rapidly and hundreds of automobiles went to the scene late Sunday and early Monday.

After the negro had been beaten by the mob Tuesday afternoon, he was released as "dead." Police Chief Frank Averitt of Niles City declared to the crowd that Rouse had been killed and asked that the officers be permitted to take away the "body." The negro was thrown into an express wagon, but later was removed to Deputy Sherif Leveritt's car and rushed to the hospital.

Awaiting the outcome of the gunshot wounds received by the Maclin brothers, District Attorney Brown had not filed charges against Rouse. Had one of the brothers died, the negro would have been charged with murder; otherwise, he would have faced charges of assault to murder. Tom Maclin, the most seriously injured, successfully underwent an operation Friday and it is believed he will recover. He was removed Saturday in an ambulance from the hospital to his home on Terry Street, North Side.

Will Hunt Lynchers.

County officers Monday, although admitting that it may be difficult to learn the identity of the persons in the mob Sunday night, declared that they will do their best to apprehend the guilty persons.

"Under the law those who participated in the mob are guilty of murder," District Attorney Brown said.

Justice Moore still is investigating the case and will turn over his information to the grand jurors.

The negro's body, when found by officers, was clad only in the night shirt which he was wearing when taken from the hospital. Under his feet was a pistol—but not the pistol that the negro used when he fired on the Maclin brothers during Tuesday's rioting. The latter is locked in the vault of the Niles City police chief.

Young men formed the mob, Justice Moore was told by nurses at the hospital.

SICK MAN IS LYNCHED IN NIGHTSHIRT

Chicago Whip 12/17/21

Texas Lynching Is Highlight in Nation-Wide Strike of Yards Workers.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 17.—While the conflict between the packers and striking stock yards employees raged throughout the country with varying degrees of violence, it remained for Texas to resort to the favorite Southern form of outlawry and lynch Fred Rouse, a packing house employee who was being used as a strikebreaker.

Shot Two Pickets

Rouse was beaten and left for dead upon the streets after he had shot two pickets who had attempted to prevent him from entering the stock yards during the strike. After being left for dead by the mob he was picked up and taken to the city hospital.

When it was learned that he had not died, thirty men called at the hospital and demanded him. Attaches first refused to surrender their patient, but finally submitted when told by the mob that their victim would be taken by force if necessary.

Rouse made a desperate effort to fight the members of the party as he was being dragged from the hospital, but he was weakened by loss of blood from his previous beating.

Twenty minutes later his body was found dangling from a tree by Chief of Police Hamilton.

Lynched in Nightshirt

He was dressed only in his nightshirt, which was torn and bloody, and his body riddled with bullets. He was hanged to the same tree from which Tom Vickery was lynched just a year ago.

When the mob entered the hospital a nurse pleaded with them to wait until he had recovered from his wounds, but one of the lynchers answered that "he was going to die anyhow, so it didn't make any difference."

Atlantan Lynched Following Attack On Girl in Texas

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Waco, Texas, December 13.— "Curley" Hackney, white, about 30 years old, arrested in connection with an attack on an 8-year-old girl, was taken from the city jail tonight and hanged three miles south of town. He confessed, according to the police. Hackney was arrested tonight and shortly afterwards a mob gathered at the jail.

Obtaining possession of the suspect, he was rushed from the jail and placed in an automobile and driven to a point near a cemetery. The body was riddled with bullets after being swung from a tree. About 300 persons composed the mob.

Hackney's home was in Atlanta, Ga. The child was not injured seriously.

Texas Mob Lynches Negro Strikebreaker

N. Y. C. SUN
DECEMBER 12, 1921

FORT WORTH, TEX., DEC. 12.—A mob numbering about forty men last night seized and lynched Fred Rouse, a negro strikebreaker at the stockyards, who shot and seriously wounded two union pickets last week.

The lynchers raided the hospital where Rouse was recovering from the effects of the beating he received at the hands of the strikers after the shooting and rushed him by automobile to a place close by the stockyards, where he was found dead by the police fifteen minutes after the first mob appeared at the hospital.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MASKED MOB NEAR BALLINGER

Houston Dispatch

Black Is Tied to Post and Riddled With Bullets

12/1/21

Associated Press Report.

BALLINGER, Texas, Nov. 30.—A mob of masked men seized Robert Murtore, 15-year-old negro boy, from the custody of Sheriff Flint three miles from here at noon Wednesday and tying him to a post riddled his body with 50 bullets. The negro was charged with criminal assault upon a 9-year-old white girl Tuesday night. The girl's condition is not considered serious.

The mob began forming at the county jail Wednesday morning following the negro's arrest. Sheriff Flint placed Murtore in an automobile with the intention of spiriting him away to a place of safety. His car was overtaken by the mob outside of the town and custody of the prisoner demanded. He pleaded with the mob leaders to let the law follow its course, but to no avail. The negro was forcibly taken from the car and pitched headlong into one of a half dozen cars used by the mob. The sheriff was prevented from accompanying the mob as it took the negro to a nearby spot where the execution took place. The mob then dispersed and the sheriff was left to notify his office of the lynching. The negro's body was later brought to town and buried by the county authorities.

The victim of the negro's attack did not tell her mother of what had occurred until early Wednesday morning. She said the negro had threatened her with death if she told of the attack. The girl's father is dead and her mother is employed at a local hotel where the negro also worked.

Lynching – 1921. 683 R Virginia
Cases 050

Negro Who Pursued White Woman Shot Dead After Coming Back Second Time

DANVILLE VA REGISTER
MARCH 1, 1921

Harry Davis, Killed by Willie Crawford, a Neighbor to Whom Mrs. Gus Hamlet, Franklin Street Had Fled for Protection, Following Black's Persistent Efforts to Attack Her——Had Been Warned Away Twice and on Retruning Received Load Through Chest

The presistent efforts of a negro, Harry Davis, 27, of Charlotte, N. C., to attack Mrs. Gus Hamlett, a white woman, 35, at her home on Franklin street, at about 7 o'clock Sunday evening, caused his immediate death a short while later when Willie Cranford, a mill employe, shot him through the chest with a single-barrelled shot-gun, after the woman had fled to him for protection. Warned away twice, the negro returned, intent in his purpose, and finally, when he applied an abusive epiphet to Cranford, the latter shot him down in his tracks. He staggered across the street and fell dead.

This was the climax to a series of offenses committed by negroes against white people since Friday. There was the attack on Mrs. Greenburg, and also on Mrs. Frank Graham, followed Saturday night by the felonious entry into the home of W. J. Dickerson, on Jefferson street by William Harris, a mulatto, found under the bed, armed, and finally the attempted criminal assualt on Mrs. Hamlet, resulting in the killing of the negro assailant.

Cranford, after the killing remained in his home for the police and was taken to jail, but after the facts had been established, he was released by the mayor at about 10 o'clock and was not required to give bond. Public approval of his act betrayed itself in a hasty subscription collected yesterday morning by citizens for counsel for Cranford, Harry Wooding, Jr., being retained to take care of his interests.

Coroner J. E. Taylor held an inqutst yesterday morning and after hearing three vital witnesses, including Cranford all of these repeating what they had said Sunday night, a formal verdict was returned by the jury that Davis had met his death from a gun-shot wound at the hands of Cranford. Cranford is now recognized for his appearance in the police court in which, it is freely predicted, he will be promptly acquitted and freed of any charge.

Sunday night's outrage became quickly known throughout the city which has shown some nervous tension over similar acts recorded during the past few days. During the evening and night many people visited the spot and were told how the shooting had occurred.

dence obtained by revenue agents in raids conducted without a search warrant cannot be admitted in court with that of the man who had assaulted Mrs. A. Greenberg and every clue that might be brought to bear on the case was diligentlys uoght. However, Davis was not the man who assaulted Mrs. Greenberg, it was later learned after Mrs. Greenberg had viewed the body and stated that he was not the negro who snatched her earring Friday night. Chief of Police Bell was one of the first on the scene and after looking over conditions turned the matter over to Police Sergeant Martin, who with Detective J. N. Campbell and Officer C. A. Collie were assisted by Commonwealth Attorney John W. Carter.

The woman's story was told in straightforward manner, although Mrs. Hamlet, a slenderly-built woman perhaps 35 years of age was still very nervous when interviewed. The details of the attempted crime providentially thwarted by the determined action of Cranford, showed it to be premeditated and of an audacity rarely equalled.

At dusk, Mrs. Hamlet said as she received the officers of the law in a meagrely furnished room in a two-story house on Franklin street, Mrs. Stella Dorsett, who lived with her, and a party of friends entered an automobile drawn up in front of the house for the purpose of paying a visit in North Danville. Mrs. Hamlett, standing on the porch called out to them as they left not to remain away long as she was alone. At that time a negro was on the opposite side of the street watching the automobile. After the car had driven away Mrs. Hamlett entered her room and went to the mantleshelf and was turning up the lamp when she realized somebody else had entered the room and turning around she saw the negro who she identified as the man who a few moments' before had been standing across the street.

The negro, with a leer on his face, the woman said, exclaimed "So they've all gone automobile riding have they, and left you all alone."

Mrs. Hamlet declares she answered with a show of courage, "well, if they have it's none of your business." It was then that the negro made a vile and loathsome suggestion threatening death unless she did as she was told. The woman said she screamed and dashed out of the door, managing to elude Davis as he was later identified, although she could not be sure if he made any effort to seize her. The woman's first thought was for the next house occupied by Cranford [illegible] house next door is really a sub[illegible] of the roomy two-story frame ture but to reach it she had to turn down her own front steps and up those of the Cranford home. As she did this, Davis pursued her and even mounted the steps and had almost entered the Cranford home when the owner, vaguely realizing what had happened, ran out to the porch and warned the negro away. Davis retreated, making some remark which was construed as meaning that he would "get" Cranford. Mrs. Hamlet after recovering, left the Cranford home and went round the corner to some other friends. While she was there Davis, the negro who had not seen her leave the Cranford house sneaked round the yard and was seen crouching and peeping through the door. Cranford, uneasy lest the negro make good after his threat, had taken his single-barelled shot gun and when the arc light nearby revealed the negro in a stooping posture trying to look through the door, he raised it and at a few feet range let the negro have the full charge in the head. Davis threw up his arms with a groan and staggering backward across the street collapsed, dead.

The search of Davis' pockets revealed a large piece of iron in the shape of a brick, but much smaller, according to the police.

A. J. Ford saw the shooting. He had been up Franklin street to get some milk and he had heard something about the negro's behavior and observed him sitting on the porch of a store only a few yards from the Cranford home. Davis remained in this posture until Ford had disappeared in the darkness, but in reality Ford was watching the negro and he saw him get up from the store porch and creep furtively round the corner towards Cranford's home. Realizing that there was no good purport in the negro's action, Ford quietly retraced his footsteps. He says that Davis was standing on the curb half bent over and intent on something he saw in Cranford's home. He had stood only a few seconds when a tougue of flame, followed by a report, came from the porch, and he heard the negro cry out and saw him stagger off and fall dead.

Cranford remained in his house until the police arrived. Word of the shot quickly reached the courthouse and Chief Bell and Jailor J. P. Brooks hastened to the scene. The body still lay where it had fallen and City Coroner J. E. Taylor was called. He viewed the body and ordered it removed, saying that an inquest would be held today. Cranford submitted to arrest and with the gun he had used was taken to the courthouse and was put in jail where he remained for a few hours before being released on his own recognizance, this after the commonwealth's attorney had collected evidence of the case and had shown the authorities that the man had killed a negro who had attempted an assault on a white woman.

The police lost no time in visiting Davis' room at Polly Field's house on Franklin street and not very far from where Mrs. Hamlet lives. In a rambling building his vacant room was found and the officers searched it to see if they could find anything which might clear up his occupation and his recent movements. On the dresser top was a twisted piece of gold which at once struck the officers as being part of an earring from which the setting had been twisted. This discovery redoubled the activity of the police who lost no time in taking the piece of gold to the home of Mrs. Greenberg to see if it tallied with the setting of her other diamond earring. Comparison quickly showed that the fragment of gold was no part of the earring which had been stolen.

Davis was a cement worker and was 27 years of age. He came here about a year ago from Charlotte, N. C., where he has a wife and two small children.

The coroner's inquest over the body of Harris was held yesterday morning a jury of five men, Nelson Dixon, Eugene Clutter, J. W. Nunn, Sam Bowles E. L. Hatchett and B. F. Evans viewing the remains in an undertaking morgue and then adjourning to the constable's office where the evidence was heard. Only three witnesses were heard, Mrs. Hamlet repeating virtually word for word what she had told the officials Sunday night, also R. A. Ford who repeated what he had seen. Last heard, was Willie Cranford, the man who slew Harris.

Cranford is undersized for his thirty-three years, in fact, his stature is more like that of a sixteen-year-old youth. He is a quiller hand at the new concrete mill and has lived in Danville for the past twelve years, being employed for some years at the Schoolfield mills.

Sunday when Mrs. Hamlett raced up to his porch his door was locked but hearing the commotion he opened it and found the woman breathless and very nervous. She fled into the house and said that "a negro was after her." The negro who had left the porch and who was in the street, walked away after being told by Cranford to leave.

Not long after Mrs. Hamlet had gone to the home of Mrs. Koss on Monument street a short distance away, Davis returned and began kicking at the door and clamoring for admittance to the Cranford home, the latter being alone in the house at the time. Cranford had locked the door and told the negro to get away. A little while later Davis again returned and began putting his weight to the door in such a manner as to indicate he was trying to force his way in. Cranford by this time had taken down his single-barrelled shot gun which was loaded, and he told the negro through the door that he better get away or else he might get hurt. Cranford then opened the door and found the negro at the foot of the steps. He called the white man a foul name and put his hand back in his hip pocket. It was then that Cranford said he levelled the gun and discharged it.

Talking yesterday before the inquest began, Cranford said that the negro said on the occasion of his first visit to his house that he wanted to kill the woman, but this was not repeated on the stand. Cranford also declared that he had seen a negro answering his description walking up and down the street several nights recently intently gazing at the home of Mr. Hamlet, who on Sunday night had gone to Schoolfield to see his father who is ill.

The police yesterday made strict enquiries as to Davis' recent activities to see if he could be linked up with the Greenberg assault. P. J. Bowles, who employed Davis for the J. A. Jones construction company, showed his time book, this indicating that Davis worked every day last week except Monday. He said that Davis had been in Danville for more than a year and had been employed on the Crowell plant job before helping to build several houses for the cotton mill concern in North Danville.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
AUGUST 3. 1921

NEGRO HELD FOR MURDER LYNCHED BY VIRGINIA MOB

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 3.—One of the two Negroes arrested last night in connection with the murder of Tingley More, postmaster and storekeeper of Tobacco, Va., Monday, was taken from the Brunswick County Jail at Lawrenceville early to-day by a mob and lynched. The other Negro was not molested.

N Y C EVR WORLD
AUGUST 3, 1921

Negro Taken From Jail in Virginia and Lynched.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 3.—One of two negroes arrested last night in connection with the murder of Tingley Elmore, postmaster and storekeeper of Tobacco, Va., Monday, was taken from the Brunswick County Jail at Lawrenceville early to-day by a mob and lynched. The other negro was not molested.

N Y C CALL
AUGUST 4, 1921

Mob of 500 Masked Persons Lynches Negro in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., August 3.—Andrew Johnson, a Negro, was lynched by a mob of 500 masked citizens early today near Tobacco, Va. He was taken from the sheriff, who was taking him to the jail, and hanged to a tree near the jail. Another Negro, Will Elmore, was saved from the mob by the sheriff. The men are alleged to have confessed to the murder of W. T. Elmore, postmaster at Tobacco.

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 4, 1921

LYNCH NEGRO, SPARE ONE.

Virginians Have First Hanging in Many Years.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 3.—One of the two negroes arrested last night in connection with the murder of Tingley Elmore, Postmaster and storekeeper of

Tobacco, Va., Monday, was taken from the Brunswick County Jail at Lawrenceville early to-day by a mob and lynched. The other negro was not molested.

The lynching was the first in Virginia for many years. The mob was said to have numbered about 2,000. The negro was hung to a tree at the scene of the murder. He was reported to have confessed his guilt.

SHERIFF TURNS OVER NEGRO PRISONER TO MOB

St Louis Argus 8/12/21

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3.—The Sheriff of Mecklenburg County was overpowered early today while taking an unidentified Negro, charged with the murder of Postmaster Elmore, at Tobacco, Va., Monday night to jail. The crowd lynched the Negro and rode away without molesting anyone else. A second Negro involved in the murder made his escape and is being pursued.

Elmore was murdered while on the way to his store. Robbery is thought to have been the motive.

SHERIFF OVERPOWERED.

Indianapolis Times 8/3/21

NEGRO

Freeman Indiana

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3—The Sheriff of Mecklenburg county was overpowered early today while taking an unidentified Negro, charged with the murder of Postmaster Elmore, at Tobacco, Va., Monday night, to jail. The crowd lynched the Negro and rode away without molesting anyone else. A second Negro involved in the murder escaped and is being pursued.

Negro Confessed Before Lynching

Details of Second Lynching in State Received From Lawrenceville.

DANVILLE VA REGISTER
AUGUST 5, 1921

Additional information was received yesterday from Lawrenceville between here and Richmond, bearing on the lynching there early Wednesday morning by a mob of two thousand people of an unidentified negro who on Monday killed Tingley Elmore, postmaster of Tobacco. The negro was taken from Lawrenceville jail, and, it is alleged, made a confession at the scene of the killing, and was promptly swung to a tree. It was Virginia's second lynching in 16 years.

The life of Will Elmore, another negro held for the murder, was spared by the pleas of Deputy Seago. He is now in the county jail at Lawrenceville and fears for his safety are entertained by authorities.

Elmore denies any knowledge of the crime, although when captured at McKenny about 11 o'clock last night, a pistol and gold watch belonging to the murdered postmaster was found in his possession. He claims he won these in a crap game from another negro Wednesday.

will be started immediately, it was said Thursday at the county seat, Lawrenceville.

Deputy Seago and his two assistants did not have a chance to save the prisoner from the mob of nearly 2,000, which was thoroughly organized. So quietly did the mob carry out its work that few in the neighborhood knew what was going on.

Not a sound was made when the negro was taken to Elmore's store at Tobacco and strung up to a tree in the store yard. Persons living only a short distance away were not disturbed while one resident, about 200 yards from the store, said that not a word was spoken by the mob, nor a sound heard from the scene.

When asked if he had anything to say the negro confessed killing the postmaster and said robbery was the motive. He said Will Elmore, the other negro held, had nothing to do with the killing but another negro was with him in the killing.

When Elmore and the negro lynched were captured at McKenney shortly before midnight, feeling was running high and a mob of infuriated citizens quickly gathered. Sheriff Boisseau, of Dinwiddie, took charge of the situation and he and his deputies with drawn guns held the mob at bay until the arrival of Deputy Sheriff Seago, from Brunswick Then men were bundled into an automobile and the trip to the county jail at Lawrenceville started.

The mob increased rapidly and several hundred automobiles set out in pursuit of the Brunswick official and his prisoners. At a point about nine miles from Lawrenceville and seventeen miles from McKinney, the deputy's car was overtaken and surrounded. Most of the members of the mob were masks and unheeding the pleadings of the officials one of the negroes was taken.

FEAR LYNCHING BY MOB, BRING NEGRO TO RICHMOND JAIL

RICHM'ND VA TIMES D.
AUGUST 4, 1921

Elmore Believed Implicated in Murder of Postmaster at Tobacco, Va.

2,000 INFURIATED FARMERS LYNCH JOHNSON FOR CRIME

Mob Takes Confessed Slayer From Sheriff and Hang Him to Tree.

Will Elmore, negro, arrested for complicity in the murder of Tingley Elmore, postmaster and merchant of Tobacco, Va., was brought to Richmond last night by Deputy Sheriff Seago, of Brunswick County, from Petersburg, and lodged in the City Jail.

The action was taken by the Brunswick authorities when it was learned that a mob of several hundred people had formed along the sides of the road from Petersburg to Dinwiddie Courthouse, and it was feared the prisoner would be taken from the jail and lynched.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 3.—An investigation of Virginia's first lynching in several years—that of Lem Johnson, negro, who was hanged shortly after midnight this morning by a mob of nearly 2,000 Dinwiddie and Brunswick County citizens at Tobacco, Va., for the murder of Tingley Elmore, postmaster and storekeeper at that place, will be prosecuted by the county authorities.

The identity of members of the mob is not known to Deputy Sheriff James Seago, of Brunswick, and his two assistants, from whom Johnson and Will Elmore, another negro suspected of the murder, were taken. Most of those who overpowered the officials and seized Johnson were masked. Little talking was done by the mob, which worked swiftly, showing that it was well organinzed.

Johnson's body was cut down from the tree in the yard of the murdered man's store early this afternoon. An inquest will be held and the body will be buried in that vicinity.

Negro Confesses Guilt.

The negro confessed his guilt before going to his death, saying robbery was his motive for the crime and that another negro was with him at the time. He did not implicate Will Elmore, the other negro held in the county jail at Lawrenceville. Johnson was about 23 years of age, and came from near Norfolk. He was a stranger in the country where the crime was committed.

Fears for the safety of Elmore in the Lawrenceville jail are entertained by the Brunswick authorities, as feeling over the brutal killing still is running high. Extra precautions were taken at the jail this afternoon, and the negro was brought to this city for safekeeping, narrowly escaping hundreds of citizens who blocked the roads and pursued the negro and his guard in an effort to prevent the removal. Circumstantial evidence is almost conclusive as to Elmore's guilt.

The funeral of Elmore took place this morning at 11 o'clock. The procession, on the way to the grave, passed almost directly under the swinging murderer, whose body had not then been taken down. The posse has dispersed and everything is quiet.

Johnson was taken from Deputy Seago, on the main highway between McKenney, Va., where both Elmore and Johnson were captured late last night, at Lawrenceville, about nine miles from the latter place. The negro was then taken by the mob to the scene of the crime at Tobacco, and, in the yard of Elmore's store, the negro was hanged. He was first given a chance to talk, and said that he had murdered the white man with the idea of robbing him, and that another negro was with him at the time. The black was then strung to the limb, and in a few minutes the infuriated farmers, satisfied with their work, were on their way home. Not a shot was fired. Both Dinwiddie and Brunsick County farmers composed the mob that carried out the first lynching in this section of the State in many years.

Works Quickly and Quietly.

So quietly did the mob work that residents in the neighborhood of the store were not aware of what was going on. One resident said that at his home, about 200 yards distant, he could hear only low talking, and there was not the slightest sign of disorder.

That Elmore is the negro who was with Johnson in the killing is the authorities' belief. Both Johnson and Elmore were together in McKenney when the latter was captured, and Johnson took to the woods, being captured a short time later near that town. Elmore had in his possession a pistol and gold watch taken from the body of the murdered man. He was wearing a pair of shoes stolen from Elmore's store, and had an amount of money and a quantity of cigarettes taken from the place. Johnson went to his death wearing a shirt stolen from Elmore's store, which the murderers robbed, after waylaying and killing the postmaster and taking his store keys.

Elmore claims he won the watch and pistol from another negro in a crap game Tuesday, and claims he knows nothing of the murder. Beyond saying this, he refuses to talk at the jail.

Mob Forms Quickly.

Shortly after Elmore and Johnson were captured at McKenney last night about 11 o'clock a mob quickly formed and attempts made to get the negroes. Sheriff Boisseau, of Dinwiddie, and several deputies, with drawn guns, held the infuriated citizens at bay until the arrival of Deputy Seago and two men from Brunswick. While the Dinwiddie officials held back the mob, the trip to the county jail was started by the Brunswick officers.

The mob continued to grow and, in a short time, over 100 automobiles were in pursuit of the officers and prisoners.

At a point about seventeen miles from McKenney and nine miles from the county seat the mob caught up with its prey. Deputy Seago and his two men were helpless and never had a chance to save Johnson, who was seized and quickly swallowed in the crowd. The pleas of the officers that Elmore is innocent was heeded by the men, who seemed intent on getting only Johnson. Deputy Seago managed to get away in safety with Elmore and rushed him to Lawrenceville.

The five-mile stretch to Tobacco, a small town on the Virginian Railway, about fifty miles from here, was quickly covered by the mob, and the procession halted at the store yard of the murdered man. A noose was placed around Johnson's neck and he was given a chance to talk, confessing his guilt.

He was then strung to the tree in silence and, in a few minutes, the mob had dispersed, the black's body left swaying in the woods.

Both Elmore and Johnson were approached by Carol Dunn, merchant of McKenney, about 11 o'clock last night, near the station in that town. He covered the negroes with his gun and ordered them to throw up their hands. Johnson darted into the darkness and disappeared, while Elmore made an attempt to draw his gun. When Dunn threatened to kill him, the negro dropped the gun and submited to arrest. Search was made for Johnson and he was captured a short time later in the woods near McKenney.

Were "Beating" Their Way.

Johnson and Elmore said they were from near Norfolk and were "beating" their way on freight trains through that section of the country.

The killing of Elmore was similar, in many respects, to the brutal murder of Stephen G. White, postmaster and storekeeper at Harper's Home, Dinwiddie County, about two weeks ago. Harper's Home is not far from where Monday's murder was commited, and both killings, coming close together, aroused feeling in both counties, and is believed to have been the cause of the lynching in that community, which has been regarded as peaceful and law-abiding.

Since this morning's lynching fears are entertained for the safety of Raleigh Haskins and Judge Griffith, negroes, who have confessed the murder of White, and who will go on trial at Dinwiddie Courthouse before a Chesterfield jury tomorrow morning. Feeling was high against these men when they were captured and, with the murder of Elmore and the lynching of Johnson, Dinwiddie authorities fear mob violence will break out at Dinwiddie tomorrow. Both negroes are held in jail here, but are scheduled to be taken to the courthouse tomorrow morning.

Lynchings - 1921. Individuals. 697

Discussions 7L

Great Number of Small Counties Held Responsible For Mob Violence in State

Atlanta Independent 6/23/21

Editor Constitution: For the benefit of those who think that the negro is the cause of lynching in Georgia, I will state that under our present system of government, if there were not a single negro within a thousand miles of Georgia lynching would go on just the same.

Where respect of law absolutely does not exist and the officer of the law is made powerless to enforce the law, not only will lynching occur, but absolute barbarism will exist.

For five years or more I have been making a thorough survey and research for the cause of lynching, not only in my state and nation, but the world. I find that the cause is the non-enforcement of law. I further find that lynching mostly occurs in miniature counties.

The reason that Georgia leads all states and nations of the world in lynching, America excepted, is because she leads in the number of miniature counties as to population.

Georgia's legislature in dividing the state up into 155 miniature counties has not only tied the hands of the governor and made his position pitiful, but it has tied the hands of every sheriff in his miniature county and made the mob his master. It is worth the place of a sheriff in a miniature county to oppose his infuriated constituents.

How dear is the law and how to all noble hearts! Without the law the most pious can not live in peace if he does not please his wicked neighbor.

This evil is undermining not only the political, religious and economical foundation of the south, but the civilization of our beloved land. Lynching is now known to the world as an American institution. United States now has within the nation 3,000 little republics with about 77 per cent of them miniature. No wonder that America leads the world in crime and lynching. Of the 4,000 lynched, Georgia can only claim about 415 of them. I am not trying to defend the state of Georgia. I admit that she leads the states in lynching. See "Lynching One Evil of Small County Governments," to be found in the leading libraries of the nation.

The object of the law-respecting citizens of Georgia is to rid the state of lynching and to establish law and order. The question is not one of political parties, nor is it one of religious creeds or social equality. The question involved is only civilization and good government where political parties, religious denominations and the races can enjoy the freedom of action as guaranteed under the constitution. Georgia has 155, more or less, little sovereign kingdoms or republics wherein the state is powerless as to crimes, elections or anything pertaining to the conduct or the freedom of action of the subjects of these counties, and the legislature will be asked to create more.

I know the cost of penning these words that I am writing in the interest of my people, but I am willing to pay the price.

The hideous crimes reported in the press are fast demonstrating in the south, Georgia especially, that superflous county governments are a menace to civilization. Language is inadequate to express the deplorable conditions that exist in miniature counties. One who has never lived in a miniature county can have no conception of what crimes are committed therein.

The conditions in our state are deplorable, but under our system the wonder is that they are not much worse. Under our system of government, the jury is the supreme chief justice in all criminal cases, except impeachment, and in the degree that you reduce the jurisdiction below the minimum from which a juror may be chosen, in that degree do you place power in connivance with crime. When the jurisdiction or county is reduced, as in Georgia, below the minimum, there can never be civilized government no more than there can be civilized madness.

Under our system these madmen or lynching counties are a law unto themselves.

You cannot create a public sentiment for justice among madmen. You can merge ten communities or small republics into one, and when one community or district becomes excited or mad the other nine cool and sane districts will hold the mad one in restraint, or to strict accountability for his acts. In other words, a government or its jurisdiction must be so large that the mob's associates and their interests do not permeate the entire republic or jurisdiction. Here is the cause of the hideous crimes committed in my state and the rampant extravagance of government and the fleecing of our people's life blood through taxation and fees.

The day that the counties are merged into a sane and workable number, that day will we create a public sentiment for law and order and stop extravagance and tear down one hundred each of the courthouses and jails of the three hundred and twenty-two that now exist in Georgia, and make of her a model state with efficient county governments.

With superflous county governments civilization is impossible.

Unwittingly our good people boast that Henry county is the mother of eight counties. Think of the crime of one little kingdom being divided into nine!

W. E. WIMPY.

Clarkston, Ga., June 18, 1921.

"THE CAUSE OF MOB VIOLENCE AND LAWLESSNESS IN THE STATE."

Atlanta Independent 6/23/21

On another page will be found an article addressed to the Atlanta Constitution by W. E. Wimpy of Clarkston, Ga., in which he declares that the cause of so much mob violence and lynchings is due to the dividing of the state into innumerable little counties. He is unalterably opposed to the policy of dividing the state into so many little counties, each of which is a law unto itself. He styles each county as a little republic and a sovereign in itself.

Among other things, he says: "For five years or more I have been making a thorough survey and research for the cause of lynching, not only in my state and nation, but the world. I find that the cause is the non-enforcement of law. I further find that lynching mostly occurs in miniature counties."

Mr. Wimpy is right when he says that it is the "non-enforcement of law." We have plenty of laws on the statute books in the state to prevent lynching, if they were enforced; but that's the trouble, they are not enforced. He is also right when he says that lynchings mostly occur in small counties. It is a well-known fact that it is in these small towns and counties where most of the lynchings occur. They are laws unto themselves, and there is no one to make them afraid. And he is right when he says that the tendency is to create too many of these little counties.

He says: "The Georgia legislature, in dividing the state up into 155 miniature counties, has not only tied the hands of the governor and made his position pitiful, but it has tied the hands of every sheriff in his miniature county and made the mob his master. It is worth the place of a sheriff in a miniature county to oppose his infuriated constituents."

The Independent has always felt that the creating of so many small counties in the state was a mistake—it only increases the power of those who are incapable to govern for the lack of education and experience in government; yet they are hungry and thirsty for power, and, above all, they want office; and when the new county is created it has got to have its regular county officers, and they stand a chance of getting an office and a good salary. The sheriff knows that if he runs counter to public sentiment in that county that he has not a ghost of a chance of being re-elected. Hence, he does what they tell him. He dares not to offend them by going contrary to their wishes.

Mr. Wimpy further says: "This evil is undermining not only the political, religious and economic foundation of the South, but the civilization of our beloved land. Lynching is now known to the world as an American institution." Mr. Wimpy is absolutely correct. Lynching is known as an American institution, for in no other country outside of the United States is lynching heard of or known. It is peculiarly an American practice. It is encouraging to hear Mr. Wimpy say: "The object of the law-respecting citizens of Georgia is to rid the state of lynching and to establish law and order. The question is not one of political parties, nor is it one of religious creeds or social equality. The question involved is only civilization and good government where political parties, religious denominations and races can enjoy the freedom of action as guaranteed them under the constitution."

Mr. Wimpy is right. That is all the good people of Georgia desire—good government where political parties, religious denominations and the races can enjoy the freedom of action as guaranteed under the constitution. No one could ask for more.

Mr. Wimpy says further: "The hideous crimes reported in the press are fast demonstrating in the South, Georgia especially, that superfluous county governments are a menace to civilization. Language is inadequate to express the deplorable conditions that exist in miniature counties. One who has never lived in a miniature county can have no conception of what

crimes are committed therein."

Mr. Wimpy is exactly right about small counties; they are a menace to civilization. The people in those small counties are actuated by their whims and prejudices. Not only do they oppress the colored people, but offend the better class of whites, who are in the minority, for they are led by their whims and caprices rather than by law, and it is an unpardonable crime for white or black to run counter to their wishes.

We agree with Mr. Wimpy when he says that it is a great blunder to encourage the dividing of the state into so many little counties which are not self-governing. It puts them beyond the control of the governor and the main authorities of the state. That was shown in the John S. Williams "murder farm" case in Jasper county. The governor of the state could do very little in the matter because his hands were tied.

The policy of creating so many little counties should be stopped, and if we are to have peace and good order and enforcement of the law, a halt must be called to the creating of these little counties.

LYNCHING TO "PROTECT WOMANHOOD"

No falser appeal can be made to Southern chivalry than that mob violence is necessary for the protection of womanhood. It is no protection to anything or anybody. It jeopardizes every right and every security we possess.—*From the Report of Georgia Conference on Racial Relations.*

EL PASO TEXAS HERALD
JANUARY 28, 1921

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE SHOULD THINK OF TORTURE HE MISSES BY BEING IN U. S. INSTEAD OF CHINA

By THE POET.

IF American negroes who get lynched, think they have a hard time of it, they should reflect on what happens to a murderer in China, that is, providing they are aware what happens. Dr. E. D. Strong of El Paso has just received some letters and photographs from a friend in the Celestial republic, describing the treatment meted out there to men who kill innocent people when they sleep.

The punishment depends on the degree of the guilt, but the lightest sentence is to hang the murderer in a public place. The hanging is not over as soon as it is in America. A mongolian criminal is made to stand on a pile of blocks about two feet high. His neck is securely fastened in stocks. Each day a block is knocked out from under him, so that at the end of five or six days he has nothing under him to hold him up. Most of them die, Dr. Strong's letter says, in five or six days. It is a race at that between starvation and strangulation, for while the culprit is dangling by the neck he gets nothing to eat or drink.

As for the bad criminals they get quicker but more grewsome treatment. The object of this is to warn any prospective bad men among the spectators what their fate will be if they should become so indiscreet as to chop up an innocent woman who spurns their love. Any man who does that is hanged in a public place while relatives of the murdered person or officials chop large pieces of flesh off his body. It usually takes two hours to end the life of a culprit thus treated, the physician's friend wrote him.

So when we spend a mere 40 minutes burning a negro in this country we are not as severe as the Chinese, if that be any satisfaction, which as far as the negro is concerned, usually isn't.

For some infractions in China the punishment is not so severe, Dr. Strong's friend wrote. An American sailor hit a Chinaman in the chin and the blow broke his neck. For this the sailor was fined $2.

NEW YORK TOWN TOPICS
JANUARY 6, 1921

To the foreigner there is nothing more incomprehensible than the American psychology. The other day a number of infuriated lynchers in Tennessee put a negro murderer to death by slow fire. That is to say, he did not succumb until forty minutes after he had been chained to the stake. Yet before they consigned him to this horrible fate they asked him if he had anything to say for himself and, on his replying that he was hungry, they provided him with a bounteous, not to say sumptuous, meal of roast pork, which he devoured with manifest relish. One does not know at which to wonder most—whether at the darkey who found it possible to enjoy a roast with the knowledge that he was himself about to be roasted, or at the lynchers, who, when preparing to consign him to a particularly cruel death, nevertheless were moved by a strangely placed pity to delay their barbarous operations in order to provide him with a succulent repast. Perhaps they felt that by thus satisfying his hunger and tickling his palate they would silence any qualms of conscience on the subject of the appalling tortures that they were about to inflict upon him. But what peculiarly constituted consciences these must be down in Tennessee! The only analogy that I can find for the treatment to which the dusky assassin was subjected is in the remote regions of Darkest Africa and of New Guinea, also of South America, where the cannibals with gastronomical intent make a practice of feeding up their victims before proceeding to baste them. But nobody eats niggers down South. They only "skin them alive."

The Saunterer.

URGES PRESS TO HELP PREVENT LYNCHINGS

(By The Associated Negro Press)

WASHINGTON, Ga., July 23—In an address before the 35th annual meeting of the Georgia Press Association, Royal Daniel, of Quitman, Ga., referring to lynchings in this state, declared that if all the newspapers of Georgia would eliminate politics and become subservient to the principle that "Georgia's fair name would be vindicated and the slobbering tongues of foreign critics forever silenced."

Mr. Daniel deplored the lynchings, urging the press of the state to aid in preventing them.

THE CAUSES OF LYNCHING.

Editor of The Daily News:

In the Washington correspondence appearing in the Daily News under date of October 21, the writer commenting upon the Dyer anti-lynching bill recently recommended to the house of representatives by the judiciary committee, says:

"That the proposed legislation is directed principally at the southern states, where there have been many lynchings following an unspeakable crime, committed as a rule by negro men against white women, is shown by a brief review of lynching statistics assembled from 1885 to the end of the year 1919. For this same period, 1885 to 1919, southern states showed comparatively a much larger number of instances of mob vengeance because of the prevalence of crime against women. During this period, it is shown by statistics, there were approximately 425 attacks on women and approximately 240 attempted assaults."

While the writer may not have so intended it by the above comment, nevertheless upon the uninformed the impression is likely to be made that the majority of lynchings in this country is caused by attacks on women.

That I might obtain the facts and accurate figures on the subject, I wrote to the department of records and research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, where perhaps, the most nearly correct record of such crime is kept, and requested them to send me the statistics on this specific kind of mob violence. The answer following was received:

"Four-fifths of lynching, for crimes other than rape. In the 35 years, 1885-1920, there were 810 persons, 59 whites and 751 negroes put to death by mobs, under the charge of rape or attempted rape. This is one-fifth or 20 per cent of the total persons, 4,033, who were lynched in that period. This refutes the charge that the majority of lynchings are for the crime of rape."

Additional information on the subject in the premises was likewise forwarded, for instance:

"The total number of lynchings for the past six years and the number charged to rape are as follows:

"1915—Total number, 54; number charged with rape, 11; 10 negroes and one white. That year there were three women lynched.

"1916—Total number, 54; number charged with rape, 14; all negroes. Included in this record are three women.

"1917—Total number, 38; number charged with rape, 12; 11 negroes and one white. Included in this record is one woman.

"1918—Total number, 64; number charged with rape, 16; all negroes. Included in this record are five women.

"1919—Total number 83; number charged with rape, 19; all negroes. Included in this record is one woman.

"1920—Total number, 61; number charged with rape, 18; all negroes. Included in this record is one woman.

"Compiled by Monroe N. Work, department of records and research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama."

While there are entirely too many criminal attacks upon women in this country, which the mob unlawfully arrogates to itself the right to punish, my only reason for requesting the publishing of the above data is that the record may be kept straight.

CHAS. H. MOORE.

Greensboro, Nov. 2, '21.

Says The Houston Post: "Speaking of Georgia's taxless bachelors The Birmingham News remarks: 'If Georgia needs increased revenues, why doesn't she tax lynchers?' What will the Georgia kettle say to this slam from the Alabama pot?"

Lynchings – 1921.

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Lynching and Assassinations, North and South

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
JANUARY 30. 21

BY BISHOP

WARREN A. CANDLER

THE holding of human life cheap and the taking of it for light cause is a capital offense against the Government of God. This is the deep meaning of that solemn passage in Genesis which relates the killing of a man to an assault upon the image of God. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man." (Gen. ix:6.)

In contravention of both divine law and human statutes our country is filled with crimes of violence as is no other civilized country in the world. With the denunciation of his people by the prophet, Ezekiel, we may say of our people, "The land is full of blood and the city full of perverseness." (Ezek. 9:9.) Then, as now, the city was full of the worst crimes.

The people who dwell in the rural sections of our country are not without sin, but the greatest number and the worst types of crime are found in our urban centers. This has been true for many years, and the fact has been conspicuously established by the wave of crime which has swept over our nation recently and which continues to run to our utter dishonor and dire damage.

New York City houses more criminals, especially murderers, than can be found in all the rural districts of the south. Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Cleveland are not far behind New York in this hideous record of bloody deeds.

This is said not to excuse, or extenuate, the crimes committed in the rural districts of the south, but to show where the points are at which our civilization is most strained.

In the south lynchings have been more common than in other sections, although they have not been confined to the south. Such inhuman offenses cannot be condoned, or defended, by conscientious men who regard the sacredness of human life and the authority of the law. Such crimes are unspeakably wrong and ineffably shameful.

But no other section of the country is justified in accusing the people of the south as if they were sinners above all who dwell in the United States. Such, however, has been the disposition of a considerable part of the northern press and the northern people. A record is made annually of all the lynchings committed in the south, and upon this record periodic preachments are poured forth, berating southern people and calling upon them to reform. This has not benefited the people of the north nor improved the people of the south. It has engendered a self-righteous spirit in the north and a resentful spirit in the south; and thus the north has been led to think lightly of its own sins and the south to defend its own offenses.

In the "Hudibras" of Butler are found these quaint but truthful lines which well describe the pharisaic disposition wherever it is found:

"They compound the crimes their hearts incline to
And damn the sins they have no mind to."

The people of the north have not had the temptations to lynching, which have met the people of the south, but when the temptation has been presented to them, they have not been oversuccessful in resisting it. Lynching is not a matter of geography.

Lynchings in the south in point of numbers fall far short of the assassinations which occur daily in the cities of the north. During the past twelve months there have been more than a hundred unexplained and unpunished murders in the city of New York, which is a number much larger than the number of lynchings which have taken place in the south. These perpetrators of bloody crimes have never been found or apprehended. In Boston, the metropolis of the "land of steady habits" the number of unexplained, and apparently inexplicable, homecides has been very great. In all the south during the year 1920 there were less than sixty lynchings, but in the cities of the north there were more than ten times as many assassinations for which criminals have never been arrested. That is a greater number of homicides than the Ku Klux Klan ever committed in any year of its history.

Moreover, there are companies of men in some of the northern cities known as "gunmen," who make merchandise of murder, and hire themselves to kill persons against whom they have no grudges and for whom they feel no sentiment of vengeance. By them crime is commercialized, and their bloody business could not exist, if it were not true that for every one of them there is hidden in the community a man too cowardly to kill a fellow-being, but corrupt enough to employ a "gunman" to do what he dare not do himself.

And this awful type of crime is on the increase, while lynching in the south is decreasing. At one time some were disposed to say that such crimes were done by the foreigners huddled in the larger cities of the north, but the thing has been demonstrated as being untrue, and more is the pity. Native Americans are committing most of these horrible crimes, and the motive is money.

A lynching in the south is generally speaking an outburst of passionate indignation against an unspeakable crime, but the unexplained murders and assassinations of the northern cities show no such motive. They are deliberate and cold-blooded murders and assassinations apparently done under the vile impulse of inhuman greed.

Is it not time the press and the people of the north begin to keep as careful records of the assassinations and murders in their own midst as they have made of the lynchings in the south? Should they not give more attention to extracting the beams from their own eyes than to the playing the part of oculists on southern eyes? Would not the money spent and the men engaged by some northern churches to do missionary work in the south be better bestowed upon efforts to clean the dark spots in the north?

In the south there is the purest type of Anglo-Saxon American to be found in any other section of the country. Most of us can pronounce one another's names without the help of a dictionary. And in the south there are more church members in proportion to population than in any other part of the United States. And their religion is the purest form of evangelical Christianity. Eccentric "isms" have never taken root and flourished to any great extent in the south. Why, then, should the southern people be objects of missionary interest and endeavor upon the part of the northern churches? Well, may we say to these well-meaning but ill-advised churches, "physician, heal thyself."

In Manhattan and the Bronx there are more than twice as many people as there are in all of Georgia; but in the four cities of Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, and Columbus there are more church members than there are among the more than 5,000,000 in Manhattan and the Bronx. Does it not savor more of partisianism than piety, more of sectionalism than of salvation, to be sending missionaries to evangelize the south when these awful masses of unregenerate human beings fester and ferment and die in New York, without hope and without God?

But turning away from this phase of the subject, let the people of all sections of the country be called to repent for their own sins, and arrest the horrible wave of bloody crime that sweeps over the nation.

They have been holding human life too cheap. Unconsciously they have imbibed a materialistic theory of life which secretes murder as the tail of a cuttle-fish secretes its inky fluid. If man has a brutal origin and a beastly end, the offense of maiming or killing him is no greater crime than that of cruelty to animals. But if he is made in the image and likeness of God, his blood cries to heaven for vengeance whenever it is shed without law. The doom of a nation of Cains is the curse of Cain.

INTERRACIAL CRISIS
PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JANUARY 15, 1921

Friends' Anti-Lynching Committee Organized to Aid Good Feeling

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—In 1919 the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at Race street, appointed a special committee of fourteen to consider the increasing national menace and disgrace of lynching. Those appointed took the name of anti-lynching committee.

During the first year the committee turned its attention chiefly to a campaign of education directed against ignorance, apathy and prejudice in the minds of white people on the subject of the Negro. This present year, while still pursuing this work, the committee has advanced a step and is trying to interpret the hearts of the races to each other, as a colored educator feelingly says. To this end the anti-lynching committee has organized an interracial committee with a present membership of twenty, which includes both races and may include any religious denomination.

This interracial committee follows the lines of other such committees now organizing through the efforts of forward-seeing white people in the New South. Its purpose is free discussion of difficult points of race contact, where misunderstandings have crept in, and, incidentally, the promotion of mutual respect and good-will. Within its scope may come constructive welfare work of any kind for the disadvantaged race. So far two meetings of this interracial committee have been held. I wish the walls of that committee room could widen to include all those who think of our colored citizens as servants and manual laborers!

The subjects for discussion have all been tense, filled with potential dynamite. A concerned Friend questioned if we dared touch such delicate subjects. We have had the courage of our good intentions, and the self-control, fine courtesy and good judgment of our fellow members have been admirable. The future of this movement lies in the vision of its members. Friendly co-operation may unquestionably save a dangerous racial emergency; that without such interaction might develop into serious trouble in our midst. If these committee men and women continue with the enthusiasm, high purpose and mutual kindness of their beginning; if they have the ability to recognize the far-reaching potentialities of their effort, they may, under the guidance of their common Father, reach unexpected fields of usefulness in the rapidly approaching interracial crisis of America.

ANNE BIDDLE STIRLING.
Philadelphia, January 13, 1921.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
FEBRUARY 10. 1921

Strengthen It Sufficiently

Strengthen the National Guard, said Heroit Clarkson in his recommendation of ways and means of ending the evil of lynching. "When I was Solicitor," says Mr. Clarkson, "I had a great many threats of lynching. I took no chances, but had the guard called out at once."

The name of the organization doesn't matter; if the State can have enough guard units to place trained men within a few hours run by motor truck of every city and village in the state that has no adequate police protection lynching will practically disappear. The trouble now is that the mob usually has all the time it needs to do its work before the guardsmen can reach the seat of agitation. More guards or a few hundred State police will not inflict upon the State the evils of militarism; it would on the other hand save the State from the shame of having mobs defy the courts and substitute private vengeance for public justice.

Governor Morrison is right in asking for the reorganization of the National Guard.

DO NEGROES SHIELD THEIR CRIMINALS?

(By Sandy Simmons.

The Standard 7/8/21

This is one of the greatest charges that the white man has to bring against the Negro race.. Ofcourse it is not true: but capital is made out of it and it taken as a basis for arguments in favor of the inhuman crime of lynching, that is a perculiar institution of America: and confined almost exclusively to the Southeren part.

One of the greates friends of the Negroes: A man who showed his friendship in a tangible way: who stood by the race in the face of bitter storm and opposition: yet this same friend made the mistake of accusing the Negroes of sheiding their criminals form justice. We say most emphatically that iit is not true. The Negro, as a general thing, is more inclined to betray his own to the white man than the white man is to betray his own to justice. Those of us who are close students of the Negro, know that there are those among us who are traitors to the race. Sometimes, in order to satisfy pretty site, they denounce members of the race: and when the evidence is sifted, there is found nothing in it but a desire for rengence.

But sometimes even they denounce their own for some imaginary crime don to some white person: thinking that certainly the obnoxious person would be gotten out of the way. But like the other case, nothing comes ont of it.

Have you seen the avidity with which some Negroes testify against another in courths of law? A desire to get rid of some enemy. The white man says that because of the fact that Negroes shield their criminals, they are compelled to lynch a number in order to get the right one. Do they always get the right one? Not according to newspaper facts. Sometimes when an innocent person is lynched for a crime the papers are silent on thesubject, and the mtter is hurshed up so that the world might not know of the blunder the cold-blooded murderers made.

If we care to make the comparison, we would ask how many crimes have been committeed by whites that have never been punished, because of the fact that the criminals could not be found? Some crimes committed by men of the other side have been fastened on innocent Negroes; and some have been lynched, some executed legally, and still some are now serving prison sentences.

Just a few week ago, a white boy killed two little white boys. He claimed that a Negro shot at him; crating the impression that the Negro committed the crime.

Grant for argumnt that some criminals are shielded by Negroes. Where we look the matter through calmly, one is almost tempted to justify the act. How many white people are shielded by their own?

Negroes know that where a Negro criminal is arrested; especially for a crime against a white person: from rape to "talking back" to a white man in the South he gets no semblance of justice: he is taken out and his life snuffed out. The tendency is to give the criminal a chance to escape: just as the white man gives his criminal a chance to escape, though he knows full well his white skin and woney will get him full justice.

W say to all the world, that the Negro is not guilty of any such charge. He does not condone crime among his people: but he does not feel that he is called upon to deliver one of his own to be burnt at the stake, or be shot full of holes.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
JANUARY 20, 1921

Lynching and the Law's Delays.

EDITOR OF THE EVENING TELEGRAM:—

A lynching always calls for loud protests and denunciation of mob methods. Such denunciation is just and proper. Alabama right now has a grave trouble on hand that needs severe but sober handling.

William Beard, a miner, held in connection with the killing of a guardsman at Nauvoo on December 23 last, was taken from the Walker County jail by a mob and shot to death. Nauvoo is in a coal mining community, and the shooting of the guardsman, James Morris, followed the killing of Beard's father-in-law, James Northcutt, a striking miner.

A number of soldiers have been placed under arrest.

In many of the evils that have confronted us of late the sage counsel has been advanced that one way of lessening, if not preventing, regrettable happenings is to remove the causes.

Would it not be well, in regard to lynching, to find out whether the law's delays are not to some extent accountable? C. E. LITTLEFIELD.

New York, Jan. 18, 1921.

M Y C AMERICAN
JANUARY 28, 1921

To'day

Burning a Living Man.
What Helps Misery?
Blood From a Stone.
Cremation Cheats Ghouls.

By Arthur Brisbane

How do human beings feel when they burn a negro at the stake, as they did two days ago, according to news from Memphis? What are the emotions of the crowd as they watch a man twist and burn, hear his screams, and his horrible begging for mercy?

The fact is that the mob, at a burning, are not human beings at all, but as Professor Shaler shows, in his book on the mob, they are wolves with the spirit of the pack, and nothing else. They are not worse than other men or different from them—simply transformed for the moment. Shaler says that with certain stimulation a gathering of the gentlest men in the world could be changed into a murdering mob, and it is probably true.

LYNCHBURG VA. ADVAN
FEBRUARY 3, 1921

COLORED CITIZEN IN LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor of The Advance:

Please allow space in your widely read paper to state the following:

Throughout the length and breadth of this country, and especially in the south, there is much wailing and gnashing of teeth about lynching, which seems to be so prevalent nowadays. In almost every section of our country preachers, teachers and educators, both white and black, are loud in their protest against the way negroes are being lynched and burned by lawless mobs and night riders, and justly so, for no law-abiding citizen, be he white or black, wants to see the statutes on our law books insulted by the hand of a bloodthirsty mob. But we want to see the culprits brought into court and justice meted out in accordance to the crime committed. But nevertheless until the cause for lynching is removed the angry mobs will go on in the even tenor of their way, our wishes notwithstanding.

The negro has been in this country upwards of 300 years, and for 250 years of that time he was subjected to the most rigid teaching and training at the hands of the white man; and it goes without saying that he knows what is demanded of him—he knows his place. And I am glad to say that there is not a section in the whole country where his presence is not desired, so long as he behaves himself. There has been a line struck, and this from time immemorial, and when one attempts to cross that line he knows that he must surely die. And no one knows this any better than the southern raised negro. The white man has always, and always will, give his very life, if needs be, for the protection of his women. And in this enlightened twentieth century, with the sun of civilization so high, he who stoops so low as to attempt to trespass on the morals of a woman, be she white or black and whether the culprit is black, brown or yellow, he degrades himself and proves himself to be of such character whom villians dare not trust and all honest men will detest and denounce. And more that that, no punishment is too severe. Therefore, while we pray so fervently to God to stop the lynching and burnings of our race, let us address ourselves to the task of applying the remedy, viz., remove the cause, and all will be well. For, as stated above, until this is done we may expect our country's garments to be stained with the damnable and wicked practices of the lawless mobs, not only in the south but everywhere, north, east, south and west.

This article has been mailed to several pegro presses, but returned to me with a statement that to publish it would be against the "policy of the paper;" but it conveys the truth and gives the only sure remedy for lynching. J. ROBERT JONES.

A HOME OPINION OF MOB LAWLESSNESS

Journal & Guide 7/9/21

The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, as quoted in the JOURNAL AND GUIDE of June 25th, discussing Senator Hoke Smith's defence of lawlessness in Georgia, says:

"What chance has an eloquent plea for a softer opinion of Georgia's attitude to her Negro population against the stench of roasting human flesh? The Moultrie criminal had committed an abominable offense. A jury had found him guilty in two minutes. In a few days he would have paid the extreme penalty of the law. What defense is so logical and compelling that it can mitigate the savage over-trampling of decency involved in snatching the victime from the very jaws of his legal punishment and doing him to death over a slow fire?

"What happened at Moultrie is only the repetition of an old story. But it is not for that reason an act to be passed over in silence. It is the pious duty of every agency of information to proclaim its infamy at each recurrence. If Georgia is to redeem her good name and America is to wash herself clean of the moral leprosy that expresses itself in outbreaks like the recent one in Tulsa, the campaign against racial savagery must proceed. A holier mission has never confronted the United States of America, for it concerns the Justice without which our civilization can not breathe."

If the white journalists and preachers of the South would take the brave and honest position on mob lawlessness that the *Virginian-Pilot* here takes, we should soon have an end of mob lawlessness, and a decrease in crimes of all sorts, and an era of good will and prosperity would ensue such as the South has never before enjoyed.

Punish the criminals of all races without fear or favor, by due process of law, and protect the innocent and their property, of course, and there would soon be less crime, very much less, to punish.

SIOUX CITY IA [illegible]on.
FEBRUARY 5, 1921
Lynch Law.

Quimby, Ia., Feb. 3, 1921.—To the Editor: We read a great deal about the injustice of lynch law as applied in the south as a punishment for crimes against women, but how can we expect anything else after the action taken in the case of Ernest Rathbun? The action of Gov. Harding in pardoning Rathbun was the most disgraceful act ever put over in Iowa, and now a judge has ratified that piece of infamy. It is a practical license for any man of the Rathbun type who has plenty of money to commit the same crime Rathbun did, and neither Harding nor Dawley would have any right to object if their daughters were to meet the same fate as befell Elsie Hargens. J. W. Ell.

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THE HEART OF A LYNCHER

A Southerner objects to members of our Race demanding fair play and justice. Afraid to fight "in the open" and playing the part of a coward, he signs his communication "Caucasian." Although his spelling is rather poor and he doesn't know the rules of typography, his "logic" may interest you. Will some of our readers answer him?

Chicago Defender 6/18/21

After reading a few editions of the "Defender" and "Crisis" I can truthfully say, your race prints the rottenest propaganda I ever read. In comparison, German propaganda was tame. Such propaganda is sealing the negro's doom in America. It is unnatual for two seperate and distinct races to live together in peace. one being of the most inferior race, and both striving to hold the rems of goverment. In England the English rule; In Japan the Japs rule; In France the French rule; in fact, in most every country the predominating race rule, and in America the white man is going to rule, I can see the races are drifting farther and farther apart, and this deplorable condition will gather strength as time passes, untill it develops in to a war between the races—then it will be a matter of the survival of the fitest. Weaker minds than Solomon can imagine the result of such a conflict, I can see but two alternatives in the solution of this question, First, will the negro accept what we term as "his place" (they all understand what that means) or will he prefer to meet the same fate as the North American Indian? Secondly, would he consent to be colonized in a country whose laws he could make and whose goverment would bear the same relations to the United States as does Porto Rico, the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands? Trotter, states the negro is fast losing his civil rights in the western states and I may say in all the states and the negro press and the N. A. A. C. P. are doing more than everything else to make him lose his rights. Every time we read your race publications and your rotten radical propaganda against the white race, it has a tendency to cause the white race to hate the negro race with a more intense hatred, Its apparent that the negro is ashamed of his color, If not he would be content to associate only with his own race, I have no desire to associate with any other but my own race. Why should I? My race is the only race that has ever made civilization, the only race that has ever made anything that has ever amounted to very much. We have no record of the negro ever taking a part in the advancement of civilization, and no record of an invention of any importance, and when not under the influence of the white race they are savages and in many instances cannibals. In your paper (a few weeks ago) you incouraged your people to move out into white residental sections of Chicago. Such incouragement is causing thousands of innocent persons of your race to suffer and you should have intelligence to know it, The more the races come in contact the greater the hatred and strife. Scripture teaches, a leopard can't change his spots neither an Ethiopian his color, I beneve its easier to change a negro's color than to change his mentality.

CAUCASIAN.

Richmond, Va.

The Heart of a Lyncher

Chicago ANSWERED Defender 7/9/21

Some time ago we published under the title "The Heart of a Lyncher" the drivel of one "Caucasian" and asked our readers to answer him. Our office has been deluged with responses. For that reason we find it impossible to publish all the replies, but are publishing the following from George A. Scott, feeling that it probably embodies as well as any other all the points for which "Caucasian" has been taken to task. Other admirable letters were received from F. A. Adams, Boston, Mass.; J. Moore, Beverly, N. J.; John Harris, Omaha, Neb.; Henry E. Echols, Sr., Cleveland, Ohio; R. E. Long, Okmulgee, Okla.; Miss Alice I. Boyd, Evanston, Ill.; Miss Thyra J. Edwards, Gary, Ind.; Colman Short, Elmwood Place, Ohio; E. J. Malone, Sherman, Texas; Marion L. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel Young, Laurinburg, N. C.; D. Montague Collins, Boston, Mass.; W. Joe, Baltimore, Md.; Jasper R. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. S. Simpson, Akron, Ohio; Thornton Lippins, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward Evans, Columbus, Ohio, and Robert Withers, Detroit, Mich. Mr. Scott's letter follows:

I am a reader, a regular reader, of the Chicago Defender. I am a Southern Negro, a black Negro, who was reared up in the rural districts of a certain Southern state. I make my regular home in that same state in which I was born and reared. I have property there and my friends and relatives still live there.

Thus, you see, I have a right to make the claim that I know a great deal about the actual racial conditions prevailing in the South. I have worked day after day for Southern white men hoeing cotton and plowing corn and chopping wood. I have plowed side by side with white Southern men for days and months and have discussed with them various subjects, including the Negro and his status in the United States. When I say that I know and thoroughly understand the Southern white man, I speak *from* an actual experience. I make this explanation preliminary to my reply to "Caucasian" of Richmond, Virginia.

Shows Ignorance

"Caucasian" says that Negro papers print the rottenest propaganda that he ever read. If that is true, then "Caucasian" has never read much. He has never read Vardaman's tirades against the Negro, who openly declares that there should be one law for the white man and another law for the black man; he has never read Senator Tillman, who declared in his public addresses that God made the Negro to be the white man's servant; he has never read Prof. Carroll's book styled "The Negro: A Beast." In this book Carroll declares that the Negro is a real ape of the highest species, made for no other purpose than to serve his master, the white man. It seems that "Caucasian" has never read anything that his race writes relative to the black race because when a white man writes anything about the black man he declares the most damnable lies against him. I advise "Caucasian" to read some articles and some books that the men of his race have written concerning the Negro. If "Caucasian" will but read a little he will soon discover that the "propaganda" as found in Negro papers pales into insignificance when compared with the insane racial ravings of his Vardamans, his Tillmans and thousands of other white men.

Even in his own short article "Caucasian" vilely slanders the black race in his reference to it as being one "of the most inferior races." It is just such vile references, as the one he himself has used, to our people that lead Negro papers to print what he calls "the vilest propaganda" he ever read.

"Caucasian" says: "I can see the races drifting apart and this deplorable condition will gather strength as time passes until it develops into a war between the races—then it will be a matter of the survival of the fittest."

On "Drifting Apart"

Yes, just as "Caucasian" says, the "races are drifting apart"; it is also true that "this deplorable condition will gather strength as time passes." But when "Caucasian" declares that this condition will gather strength "until it finally develops into a war between the races—then it will be a matter of the survival of the fittest," he might be uttering a truth whose vast import he does not fully realize. Let me explain myself. For instance: When Austria warned little Serbia to comply fully with all of the demands of Austria, lest a refusal to do so would lead to a war in which the weakest of the two warring nations would be forced to submit to an "unconditional, humiliating surrender," she little dreamed that while she was making a true prophecy that she herself, proud, dominating Austria, would be the weaker of the two nations that would be forced to submit to an "unconditional, humiliating surrender." I advise "Caucasian" to ponder carefully the vast meaning of the true prophecy that he has made.

Some time ago a European told me that the American people were an extravagant nation; that what they wasted would feed all of Europe; that they were slaves to luxury and to wastefulness, and that all of the American people had gone crazy over the automobile and the "movies." He declared that the Europeans hated the American people. He then went on to tell me how he was reared. He said that he and all of the young children of his age never left the family supper table with a really full stomach. He said that the poor people of Europe would be glad to get what the American people waste. I gleaned from that man's conversation that the laboring masses of the densely populated countries of the world are jealous of this country. They think that God never intended for a handful of men and women and children to swim in luxury and wastefulness while millions of others are half starving. Not only do the laboring masses of foreign countries believe this, but their governments also believe it.

See Danger Ahead

My point is this: I want to impress "Caucasian" with the solemn fact that the other poorer, more densely populated countries of the world are half starving and they are jealous of the prosperity of this country. It is only a question of time when the United States will be forced to vindicate her right to rule and exploit this country by an appeal to the sword. She will find herself confronted by powerful nations, all anxious for some of the wealth of this country. In that event those nations will make a direct appeal to the Negro for his assistance just as Germany did during the late war.

Now, will the Negro assist them in that event? My answer is that if the "races continue to drift apart," "Caucasian" can tell us exactly what the Negro would do under such circumstances.

"Caucasian" asks: "Will the Negro accept what we term as 'his place' (they all understand what that means) or will he prefer to meet the same fate as the North American Indian?"

Perhaps I can give "Caucasian" some information on this point. The Negro is willing and ready to accept "his place" in this republic, but he scorns the offer of what the Southern white man terms as "his place." The Negro's place in this republic is that of a free, independent citizen, equal to the white man before the law, enjoying the same rights of education, of travel, of the opportunity of making a living and laying up a competence for old age, just the same as the white man. Equality before the law, equality politically and economically—that is the black man's "place." Any other "place" less than the one described will not be acceptable to us.

Southern white men conscientiously believe that the proper "place" for the black man is the woodpile, the tobacco patch and the cotton fields and working under orders issued by the white bosses. As regards the matter "of going the way or meeting the same fate as the North American Indian," I respectfully advise "Caucasian" that oppressed peoples and races regard death and destruction as matters of secondary importance in their efforts to win freedom and liberty.

But what has been the fate of the North American Indian? Does he not really stand higher in the estimation of the white people of this country than the Negro? When a man of mixed Indian and white blood is appointed to a government position by the president of the United States or by the state of which he is a citizen it meets the approval of all of our Southern white people, but when one of the smartest men that this age has produced, an intellectual giant of mixed white and Negro blood, lunches with the President the entire South sets up a thunderous howl of protest.

The North American Indian is not lynched. He is not burned at the stake. He does not have to ride in Jim Crow cars. He is not being continually told that he belongs to an inferior race. When the Indian went to France to fight with the Germans Southern white soldiers slept with him and dined with him. They did not tell the French people that Indians had long tails just like monkeys. When white writers and publishers write the word "Indian" they capitalize the first letter of his racial name, thus making a distinction between his racial name and the generic name of dumb brutes. Why the "fate of the North American Indian" has not been so bad after all. The Negro is striving to win what the white man freely gives to the Indian.

American Indian

The American Indians do not equal in number the total Colored population of three cities—New York, Baltimore and Washington—and yet the government of this country spends annually $10,000,000 for the education, for the supervision and for the protection of our mere handful of Indians. If this country will do for the Negro just what it has done and is still doing for the Indians, the Negroes of this country will sing the praises to the white man forever, world without end, amen! If the Indian received all of these gifts as a result of his hating the white man, then it would pay the Negro to hate the white man.

"Caucasian" makes further inquiries. He wishes to learn, "Secondly, would he consent to be colonized in a country whose laws he could make and whose government would bear the same relation to the United States as does Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands?" That depends. If the selection of that proposed country that "Caucasian" has in mind is to be left to the white man then the black man does not want it. The white man has never been known to select a good place for unfortunate races but that he has retaken it.

"Caucasian" says: "Every time we read your Race publications and your rotten radical propaganda against the white race it has a tendency to cause the white race to hate the Negro race with a more intense hatred." We understand that clearly. Stirring up filthy carrion always makes a nauseous smell. Nothing is so offensive to the Southern white man as the publication to the world of his infamous savage burnings of our men, the robbing of our laborers and the raping of our women and our girls. Southern white men in private conversation with me have declared that the American Negroes are inhumanly and sadly treated. But what a Southern white man will acknowledge in private conversation with a Negro man he will vehemently deny when seen in print.

"Caucasian" has told us what is causing the white man to hate the Negro, now let him explain to us what it is that is leading the Negro, the Mexican, the Hindoo, the Japanese and the Filipinos to hate the white man.

Difference in Color

Several weeks ago I was talking to a young man, a full-blooded Filipino. He said: "The other night I went to a white theater. At first the man would not let he come in. He looked at me hard, and said, 'What is your race?' I told him that I was a Filipino. He patted me on the shoulder and said, 'Come in, you are all right.' Oh, I hate the white man! He thinks himself better than all other races. I hate him! I talk to him and smile and laugh, but that is outside. Deep down in my heart I hate him! He tells us that the Colored people are no good, but they are better than white people. Oh, I hate the white race!" Thus spoke the young Filipino to me the other night. Now, I want to know why it is that all of the Colored races of the world are hating the whites more and more. I want "Caucasian" to explain that to me. The white man thinks that he is Lord and God of the world and that the proper sphere of the Colored races is the sphere of servitude to the white race. That is why all of the Colored races hate the white race "deep down in their hearts."

"Caucasian says: "It is apparent that the Negro is ashamed of his color. If not, he would be content to associate only with his own race." Whenever a Colored man buys a house near where some white people live the whites raise the howl, "The Negro is seeking social equality." It is the white man, and not the black man, that seeks to break down social distinctions. All over the Southern states are rich, influential white men who are living in open concubinage with Afro-American women.

some of their mulatto children are passing as white people in all of our largest cities. Sometimes these mulattoes associate with whites and at other times they associate with the blacks. White men are the cause of such. They seem to be crazy to associate with our "fair browns" and our "high yellows." It is strange how inconsistent and hypocritical Southern whites are as regards the intermingling of the races. When they see a black man buy a piece of property in a white residential section they go into fits and hysterics, while many of them are raising up mulatto families by Negro women at the same time. "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel."

The Rape Question

I sincerely believe that the first proper steps to be taken to break up the beastly crime of rape in the South is to break up the miscegenation now so widely practiced in the South by white men and Negro women. It is those white men and Negro women who flirt with each other who constitute the primary cause of our racial misunderstandings and clashes in the South. Break up the miscegenation of white men and black women and Southern rapes will cease and Southern lynchings will be reduced to a minimum. The greatest enemy to the races in the South are white men and Negro women who persist in crossing racial lines in open and secret violation of state laws.

"Caucasian" says: "I have no desire to associate with any other but my own race. Why should I?" All honor to "Caucasian" for such loyalty on his part. If all white men of the South were of the type that he claims he is we would have peace and harmony in the South between the races. Southern Negroes would have faith in Southern white men. They would have a deeper reverence for Southern state laws and they would exercise a greater restraining moral influence over those Negro men who are criminally inclined.

"Caucasian" says: "My race is the only race that has ever made civilization, the only race that has ever made anything that has ever amounted to very much. We have no record of the Negro ever taking a part in the advancement of civilization and no record of an invention of any importance, and when not under the influence of the white race they are savages and in many instances cannibals."

In this last quotation from "Caucasian" he shows himself to be ignorant of history. The civilization of the race to which "Caucasian" belongs seems to have been born on the banks of the Nile. The Egyptians were a mixed Negroid race. The Egyptians were in the possession of an advanced civilization when the ancestors of "Caucasian" were naked, ignorant, beastly, thievish savages roaming through the forests of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Russia, eating roots, wild berries and animals of the chase.

Scientific Proof

The race of "Caucasian," according to the writings of scientific evolutionists, has been in existence for at least a hundred thousand years, and yet only 2,000 years ago—just yesterday, so to speak—his race were naked savages, as low down in savagery as are the naked savages of Central Africa. I ask "Caucasian" to explain why his race remained stationary in its savagery for 98,000 years. Thus we see that for at least 95,000 years the race of "Caucasian" were unprogressive, stationary savages, and had they not accidentally come in contact with Roman civilization, which had its genesis among a Negroid race, "Caucasian" and his race would have been naked savages today.

Our white people awoke from their long night of savagery but yesterday, so to speak. Their civilization is an adopted civilization. It is not original with them. It has not yet had time to change their original savage, heathen traits and characteristics. They are largely savages yet. That is why they can stand around a man in flames and shout in fiendish glee, enjoying the screams of his death agonies. Our white people are intellectual by nature, but they still are largely savages, ethically, morally and spiritually.

When we read of the savage, heartless treatment accorded our race by the whites let us pause, and bear in mind that our whites treated their own kith and kin just as they now treat us for nearly 100,000 years. Let us bear in mind that while they are intellectual by nature they did not originate their civilization. They have not had time to divest themselves of their original savagery which they threw off yesterday, so to speak. It is nothing but the original savagery that dominated the ancestors of our whites for a hundred thousand years that now influences them to burn our people at the stake. For a hundred thousand years they lived by murder, robbery, piracy, theft and the Lord knows by what not.

The above facts explain their present brutal treatment of our people.

Very truly,
GEORGE A. SCOTT,
A Southern Farmer.

LYNCHING AND DEBT-SLAVERY EXPOSED IN 'AMERICAN CONGO'

Chicago Defender

A searching attack on the system of debt slavery in the South today as the cause of lynching and mob violence has just been published in pamphlet form by the American Civil Liberties Union, with headquarters in New York City. The statements and conclusions of the author, William Pickens, field secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are indorsed by the Civil Liberties Union, which declares in an introduction that "in the South today no man, white or black, is really free publicly to speak the truth about the race problem. We believe this pamphlet to be the essential truth. We have consulted Southern white men and women, who tell us privately that it is the truth." Roger N. Baldwin, a director of the union, pointed out the economic causes of the recent Tulsa mob violence as just another demonstration of the truth of the general proposition.

Among the striking statements made by Mr. Pickens in the pamphlet are these:

"Lynching and mob violence are only methods of economic repression. Lynching is most prevalent where Negro labor is most exploited; and the spread of mob violence against Colored people has followed the spread of this exploitation. It is either due directly to efforts of the exploiting class to repress the Negro, or it is the indirectly resentment of the laborers of other racial groups against the exploitation of Negro labor to their disadvantage. This is the difference between Georgia and East St. Louis.

Where Lynchings Occur

"It is instructive to note where most lynchings take place. In 30 years the seven states which led in lynching are, in the order of their evil eminence: Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee. Along with Alabama, Georgia and Texas, therefore, we have the great southern Mississippi valley, a region which might be termed 'the American Congo.'

"The quest of this Congo is not for rubber and ivory, but for cotton and sugar. Here labor is forced, and the laborer is a slave. The slavery is a cunningly contrived debt slavery to give the appearance of civilization and the sanction of law. A debt of a few hundred dollars may tie a black man and his family of ten as securely in bondage to a great white planter as if he had purchased their bodies.

"The only way for this debt slave to get free from such a master is to get someone else to pay this debt—that is, to sell himself to another, with added charges, expenses of moving and bonuses. By this method the enslaver gets his bondmen cheaper than in a regular slave system, for in the debt system he does not have to pay the full market price of a man.

"This is the system that obtains in the great Mississippi valley, and it has not been modified for 30 years or more. The evil of this system is responsible for all of the massacres of Colored people and for nearly all of the horrible lynchings and burnings of individual Negroes that have lately taken place in this region.

"If we examine any, even the most complicated, of these 'race' troubles we will find some economic wrong at the bottom, some trouble about wages or work or property. The existence side by side of two races, one powerful and the other weak, simply lends greater opportunity and freer play to human greed and social injustice.

Ban on Prosperity

"It is therefore intelligible that when race riots break out, especially in the South, the prosperous and well-to-do Colored men who own businesses and property, the really most worth-while members of their race, are the ones most likely to be forced to leave the community. They may be compelled to abandon all their property posthaste to get away with their lives, and, not being allowed to return, they must sell out at a great loss. Sometimes when these Colored families are in a position to offer some defiance to the mob the officers of the law will take a hand, because as 'the law' they can dare more than the mob. A 'committee of prominent citizens,' sometimes including the mayor or the chief of police or the sheriff, will call on the Colored man and warn him to leave, either openly espousing the cause of the mob or declaring their inability to restrain the mob.

"When a Colored family is thus driven out or exterminated prominent mention is always made of their 'prosperity' as an indirect emphasis on their general offensiveness.

Rape and Lynching

"One of the most successful illusions in the history of human relations is the opinion that the extraordinary disposition to lynch Negroes in the United States is due to some extraordinary tendency of the men of that Race to commit rape. We call this illusion successful because it is actually believed by many if not by most white people. But facts and evidence point in the opposite direction — that Africans and their descendants are exceptionally uninclined to this particular violence.

"The appeal has been wonderfully successful. It is an old ruse of the oppressor. He must find a motive that will justify him in the moral sentiments of his people.

"But it should be noted that in the United States the most awful slaughter and lynchings of Colored persons in the last few years have not been occasioned by any matter of sex; the massacre at East St. Louis, Ill., in 1917; the multiple lynchings of Brooks and Lowndes counties, Georgia, in 1918; the Chicago riots in 1919; the Elaine (Ark.) massacre in 1919, and the burning of Henry Lowry at Nodena, Ark., in 1921.

Class Rule the Cause

"Most of the lynching evil is traceable to economic wrong. There is a conviction that the Negro as a class is to be kept under in human society; that when a black man works and sweats it is not primarily for his own good but for the good of the dominant race in America. This is class feeling. It is the offspring of the slave system. If the Negro attempts to rise above this condition he is sinning against God and must be repressed sternly and religiously. The Negro who by thrift and hard work rises above this preconceived status becomes an offender like one who is seeking to violate the sanctions of a religion.

"There must be a change in this attitude toward Colored Americans before we can be free from lynching. Government and law can do much, but they cannot do everything as a remedy. The notion that God made the Negro for the benefit of anybody else must be wiped out."

The Civil Liberties Union states that the reports which come to its office from all over the country show that there is an increasing tendency in Southern industrial centers for white workers to make common cause with Colored. The union asserts that "civil rights in the South can be won in fact only by the united efforts of both black and white workers in the struggle against industrial exploitation."

MUST END MOB SPIRIT, SAYS LUTHER ROSSER

Constitution

Atlantan Tells Bar Association Public Conscience Must Stop Lynching

9-3-21

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 2.—Impartial annihilation of the "whole poisonous, pestilential brood" of what generally is called the mob spirit, is the only guaranty of national safety, Luther Z. Rosser, of Atlanta, Ga., told the American Bar association in an address on the illegal enforcement of the law this morning.

Lynching, he said, will cease only when negroes stop their attacks on white women and when the white people reach such a stage of self-control that they can restrain themselves in favor of the law—two things that are too deep seated to be met by the law alone, but must be met by an awakening of public conscience and the uplift of the two races.

But lynching, he added, was only one phase of the mob spirit that "is constantly and industriously laying the ax at the root of government." Labor mobs, though different in their inception and make-up, were declared to be just as inimical to the safety of the nations.

"The lynching mob is born in a whirlwind of passion and survives but a day," he said. "In the presence of armed forces, it slinks away in the darkness and dissolves in terror.

"The labor mob too often is born of deliberation and preparation. It often lives long enough to exert its corrupting influence upon legislation and administration and to secure the universal object of all such mobs. Too often, in defiance of arms and constables, it continues its work of destruction and murder."

"Lynching," he declared, "is only one of the germs. To attack one and leave the other one to safely thrive is governmental suicide. Annihilation, not dallying, is the only guaranty of national safety."

C. A. Severance, of St. Paul, Minn., was elected president of the association today. Frederick E. Wadhams, of Albany, N. Y., and A. Thomas Kemp, of Baltimore, Md., were re-elected treasurer and secretary, respectively.

Members of the executive committee unanimously elected included T. C. McClellan, Montgomery, Ala.

Discussions

THE BOWLING GREEN LYNCHING.

By E. R. Taylor.

Dear Editor:

I saw in the Morning Times of the Kansas City Star Saturday, a statement from Bowling Green, Mo., of the hanging of Roy Hammond, a Negro about 19 years old for an attempted assault on a 14-year-old white girl, by a mob of 200 men and boys; after being sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

There is something very strange about the way the white man's law works. To my mind two wrongs do not make one right. If the boy was wrong according to law, so was the mob and if his offense draws a penalty of ten years in the penitentiary for only attempted assault, what ought to be the penalty of those who committed a greater crime by taking life through violence? I say again, what ought to be done with those murderers who make the law and break the law at will The sheriff, Charles P. Moore and his six deputies are just as guilty as any of the mob, and more so because they had the prisoner in their own charge and care for protection, backed up by the law and it was their sworn duty to protect and defend any prisoner who was entrusted to their care.

Had they resisted, the mob could not have taken the boy away from them in such a short time without the shedding of MUCH blood. None of the mob were masked which shows plainly that it was a put-up job and well understood by the Sheriff and whole gang; the thing was done too easily. You may fool all the people sometimes, you may fool some people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time. This is time for us to act. What say you?

CHICAGO U.L. NEWS

FEBRUARY 2, 1921

BURNING AT THE STAKE.

I read in a Chicago newspaper of the burning alive of a negro guilty of murder while drunk. It was stated that forty minutes passed before death ended his agony. We maintain missions in foreign lands, to convert the heathen, who sometimes kill and eat an enemy or decorate a grass hut with a dried head. The heathen can say in their defense that they did not know anything of civilization or Christianity. But the so-called civilized persons guilty of this inhuman, ghoul deed have not even this excuse. We need some missionaries here at home also. The law should punish these "civilized savages." I belong to the white race, but I want to protest against such cruel deeds as this.

Chicago. NELLIE R. LEONARD.

VARDAMAN YAWPS AGAIN

New York Age 3/12/21

Every now and then James K. Vardaman who rattled about for six years or more in the United States Senate, in the seat once occupied with dignity by the late B. K. Bruce of Mississippi, emits a feeble yawp to show that he still drags out a misspent existence. In a recent issue of *Vardaman's Weekly*, his medium for assailing the public since the *Congressional Record* ceased to print his raucous ebullitions, he had the following to say about lynching:

> The people in Georgia seem to be very industriously employed nowadays in mobbing Negroes. The press a few days ago contained a statement that "a Georgia Negro narrowly missed being lynched, charged with an assault on a 15-year old Negro girl." He was captured by a posse of *whites and blacks*, as the story goes.
>
> Now, I think it quite proper to lynch a Negro who committs rape on white or Negro women, but I am opposed to whites and blacks operating in conjunction. The fact of the business is, I am opposed to Negroes being permitted to lynch a Negro even if he commits rape upon a Negro. The white man is the controlling force in this country, and no ought not to permit a Negro to take part in the execution of the law, either lynch law or otherwise. The whole trouble is, the Negro does not understand it, and if you give him an inch he will take an ell, and if you do not stop him he will carry the whole country to hell.

Vardaman still remains the brutal and unabashed exponent of the "hill billy" in the advocacy of mob violence and lynch law as the privilege of the dominant race, the badge of the white superiority he prates about.

And this is the stuff out of which the South made United States Senators. The Negro has very little for which to thank President Wilson, but one of the things that should elicit race gratitude is that Mr. Wilson's opposition prevented the return of Vardaman to the Senate.

LYNCHINGS IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH

Atlanta Independent 3/5/21

By Bishop Warren A. Candler.

The holding of human life cheap and the taking of it for light cause is a capital offense against the government of God. This is the deep meaning of that solemn passage in Genesis which relates the killing of a man to an assault upon the image of God. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man." (Gen. ix:6.)

In contravention of both divine law and human statutes, our country is filled with crimes of violence as is no other civilized country in the world. With the denunciation of his people by the prophet, Ezekiel, we may say of our people, "The land is full of blood and the city full of perverseness." (Ezek. 9:9). Then, as now, the city was full of the worst crimes.

The people who dwell in the rural sections of our country are not without sin, but the greatest number and the worst types of crime are found in our urban centers. This has been true for many years, and the fact has been conspicuously established by the wave of crime which has swept over our nation recently and which continues to run to our utter dishonor and dire domage.

New York city houses more criminals, especially murderers, than can be found in all the rural districts of the South. Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Cleveland are not far behind New York in this hideous record of bloody deeds.

This is said not to excuse, or extenuate, the crimes committed in the rural districts of the South, but to show where the points are at which our civilization is most strained.

In the South lynchings have been more common than in other sections, although they have not been confined to the South. Such inhuman offenses cannot be condoned, or defended, by conscientious men who regard the sacredness of human life and the authority of the law. Such crimes are unspeakably wrong and ineffably shameful.

But no other section of the country is justified in accusing the people of the South as if they were sinners above all who dwell in the United States. Such, however, has been the disposition of a considerable part of the Northern press and the Northern people. A record is made annually of all the lynchings committed in the South, and upon this record periodic preachments are poured forth, berating Southern people and calling upon them to reform. That has not benefited the people of the North nor improved the people of the South. It has engendered a self-righteous spirit in the North and a resentful spirit in the South; and thus the North has been led to think lightly of its own sins and the South to defend its own offenses.

In the "Hudibras" of Butler are found these quaint but truthful lines which well describe the pharisaic disposition wherever it is found: Atlanta Independent 2/3/21

> "They compound the crimes their hearts incline to ..
> And damn the sins they have no mind to."

The people of the North have not had the temptations to lynching, which have met the people of the South, but when the temptation has been presented to them, they have not been over-successful in resisting it. Lynching is not a matter of geography.

Lynchings in the South in point of numbers fall far short of the assassinations which occur daily in the cities of the North. During the past twelve months there have been more than a hundred unexplained and unpunished murders in the city of New York, which is a number much larger than the number of lynchings which have taken place in the South. These perpetrators of bloody crimes have never been found or apprehended. In Boston, the metropolis of the "land of steady habits," the number of unexplained, and apparently inexplicable, homicides has been very great. In all the South during the year 1920 there were less than sixty lynchings, but in the cities of the North there were more than ten times as many assassinations for which criminals have never been arrested. That is a greater number of homicides than the Ku Klux Klan ever committed in any year of its history.

Moreover, there are companies of men in some of the Northern cities known as "gunmen," who make merchandise of murder, and hire themselves to kill persons against whom they have no grudges and for whom they feel no sentiment of vengeance. By them crime is commercialized, and their bloody business could not exist, if it were not true that for every one of them there is hidden in the community a man too cowardly to kill a fellow-being, but corrupt enough to employ a "gunman" to do what he dare not do himself.

And this awful type of crime is on the increase, while lynching in the South is decreasing. At one time some were disposed to say that such crimes were done by the foreigners huddled in the larger cities in the North, but the thing has been demonstrated as being untrue, and more is the pity. Native Americans are committing most of these horrible crimes, and the motive is money.

A lynching in the South is generally speaking an outburst of passionate indignation against an unspeakable crime, but the unexplained murders and assassinations of the Northern cities show no such motive. They are deliberate and cold-blooded murderers and assassinations apparently done under the vile impulse of inhuman greed.

Is it not time the press and the people of the North begin to keep as careful records of the assassinations and murders in their own midst as they have made of the lynchings in the South? Should they not give more attention to extracting the beams from their own eyes than to the playing the part of oculists on Southern eyes? Would not the money spent and the men engaged by some Northern churches to do missionary work in the South be better bestowed upon efforts to clean the dark spots in the North?

In the South there is the purest type of Anglo-Saxon American to be found in any other section of the country. Most of us can pronounce one anothers' names without the help of a dictionary. And in the South there are more church members in proportion to population than in any other part of the United States. And their religion is the purest form of evangelical Christianity. Eccentric "isms" have never taken root and flourished to any great extent in the South. Why then, should the Southern people be objects of misisonary interest and endeavor upon the part of the Northern churches? Well, may we say to these well-meaning but ill-advised churches, "physician, heal thyself."

In Manhattan and the Bronx there are more than twice as many people as there are in all of Georgia; but in the four cities of Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah and Columbus there are more church members than there are among the more than 5,000,000 in Manhattan and the Bronx. Does it not savor more of partisanism than piety, more of sectionalism than of salva-

tion, to be sending missionaries to evangelize the South when these awful masses of unregenerate human beings fester and ferment and die in New York, without hope and without God?

But turning away from this phase of the subject, let the people of all sections of the country be called to repent for their own sins, and arrest the horrible wave of bloody crime that sweeps over the nation.

They have been holding human life too cheap. Unconsciously they have imbibed a materialistic theory of life which secretes murder as the tail of a cuttle-fish secretes its inky fluid. If man has a brutal origin and a beastly end, the offense of maiming or killing him is no greater crime than that of cruelty to animals. But if he is made in the image and likeness of God, his blood cries to Heaven for vengeance whenever it is shed without law. The doom of a nation of Cains is the curse of Cain.—Atlanta Journal

Episcopal Bishop Scores Mob Spirit In Cordele Talk

Constitution 6/25/21

Cordele, Ga., June 24.—(Special.) Bishop L. F. Reese, head of the Episcopal church in Georgia, speaking before the Kiwanis club of Cordele at noon Wednesday presented one of the strongest arraignments of lawlessness and the mob spirit that has ever been heard on a public occasion here.

Declaring that he had not come to Cordele to lecture its people, but rather as a Georgian and an American citizen who tires like any other man of too many laws, he warned his hearers against the spirit of lawlessness and indifference to laws, he said, because of the awful consequences worked among those who are less accustomed to self-constraint and control.

Urging that regard for law is the basis of all social order and the life of our permanent institutions, he declared that the mob commits a greater crime than the criminal whose act it undertakes to punish, because the act of the mob is a more hideous, undermining stroke at the state. Mob law, he further declared, is armed rebellion against the state, a denial on the part of every member of the mob of his faith in the state.

There can be no self-governed community until there is first a self-governed individual, he forcefully pointed out, and those who go with the mob fail to get the long view of things, fail to think first of the consequences that must result from unrestrained wrecking of vengeance without law.

The speech of Bishop Reese created a profound impression on all who heard him, his earnestness pleading for law and order in the state of Georgia was an appeal to the best element of the citizens. The members of the Cordele Kiwanis club extended to the bishop a rising vote of thanks for the strong and masterful presentation of the question of lawlessness running rampant over the country.

Constitution 6/20/21

CRIME OF THE COUNTIES.

That the subdivision of the state into too many small counties—each, in effect, a little republic unto itself—is largely responsible for lynching and other forms of mob rule, is the opinion of W. E. Wimpy, a well-known Georgian, as expressed in a thoughtful discussion which we present elsewhere upon this page.

There is unquestionably much reason and logic in this position.

To no state does Mr. Wimpy's argument apply more fittingly than it does to Georgia.

For a number of years Georgia has been suffering from a species of political "disease" that, for want of a better name, might appropriately be called "county-division mania."

From time to time this state has been cut up and subdivided into counties until, as Mr. Wimpy points out, it contains 155 county governments, and the map of Georgia is suggestive of a patch-work crazy-quilt.

The result is two-fold: First, an inordinate tax burden upon the people for the maintenance of county governments, each with its long routine of non-producing officeholders; second, to render more difficult the enforcement of law.

Georgians annually pay millions of dollars for absolutely unnecessary "overhead" expenses of government as a consequence of their having so many counties.

These 155 counties, more or less, mean that many sets of county officers, that many sets of county records, and that many hotbeds of local factional politics to keep the whole state disturbed and boiling like a pot of porridge!

How much better it would be in these respects if, instead of so many political subdivisions, Georgia were divided more or less evenly into, say, fifty large, substantial, well-organized counties, with only fifty court houses, fifty jails, fifty sheriffs, fifty clerks, and fifty other county administrative heads.

The conservation of man-power, the economic saving, and the saving in actual money would mean millions a year to the people of Georgia!

With the state hacked and chipped to pieces as it is into little bits, each representing a county, "the way of the transgressor" of the law is infinitely easier and that of justice correspondingly more difficult than it would be had we a comparatively few big, able, county governments.

Instead of continuing further on this mad course of county-cutting the state should awaken to a realization of the hardships and the mischief entailed in the mania for "new counties."

Fifty counties in Georgia, instead of more than three times that many, would save many millions of dollars a year to the taxpayers of the state.

Great Number of Small Counties Held Responsible For Mob Violence in State

Constitution 6/20/21

Editor Constitution: For the benefit of those who think that the negro is the cause of lynching in Georgia, I will state that under our present system of government, if there were not a single negro within a thousand miles of Georgia lynching would go on just the same.

Where respect of law absolutely does not exist and the officer of the law is made powerless to enforce the law, not only will lynching occur, but absolute barbarism will exist.

For five years or more I have been making a thorough survey and research for the cause of lynching, not only in my state and nation, but the world. I find that the cause is the non-enforcement of law. I further find that lynching mostly occurs in miniature counties.

The reason that Georgia leads all states and nations of the world in lynching, America excepted, is because she leads in the number of miniature counties as to population.

Georgia's legislature in dividing the state up into 155 miniature counties has not only tied the hands of the governor and made his position pitiful, but it has tied the hands of every sheriff in his miniature county and made the mob his master. It is worth the place of a sheriff in a miniature county to oppose his infuriated constituents.

How dear is the law and home to all noble hearts! Without the law the most pious can not live in peace if he does not please his wicked neighbor.

This evil is undermining not only the political, religious and economical foundation of the south, but the civilization of our beloved land. Lynching is now known to the world as an American institution. United States now has within the nation 3,000 little republics with about 77 per cent of them miniature. No wonder that America leads the world in crime and lynching. Of the 4,000 lynched, Georgia can only claim about 415 of them. I am not trying to defend the state of Georgia.. I admit that she leads the states in lynching. See "Lynching One Evil of Small County Governments," to be found in the leading libraries of the nation.

The object of the law-respecting citizens of Georgia is to rid the state of lynching and to establish law and order. The question is not one of political parties, nor is it one of religious creeds or social equality. The question involved is only civilization and good government where political parties, religious denominations and the races can enjoy the freedom of action as guaranteed under the constitution. Georgia has 155, more or less, little sovereign kingdoms or republics wherein the state is powerless as to crimes, elections or anything pertaining to the conduct or the freedom of action of the subjects of these counties, and the legislature will be asked to create more.

I know the cost of penning these words that I am writing in the interest of my people, but I am willing to pay the price.

The hideous crimes reported in the press are fast demonstrating in the south, Georgia especially, that superfluous county governments are a menace to civilization. Language is inadequate to express the deplorable conditions that exist in miniature counties. One who has never lived in a miniature county can have no conception of what crimes are committed therein.

The conditions in our state are deplorable but under our system the wonder is that they are not much worse. Under our system of government, the jury is the supreme chief justice in all criminal cases, except impeachment, and in the degree that you reduce the jurisdiction below the minimum from which a juror may be chosen, in that degree do you place power in connivance with crime. When the jurisdiction or county is reduced, as in Georgia, below the minimum, there can never be civilized government no more than there can be civilized madness.

Under our system these madmen or lynching counties are a law unto themselves.

You cannot create a public sentiment for justice among madmen. You can merge ten communities or small republics into one, and when one community or district becomes excited or mad the other nine cool and sane districts will hold the mad one in restraint, or to strict accountability for his acts. In other words, a government or its jurisdiction must be so large that the mob's associates and their interests do not permeate the entire republic or jurisdiction. Here is the cause of the hideous crimes committed in my state and the rampant extravagance of government and the fleecing of our people's life blood through taxation and fees.

The day that the counties are merged into a sane and workable number, that day will we create a public sentiment for law and order and stop extravagance and tear down one hundred each of the court-houses and jails of the three hundred and twenty-two that now exist in Georgia, and make of her a model state, with efficient county governments.

With superfluous county governments civilization is impossible.

Unwittingly our good people boast that Henry county is the mother of eight counties. Think of the crime of one little kingdom being divided into nine!

W. E. WIMPY.

Clarkston, Ga., June 18, 1921.

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Prominent Physician Writes Letter

East Tennesse News:— 9/11/21

If you will allow us to speak through your columns to our many friends and to say to them that we are stil lon the sunny side of life and in the midst of the great combats of life we too are struggling for the goal.

But I started towrite on another line. East Tenn. News

"Passing events but tell the occurrence and remind us of things that have passed and left their impression either for good or bad:

When we read the various newspapers we are reminded of tihngs that often make us shudder, and we wonder if proud America is really doing her part in the civilization of the heathen in her domain.

We stand on the verge of an ever lasting eternity and wonder if with all of our boasted civilization are we really asking ourselves the question: What would Jesus do in these hard trials of vengence and lynchings: Would He forgive a poor ignorant wretch who had sinned against a human family or would He secure a mob and lynch him?"

Crime is crime whether it be on the Black, Yellow or Caucasian Race and should be dealt with as rigidly in one race as another.

We know that the great Anglo Saxon race has its hardships and problems in its own race, and today it stands in th eofermost rank of the world as a race but if history is to be believed then we must not forget that the proud race of today was once the most backward race of history and since history repeats itself, let us not forget for fear the dial return to its original place and the slave become a free man.

I had in mind the Eulogy written by Mr. Haynes on East Tennessee about her wonderful mountains and beautiful rivers, and if we should add one line, that line would be, her noble hearted christian women and men whose foreparents fled to the wilds and wilderness of these mountains to secure freedom and libetry for themselves and children, that are exemplyfying the life of the lowly Nazarene who went about doing good for the lowly and giving food to the hungry who had congregated around him to be fed. They spat upon Him, they crucified Him, yet He forgave them.

On last October, 1920 a crime was supposed to have been committed in our town or rather at the National Sanitorium and a few of the World War Veterans who inhabit the Home (and had not been here long enough to imbibe the spirit of East Tennessee who believed in justice and fair play to everyone- thought there was nothing to do but to get a rope and let a blackmanbe at the other end of it or in other words they would be sheriff, judge and jury in the same hour by taking the law in their own hands. After the prisoner had been committed to jail by a Justice of the Peace these veterans with a few hot headed youngsters of the town proceeded to the historical old town of Jonesboro and there demanded of the fearless and faultless giant-like jailor, the prisoner. But as strong as thedemand was made, so strong was it denied. Then they proceeded to shoot up the jail and to jeopardize the life of the jailor and his wife and innocent children as well as other persons. Jailor Livingstone stood on the firing line until the last man of the mob had fled and gone and saved his prisoner though shot and shell had reigned in the old town that night

In remembrance of this noble sacrifice and as lovers of right in the white as well as the black, the Negro Business League of Johnson City presented to jailor, James Livingstone, a loving cup in fond remembrance of this noble act, not because the man accused was a Negro but because the jailor did his duty and the court said when the case was brougt before it, an innocent man' life was being sought as usually all mobs do.

The East Tennessee Anglo Saxons remembered how their ancestors had come through the oppressions of England and the wilderness and with judge, jury and high christian civilization, they said this innocent man's blood shall not be on our community. "God will bring us all into judgment and we shall answer to Him for taking advantage of our neighbor.' '

Gotsey's blood failed to cry from the ground because the good people of Washington county and upper East Tennesee said: "Lynching shall not disgrace us and thereby bring reproach upon our ancestors, who made these hills and mountains famous."

Done by order of the Negro Business League of Johnson City, Tenn.

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LYNCHING OF WILLIAM BEARD A SERIOUS INDICTMENT AGAINST ALABAMA

Times Plain Dealer 1/22/21

The taking of William Beard, white, from the Walker County jail Thursday morning, January 13, by a masked mob and riddling his body with bullets disgraces the commonwealth and greatly humiliates its law-abiding citizens.

The fact that nine soldiers, members of Company M of Tuscaloosa, have been arrested and are now held in the Jefferson County jail charged with the lynching is a serious indictment against the state and its government.

When soldiers, a part of the state's machinery and who are on duty charged with keeping peace and preventing crime, ignore and violate their obligations and become themselves criminals and mobbers, it is time for the people of Alabama to do something in self-defense if nothing else.

Ere long, the people of Alabama, the South and the Nation, are going to find that the spirit of lynching is like contagious diseases—when once they become prevalent it is mighty difficult to even check, let alone eradicate them. It is blind, knows no class, seeks no particular individual, shuns no race and can be treated in its early stage with less expense and loss of life than when it grows fat and strong.

The efforts of those charged with bringing the mobbers to justice are to be commended. There is absolutely no doubt in our mind that the guilty parties will be punished commensurate with the crime committed.

In the meantime, let us hope that the same machinery, the same efforts and determination will be put in operation in all cases where we have outbreaks of this mob spirit, whether the victim be rich or poor, black or white. Doing this we shall shortly save the State and its people from this shameful disgrace.

MOB VIOLENCE AND THE WALKER COUNTY LYNCHING

Birmingham Reporter 1/22/21

No violation can be more deplorable than one committed by law enforcement officers and guardians of peace. The lynching of miner Baird in Walker County is a shameful incident, it is the worst of savagery, without reason and yet no more deplorable and no more in violation than the murder a few weeks ago at Lewisburg of an innocent Negro woman who lay asleep in her bed when it is charged that some ill-spirited striking miner sent off a stick of dynamite and blew her to her death and seriously injured her husband all because the husband of this home continued to work in the mines in support of his family. There can be no excuse for those who lynched young Baird who killed the soldier boy; there should be no excuse for the unapprehended who killed even without warning an innocent woman powerless to defend herself and who had committed no offense.

The Walker County tragedy might have been provoked by certain expressions made about the killing of the soldier, which added to an already aggravated and acute situation.

When men of high reputation meet in mass or otherwise and give utterance of disrespect to law officers and class them as common curs anything might be expected if a strong check is not held upon the attacked parties. It appears that there should be a remedy by which such individuals who fire men to violence would share in the commission of error and be punished as if they had struck the fatal blow. These young fellows of Company M lost their heads; one of their men had been slain and a mass meeting of men of their same race and blood complimented the assailant, it is charged, and called the victim of their Company a yellow dog. The assault on young Baird, the slayer of the soldier boy, no doubt was provoked, malice already secreted in the hearts of their fellows rose to white heat when they believed that law abiding citizens and men of vision would so forget the sacrifices being made and the dangers encountered that they would be styled as yellow dogs.

Lynching is the most horrible of crimes; it is becoming commonplace; any man is likely to be lynched today; it is not the crime always that provokes it, it is the lack of respect for law and a feeling of security because of domineering powers, color of skin and the right to administer the laws almost always in the hands of those who have a tendency to wink their eyes at their brother in white. If this spirit is continued more Negro men are going to be lynched, white men are going to be lynched, more Negro women will be lynched and they will turn on white women finally and it would not be surprising if our future records would disclose the lynching of Negro children. Our laws ought to be looked upon as consecrated instruments and any man who dares to violate them to the extent that he would take life limb and property should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and the more intelligent the more severe the punishment; the greater the chance to know the less leniency. A lyncher should not b considered with greater consideration than any other murderer. Every man who forms a posse and commits the crime or aids in the effort is guilty of murder, premeditated and their necks should be broke. We will not escape our sins; white men cannot continue to lynch black men and women and escape the same punishment. Our State is in a serious plight, our section continues to open itself to criticism; we cannot escape the charge of being unlawful and rebels, if we allow such violations as the Walker County, Lewisburg, the Adler murder, shooting into moving trains and other conditions that might be cited to go unpunished. It is not believed that these violators cannot be apprehended; there is no doubt but that Baird's murderers have been caught; what about the murderer or murderers who placed that dynamite under the home of that Negro woman at Lewisburg? What will be said and what will be done about those who continue to fire up the ignorant mass life? Will they escape punishment; will they be permitted to hold large conferences and abuse state officers and go on unnoticed? If so we might expect more lynchings as the Baird lynching. Lynchers can be caught and other murderers can be caught; it is believed they have the Baird lynchers. What about the Lewisburg tragedy?

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS ADVISES NEGROES TO STOP TALKING ABOUT LYNCHING

Times Plain Dealer 1/29/21

The Birmingham News, in its Sunday morning issue, of January 23, after complimenting Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, on his speech to the thirtieth Farmers' Conference held at Tuskegee, January 9th and 20th, made the following editorial comment:

"Sharp, dishonest charlatans, have since 1865 filched untold millions of dollars from the gullible members of that race; have sowed seeds of suspicion and distrust toward the whites, and have impeded a better basis of understanding.

It is high time the sensible Negro leaders made war upon all such, and emphasized the only real road to happiness, prosperity and contentment—which is in owning homes, in thrift, hard work, law-abiding conduct, and co-operation with the whites in aiding law enforcement.

Too much stress has been laid by the alleged Negro leaders upon the matter of lynchings. A Negro who owns his home, is educating his children, who works and who teaches them to work; who is frank and friendly in his attitude toward the white people of his community, is never molested—and

never will be. The more Negroes who embark upon a career of this sort the fewer lynchings and race troubles will there be, and where one bad Negro is lynched, hundreds of thousands of good ones are being daily helped and encouraged by white folks, who rejoice to see them prosper; who aid and encourage them, stand by them in adversity and protect them from imposition as far as is possible."

"Too much stress has been laid by the alleged Negro leaders upon the matter of lynching," says the distinguished editor. There is a verse somewhere in the Holy Writ which admonishes us "If your brother smites one cheek turn the other one," but even Christ did not warn us not to talk about it. Now comes an editor nearly two thousand years since the day of Christ when men have almost forgotten his coming and teachings, judging by their conduct, advises us to keep our mouth shut when our mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters are being lynched. God forbid that the time shall ever come when men, both black and white, shall cease to raise their voice against lynching.

"A Negro who owns his home, is educating his children, who works and teaches them to work, is never molested and never will be," continued the editor.

Were it not for the seriousness of the subject this statement would be laughable. Such statements are calculated to make the race lose faith in the boastful sincerity of the Southern white editors. But let us take a little testimony and see what the facts are:

Mr. Turner Jones, you made a survey of the conditions in certain counties in Georgia as staff correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, tell us your observation.

"As one drives north along the road from Gainesville to Clermont and Brookton, signs of the recent inter-racial disturbances become evident soon after the Chattahoochee has been crossed. On the right of the road a lone rock chimney stands and blackened ruins and nearby the charred remnants of a barn lie. A mile further on an old stove rises above a pile of stones which once formed the foundations of a little church and school.

Throughout this section a Negro face is a rare sight on the roads.

Almost twelve months ago a Negro man in Quillian's militia district stole a washpot and as a result certain white citizens of Hall County have burned and shot up Negro churches, schools and homes, and driven out more than three hundred Negroes, rendering it necessary for business concerns and farms to be operated under armed guards throughout the greater portion of the year."

Thank you, Mr. Jones!

Mr. Hoper Alexander, you are the District Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia. What do you say?

"Five Negroes, all apparently well behaved and industrious farmers, each working his own little farm, within thirty miles of Atlanta, have been warned by night riders to leave the neighborhood. They came to appeal to me for protection. I can, of course, do nothing. There is no violation of the Federal laws in what is threatened.

The circumstances of the case and matters which have heretofore come to my knowledge in the same locality lead me to entertain the belief that, in this particular case, the underlying purpose is to force the Negroes to sell and sacrifice their little homes."

Mr. J. C. Collins, as Solicitor General, you investigated the trouble. What had these Negroes done?

"I found that there have been no crimes committed by the blacks."

Now, Mr. Editor, in all fairness to an almost defenseless race, struggling to have themselves seen in the proper light, and who appreciate absolute frankness from their neighbors, after hearing this evidence do you still believe that you have been perfectly fair in stating that "A Negro who owns his home, is educating his children and who works and teaches them to work is never molested and never will be"?

Lynchings – 1921.

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BLINDED PUBLIC SENSIBILITIES

Times Plain Dealer 8/27/21

Back in 1914 a boy was lynched in France—in somewhat American fashion. But only recently was it uncovered. The dispatch from Paris concerning the police investigation began:

> "The revelation this week of the crucifixion of an 18-year-old youth in the early days of the war because he had set fire to a warehouse will go down in history as evidence of how public sensibilities can be blunted by the constant sight of bloodshed. Even the French police assigned to investigate this strange story, which had been hushed for seven years, were astounded to find half a dozen prominent citizens who admitted that the culprit, Camille Caron, was not only beaten and stoned, but that his arms were broken and he was thrown into the flames for which he was responsible."

Of course, there is but a remote chance of such a thing recurring in France or England—or even Germany. Maybe parallels can be found in Russia or Turkey?

The "constant sight of bloodshed" is assigned as the cause. War has always dulled the fine edge of public sensibilities. Civil strife in England once made the putting to death of Royalty and its retinue a facile event, while the bloody French Revolution so deadened public sensibilities as to make the clock-like clicking of the guillotine commonplace. The stress and strain warped human values.

But the United States is a victim of a different ill. Towards certain things declared inalienable in her basic law she shows a jaundiced disposition.

The 3,500 lynchings in the last 33 years point to the steadiness and persistence of the chronic ailment. And the subtle lulling and baited propaganda against certain religious and racial groups imposed on the American backbone has been slow but successful—successful as a narcotic.

If Congress has any iron in its blood it will make the coming Federal Anti-Lynching Bill law. Unless some such national tonic is prescribed our public sensibilities will become as blunt as boulders, and of more service as the proverbial millstone.

Lynching—Discussion - 1921

Negro Press

District of Columbia

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Eagle 3/19/21

We Have Got to Meet Mob Recklessness on Its Own Ground.

There is every reason why an Afro-American, charged with any sort of crime, shall be searched out and punished, when apprehended and tried by a jury of his peers. There is not one reason why such a criminal should be hunted down by a sheriff and one hundred or more persons, called a posse, as a wild animal is hunted down, often with blood hounds. There is nothing of civilized process of law in that sort of thing, which has become common in all parts of the country.

Again, there is not one reason why the mob, often led by the sheriff or chief of police, should assault all of the Afro-Americans of a neighborhood because of the alleged offense of one of their number, whose act is regarded as repugnant by decent colored persons just the same as it is by decent white persons. This has become a common and a dangerous thing—this terrorizing all Afro-Americans of a given neighborhood because of the alleged offense of one of their number. It is not only infinitely disgraceful; it is infinitely infamous business! Every Afro-American in any such lawless condition, whose life is menaced by a mob, whether led by an officer of the law or not, is justified in defending himself to the death. It is a matter of self-defense. What one colored man should do in such a situation a hundred or a thousand or five thousand would be justified in doing.

At Springfield, Ohio, last week, an Afro-American was alleged to have outraged a white girl. His identity was unknown and there was no certainty that a colored person committed the act. A mob of excited white men began to assault any colored person they came across, and the police appear to have done the same, and then the terrorization was extended to all sections of the city and took in all colored people who got in the way.

Several policemen and several white and colored people were shot, the shooting still being in progress as this editorial was being written, with the Fourth Regiment of Ohio National Guard on the way to Springfield. When they get there they will do as they usually do in such cases, begin a systematic roundup of colored people, with general disarmament of the 15,000, while the 45,900 white persons of the city are left free and armed. This sort of thing makes the blood of every Afro-American run hot with indignation and wrath. It outrages all law and all equity, and should not be respected by any colored person assaulted or sought to be disarmed in a mob condition of affairs.

The situation is desperate. It is likely to be shown violently in any community of the nation at any moment. Afro-Americans might as well stand ready and prepared to defend their lives and property when the occasion arises that will make it necessary for them to do so, and cowardly and disastrous for them not to do so.

Lynching- 1921 (January) (Gen.)
Discussion (Negro Papers)

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MINNEAPOLIS MORN TRIB
JANUARY 1, 1921 (White)

The Public Pulse

Our Colored Citizens.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Negro lynchings are our national shame. The Negro is an enfranchised American citizen with the same right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as other citizens. Crime is no worse in the black man than in the white man and both bleed red. The safeguards of the courts which assume a man's innocence until proven guilty are the legal right of both. Theoretically and on paper all this is true, but in actual practice nothing is more untrue. Does the Negro deserve it?

Of all alien races he is the most law-abiding. When pro-Germanism abounded he stood 100 per cent American, nor was one ever made to kneel and kiss the flag. His record during the Civil war is unparalleled. Left to work the plantations and guard the families of their masters fighting in the ranks in not a single instance did these loyal slaves prove recreant to their trust.

Coming, with Booker T. Washington, "Up From Slavery," in 50 years they have acquired 22,000,000 acres of land, 40,000 are in business or professions, 2,000,000 children are in school and illiteracy has decreased to 30 per cent. They invested 225,000,000 in war bonds. All this has been accomplished in the face of two handicaps imposed by circumstances—God made them black and we made them slaves. Upon these the white man has reared his prejudices and through them inflicted upon this unfortunate race a system of injustices and savage reprisals. Lynchings have been varied by burnings, riddling with bullets, dragging through the streets and other atrocities. Out of 58 victims in the South only seven were charged with rape. Some were killed for theft and quarreling with whites, many on mere suspicion and all without trial.

Here is one case in point. Lloyd Clay charged with attempted assault, was declared by the woman not to be the man, but the mob—loath to be cheated of a victim—poured oil on him and raising the shrieking body to a tree, slowly burned him to the yells of a crowd which included women and children. Such bestiality sweeps over the country like a pestilence. Reaching four northern cities, Negroes were tracked like beasts of prey and barbarities committed that discounted the infamies of African head-hunters, proving how deep-seated is the primitive blood lust and how superficial the veneer of civilization.

The insensate fury of a mob is the most brutalizing exhibition of the baser-elemental passions in action and for this reason must be controlled by drastic laws. Blacks as well as whites must be educated and whites as well as blacks taught to respect the law.

The Negro's part is patience, self-restraint and industry. Resentment and "direct action" will only aggravate his ills. Our brother of the dark skin can look forward with hope to the day when this heart-breaking prejudice will be softened and he be given his full economic and legal rights. Public opinion—the great challenger—is already at work and will force the issue. A bill covering it is ready for Congress and when read before the recent conference of the League of Women Voters was given a very sympathetic hearing. Until this question is settled in the right way our boasted democracy is a very imperfect and inconsistent thing.—Marie C. Canfield.

GEORGIA DAILIES DENOUNCE MOB LAW IN SCATHING TERMS; SAYS MOB NOW LYNCH RACE MEMBERS ON THE SLIGHTEST PRETEXT; CITES MANY REASONS WHY LYNCHERS RUN RAMPANT.

(By Associated Negro Press)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 4.—That the South is beginning to feel keenly the reign of lawlessness and injustice with which it has been guilty covering a period of years, is attested by the expressions in the various newspapers.

There has never been expression on this subject which has been more above board than a recent editorial in the Commercial (Ga.) News, a daily. The discussion was on the subject of Thomas Ray, in Detroit, endeavoring to prevent his return to Georgia for trial, on the ground that he would be given justice. Quoting the Detroit Free Press as follows:

"Attorney Willis made an impassioned plea for Ray's liberty, declaring that Georgia is the most lawless, ignorant and degraded state in the Union."

"That state will not establish schools for fear the Negroes will become educated," he said, and as a result the whites are illiterate and depraved. "Georgia has promised Ray a fair trial, but such a thing is impossible," he declared. "The very governor who makes that promise got his position because, as district attorney, he refused to prosecute the men who killed Leo Frank. What chance has Ray in that state?"

The following comment was made by the News:

"Judge Goff was on the point of denying the writ on the point which Ray was brought into court and turning him over to Sheriff L. P. Player, of Wilkinson County, Georgia, when on the plea of Ray's attorney he permitted the taking of testimony as to conditions in Georgia for use in the Supreme court.

"William Wahr, a man of 62, was called to the stand. He told of witnessing several lynchings and seeing the body of a Negro woman dragged through the streets. He also testified that he had been a slave and had served as such until 1872, being too ignorant to know that he was freed by the war.

"The above picture may be overdrawn. Possibly it is. And yet, we must all admit with shame that there is altogether too much basis for it.

Just after the war between the states, mobs began to lynching Negroes for certain revolving crimes. At that time, there were those who condemned such and made a plea for the right of a fair and impartial trial for every alleged criminal. For a number of years, no Negroes were lynched for any crime other than the one indicated. Then the breach widened. The lawless element began to take the law into their own hands and lynch Negroes with a free hand. In some instances, innocent women and children were lynched. In Coffee County only a few days ago, three Negroes were lynched because one of the party shot and killed a man in that county. Only a few days following another Georgia Negro was lynched, because it was alleged that his brother had killed a man. And we are confronted with the humiliating fact, that so far, not a single member of any Georgia mob has ever been punished. And lynching in Georgia will not only continue, but they will yet increase, until members of mobs are detected and punished. Just what punishment should be meeted out must be determined by the courts, and while we are not well enough versed in law to determine what constitutes cold blood murder, we are nevertheless of the opinion that the Scriptural rule—a life for a life—should apply."

ANONYMOUS LETTER SENT TO GEORGIA OFFICIAL ASKING HIM WHAT HE IS GOING TO DO WITH LYNCHERS.

(By Associated Negro Press)

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6.—There is quite a little comment going on relative to an anonymous letter received by the recorder here. The letter has been published in the daily newspapers, and the recorder turned the original over to the postal authorities.

The letter is published exactly as written, and while the English is not the purest of the Queen's, it very clearly answers the question for the Memphis Appeal, which newspaper recently had an editorial under the caption: "What's In the Back of the Negroes' Head?" Even the more ignorant of the Race are thinking in terms of what is just and what is not. Says the letter:

"Recorder Swhatz: I am going to see what you are going to do with those aristocratic white men of your class for shooting and lynching our race, if it had been our Colored men that burned and murdered a white man of your class why you yourself hase ordered ou. your hole force and blood hounds and by her every Colored man and boy in Savannah, the right and the wrong and I suppose had him and you in your chair. As a judge you are not worthy of your chair because you are less than a gentleman to let a white man murder the Colored men. What would you white people do? What could you do without a Negro?

"ou can get up nothing unless a Negro is in it. Your family cannot do without a Negro, but still a Negro is not more than a dog in your sight. But you must remember that God's above you and He knows and when He do come to judge He will be judge over you and over all the rest. He is going to judge you mighty hard because you have caused many of our Colored men and boys to sweat and lose their freedom, and you take a crime from a white man and put it on a Colored man, and you all beat our Colored women over the head with a blackjack as quick as you would kill a snake. But remember, your day is coming.

"FROM YOURS TRULY."

FACULTY OF THE U. OF GA. CONDEMN THE BURNING OF NEGRO BOY

Times Plain Dealer 4/3
4/2/21

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Athens, Ga., March 29.—Voicing its "unqualified condemnation" of the recent lynching in Oconee county, the faculty of the University of Georgia, at its last regular meeting authorized the following statement to be published:

"The faculty of the University of Georgia feels that it must express in a public way its unqualified condemnation of the action of the mob which lynched the Negro, Eberhardt on February 16. That such an occurence as the storming of a jail should have taken place under the shadow of one of the oldest state universities, and in a section widely known for its culture and for the law-abiding qualities of its citizens, only suggests the humiliation which we feel at every such outbreak, wherever it may occur

Discussion

THAT DALLAS "RAPE" CASE.

Press dispatches carried a news story from Dallas last week, which was so unusual (i. e. the confession) that it deserves editorial comment.

A colored man had been arrested and lodged in the Dallas county jail on the S. O. S. ("same old story") of "attempted criminal assault" upon a white woman, also burglary and robbery.

The night that the supposed robbery and "rape" occurred this colored man was sitting around the bier of his dead sister; yet when the alarm was given, as is the usual case in Dixie when such charges are made and cries given, the first black man accosted was arrested and the woman "identified" him as "her assailant."

When the colored man, who was held under heavy bond and indicted by the Dallas County grand jury, proved an alibi, sleuths and detectives began to make an investigation and when they began to interrogate the "outraged woman," she broke down and exclaimed: **"Don't hang an innocent man!"**

Yet how many innocent men of color have been both legally and illegally lynched for crimes they never committed and knew absolutely nothing about!

It is customary in the South to lay everything upon "a Negro" and the Dallas woman simply followed custom in "framing" her charges against some man with a dark skin.

Thanks to Providence and determined detectives, or this innocent American citizen, like thousands of his race have done, would have atoned with his death for a crime he was both innocent and ignorant of; his only crime being that of a dark skin, which in itself is considered a worse crime than robbery by firearms, rape and murder combined, in many sections of this boasted "land of the free and home of the brave."

Let us suppose that this alleged charge had been trumped up or "framed" against a colored man in some smaller town in the state—only his ashes, toes and fingers (souvenirs of the brutal and barbarous lynching to avenge the "unmentionable crime") would be remaining.

It has become the unwritten law of the South to believe and consider every charge against a black man true and in pursuance of this custom every alleged criminal with a black skin is a fit candidate for the lyncher's rope or anarchist's torch.

Of the 61 lynchings that were staged in "democratic" America during 1920, Texas led the procession with 10—a most enviable (?) record and a dark blot and damnable spot upon the escutcheon of the Lone Star State.

This hasty action of courts and more hasty actions of mobs have exacted too large a toll in human lives among colored people in the South; and while The Informer does not believe in the unnecessary court delays, it does contend that all persons charged with any offense in the catalogue of crime should be given a fair and impartial trial before a jury of his peers.

If a little time were taken in investigating similar charges and allegations elsewhere, often the same thing would result as the Dallas incident.

The time has come in the South when criminals must be punished without regard to color, when their guilt has been fully established; but as long as the South maintains a double standard of citizenship—one for colored "people" and another for white "citizens"—there are going to be many abortions of justice and mob law will continue to defile and disgrace this country.

This Dallas incident should be a lesson to the authorities and should serve as a deterrent and checkrein upon America's large colony of mobbists and anarchists.

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LAWLESSNESS MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

Atlanta Independent 3/19/21

The Independent is a strong believer in law and order. It is committed to the proposition that if the government—whether it be national, state, or municipal—does not overthrow crime, crime will overthrow it. If the force of the law does not destroy crime, crime will destroy the law by force.

The tendency of the times is largely criminal. There are many agencies contributing to that end. There are thousands of people honestly out of work. The economic, industrial and financial conditions growing out of the world war have put thousands of men and women out of employment. This class of people ought to be provided with work.

Capital ought to be considerate and so far as lies in its power should exercise its judgment to provide something to do for honest labor. Labor should be as equally considerate and should take into consideration that money is scarce and the natural laws of supply and demand have decreased production and lessened the opportunity for profit for capital and for labor to earn an honest dollar.

These two great economic factors should co-operate together, should work for the common promotion of the public weal; in fact, capital and labor ought to operate as a co-partnership. Capital cannot realize profits without the work of labor and labor cannot earn an honest living unless capital affords it the opportunity.

The conduct of labor largely borders on criminality. Without regard to the public welfare, labor does not hesitate to paralyze business. Capital in its greed for profit is too often unmindful of the welfare of labor. Thus, is presented to society a criminal condition bordering on anarchy.

But the lawlessness we started out to discuss is the wanton taking of human life by criminals throughout our country and the taking of the law in hand by mobs under the form of lynch law.

In our dear state, which we love and in which we expect to live and die, there is entirely too much murder. There seems to be a wave of murder engulfing the state. If we are to believe half we read in the Associated Press dispatches, it seems that an element of Negroes has begun a wave of murder and insult to white women. Not a week passes but what we read in the dispatches that some Negro somewhere kills a white man or offers a criminal insult to some white woman, for which some Negro is lynched.

Lynching instead of being on the decrease is on the increase. The Independent is opposed to all sorts of lawlessness and has absolutely no patience with any man, white or black, who offers a criminal insult to any kind of woman—it matters not what her color is, or what her character may be. The brute or fiend who would approach a woman with criminal intentions, we believe, should be punished to the fullest extent of the law; but we believe such punishment should be inflicted by an orderly court procedure.

We have no more patience with the mob than we have with the scoundrel who offers woman a criminal insult. The mob destroys both the respect for and the efficacy of the law. As an illustration, we beg to give a sample of what is purported to be going on in our state. We do not vouch for the truthfulness of this this statement, but we merely give it, because it came to us unsigned. We give it for what it is worth. This letter was headed at Newton, Baker County, Georgia, and is as follows:

"A lawless element of whites in Baker County, Georgia, committed an illegal and barbarous crime upon colored citizens in this county March 2. The real truth of the matter is, March 2, 1921, twelve miles from Newton, Georgia, in the twelfth district of Baker County, a Negro named Zimmerman Anthony killed a white man named Mr. McDonald. On the next day he shot and killed another white man, a Mr. Watson. It is said ill feeling existed between these parties for some time.

Immediately following these two murders, a mob assembled from assembled from Baker and two other counties, namely: Baker, Mitchell and Miller. The mob consisted of approximately three or four hundred persons. The mob being unable to find Zimmerman Anthony, they lynched Will Anderson, an industrious Negro farmer who leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. Will Anderson was a relative of Zimmerman Anthony. It is reported that several other Negroes have been killed and others have been unmercifully beaten. Several Masonic, K. of P. halls and churches have been burned down as a result of this Negro killing two white men. Many Negroes have fled the district to Newton for protection.

"The good white folks in this little town rendered them all the relief possible by allowing them to hide and sleep in their barns, garages, kitchens and such other places as they were able to afford them. The Negroes were so frightened and alarmed that they would call the white people who were trying to befriend them at all hours of the night, fearing the mob would pounce upon them and take their lives. Zimmerman Anthony, the murderer, is still at large and has never been apprehended."

Now, this letter, though unsigned, indicates a condition that is growing in our section. The same condition existed a few weeks ago in Gwinnett and Hall Counties, Georgia, and but for the prompt and vigorous action of our Governor, the destruction of life and property would have been unlimited.

An investigation is in order. Why Negroes should shoot down white men in the community where they live and why a mob so quickly assembles to avenge the murder should be investigated with a view to remedying these conditions, which are doing so much to harm our great old state.

Our state has unlimited resources, natural and artificial. There is no greater state in the Union and no better people in America, and the good people with the strong arm of the law should look into these matters without regard to race or color and give protection to every law-abiding citizen who desires to remain in the community where he lives.

The good people of our section cannot afford to let the good reputation and great possibilities of our state be destroyed by the lawless element of both races.

Criminals ought not to be permitted to roam at large and strike down law-abiding and useful citizens. Mobs should not be permitted to terrorize any class of citizens. destroy property and expel citizens from their homes because of their race or color.

Let us get together for the protection of life, liberty and property. The state has ample laws, ample machinery and capable officers. All they need is the moral courage to discharge their duties. Mob violence and other crimes must be suppressed. If the government does not suppress lawlessness, lawlessness will overthrow the government by force.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION OF LYNCHING

Savannah Tribune 3/25/21

There can be no more convincing admission that mere state and local authority is unable to cope with mob violence than the miserable spectacle at Moultrie, when John Henry Williams was taken from under the very nose of Judge Thomas, after sentence of death had been pronounced upon him, and the day of execution set, and burned alive. Twenty "armed deputies", without any show of resistance to the mob "unarmed," allowed their prisoner to be taken from the supreme court room directly to the stake. The same twenty deputies who had sworn to protect their prisoner at all costs; the very same men upon whom had been cast the responsibility of defending the law and preventing a reproach upon the state and the civilization, such as this burning of a human being has brought.

There could be no more aggravated case of contempt for the law and the courts of this state: there could be no more abandoned disrespect for the judge of that court, the sheriff of that county and the law-abiding few of that section of the state. Not only John Henry Williams, but every pretense and fabric of organized authority and respect for law, was swept away in the indulged barbarism of the pseudo-civilized men who made up that mob. Every finer quality of moral and human spirit of that people was destroyed in one fell stroke; and the cherished hopes and possibilities of the hundreds of little children who saw the orgy or head the wild revelry discussed at the fire side or country store were dashed to the ground. The seed of other lynchings and burnings of accused black men have been sown in rich soil, from whence are to come recruits for mobs of the next generation.

The Judge sought to make a "record" trial, conviction and execution, and did. His duty under the law, and under the particular circumstances, was such as to require him to take every reasonable precaution against mob-violence. His twenty "deputies" must have represented his idea of "sufficient force to repel" the onslaughter of the mob. Through his sheriff, he must have impressed the "deputies" with the sacred and serious wording of their oath. They must have sympathized with the mob's purpose, or were calloused and indifferent of the horrible outcome. One thing alone is certain, they failed like "tin" soldiers, fell back like chaff before the windstorm; stood by while the law and civilization was snatched from their hands and keeping and trampled under foot.

And there is that traditional community forces, known as "public opinion," usually reckoned with in all such burning problems as this. What has become of it? And is it alive and functioning; or is it silent And dead?

It must be that the masses of the people, in sections like the scene of this and prior lynchings, either favor or condone lynching and burning Thousands participate in the actual horror, most likely the majority of the people living within range of the scene joined in the lynching, bringing all the men and young men and children who could stick on antomobiles. If there is any "public opinion" disapproving lynching, where is it and why does it not assert itself on these occasions?

Where are those who oppose lynching? Why do they not speak out or rally to uphold the law; and why not endeavor to create a public opinion to array against it?

Newspapers, instead of deploring and vigorously fighting lynching, turn to extenuating, almost justifying it, on the ground of the heinous crime which lies at the root of it, as they say. Public opinion is developed and supported by newspapers.

The Federal Government must interfere if lynching is ever to stop.

every other deterrent has failed. Everything has been tried without avail. The law has failed. The moral rectitude of public officers is challenged If lynching is destroying of civilization, our civilization is being destroyed. President Harding and the present administration have indicated that some action is likely, as the only solution of the great American sin.

Justice and equity and right must eventually be enthroned: The right of a citizen to protection of the law, under the Constitution, must be re-asserted; the law must be upheld.

Lynching and burning must cease.

The beating of Henry Holder near Dupont last Saturday is proof that mobbers are no respecters of persons, but when they get blood in their eyes, anybody will do. It is proof, too, that one does not have to be guilty of the commission of any wrong, except a wrong against himself when he happens up at a time propitious to the mobber.

Henry Holder was in Lowndes county representing the Supreme Circle of Benevolence, a society which has done a great constructive work in this and other states; one that has at all times stood for law and order; one that has always taught its 20,000 members to be honest, upright citizens, and taught them to know that any violation of the state or municipal laws was a violation of the laws of the order and for such violation they would be tried in the courts of the order; one that has as its primary object the assisting of the sick, the burying of the dead, and the bringing of relief to the widow and orphan, and the general upbuilding of communities within its scope. Supreme Circle 2/26/21

Henry Holder has been officially connected with the Supreme Circle for a number of years, and has labored to the ends of the order. He is well known among both races, and the white people who know him will testify that he is of very good character and by no means a disturber of any kind. He was born and reared in Dougherty county, moving to Cairo some years ago. White people, both here and there, know him and will testify to his good reputation.

Holder was in Lowndes to pay off death claims, to carry money there for the people who would spend it with merchants there. He was not there to participate in any disorder and had nothing to do with the trouble between the two boys. Why then should he be molested by anybody?

This affair is lamentable and is grievously thought of by those who know Holder to be one of Georgia's most respectable, honest and best thought of citizens. He is widely known and few men are as well thought of as he is by those who know him.

We call upon the best white people of this state, in the name of the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon spirit of fair-play, to stop this kind of thing.

Lynching — Discussion - 1921.

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Atlanta Independent
2/5/21

LYNCHING vs. ASSASSINATION

We are publishing two articles this week on the first page of this issue, because of their intrinsic value as contribution to current literature, and the distinguished individuality of the contributors—Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of the Baptist Church, and Bishop Warren A. Candler, of the Methodist Church. Dr. Jones argues the fallacy and absurdity of the ancient ghost, "white supremacy," and the good bishop, under the doctrine of "Physician, Save Thyself," sights assassination in the North as a palliation for lynching in the South. We heartily agree with Dr. Jones because of the soundness of his position, but disagree with the good bishop, lest he be misunderstood, as an appologist for mob law. We know the good bishop and know that he means right and righteousness for all, but he reasons boadly and his position is equivocal.

First: His argument may be construed as a defense of lynching, which would put the church as a defender of a barbarism that has no place in the economy of Christianity.

Second: Assassination in the North in no way excuses lynching in the South; both are wrong, and two wrongs do not make one right. Then there is a vast difference between the assassination of an individual and the conduct of a mob; both are equally wrong in the sight of God and man, but the assassin who hides in the dark and strikes down an individual is not such a menace to society as a mob which terrorizes a community with murder, arson and the driving of innocent women and helpless children from their homes with a view of confiscating their property without due process of law, if the good bishop did not draw the distinction. In the case of an assassin, the assassin does not set himself up to inflict punishment in the place of the law, but in the case of mob violence, the mob sets itself up in the place of the constituted authority, to inflict punishment; and the good bishop ought to have drawn the distinction. The mob is often used for the purpose of "white supremacy" and the assassin is not.

The good bishop is indicting the North for its bands of gunmen to sustain his doctrine, "Physician, Heal Thyself," did not utter a word condemning the Ku Klux Klan and night riders in the South, who, in the stillness of the night, like the cowardly assassin, pounces upon the innocent and helpless Negro, murders him, drives him away from his home, takes his property and terrorizes innocent and helpless children. We would suggest that the good bishop read Dr. Jones' article in Sunday's Constitution entitled "White Supremacy." It may prove food for thought and suggest to his mind the wisdom of raising a sectional issue in the helpful discussion of the moral question. There is absolutely no justification for the assassin or lynch law, both are un-American and a menace to the law of God and man.

We have had seven lynchings already this year and not a one of them for the unspeakable crime, six of which were Negroes. Just before Christmas a helpless Negro boy was taken from a hotel in this city and lynched, so far as the public knows, without cause, possibly for the purpose of suppressing information he might have to the detriment of the murderers.

We know Bishop Candler and know that he stands for the highest ideals; that he is a Christian statesman and is against lawlessness in every form; but his article is misleading and is very likely to place him in the attitude of defending mob violence in the minds of many readers.

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Will Governor Hyde Act?

St Louis Argus 4/6/21

In the two preceding issues of this paper we urged Governor Hyde to include in his special message to the legislature, a paragraph recommending to that body the enactment of an anti-lynching law in this State.

During the past two or three weeks much has been said about conditions down in Georgia, but *The Argus* has kept its eyes on Missouri, our own State.. And while we did condemn the many outrages against the Negroes in the State of Georgia, yet somehow, we had a constant feeling that danger was much nearer our door. As a result of this feeling, *The Argus,* true to its cause, has incessantly warned the people of the possible danger of mob-violence right here in Missouri.

We have recently done some traveling in the State, and a little study of conditions as we saw them, forced us to the conclusion that danger of mob-violence lurks in the very air in some counties of Missouri.

Little, however, did we think that a mob would get in its ditry work so soon. Scarcely had the ink from our pen dried, begging the Governor to act, ere the hanging of Roy Hammond, by a mob at Bowling Green.

The acts of the mob last week fully justifies our contentions that Governor Hyde should act. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Turned Over To The Mob

St Louis Argus 4/6/21

Of the many phases to the lynching of Roy Hammonds at Bowling Green of this State a few days ago, the act that should be the most severely condemned is that of Sheriff Charles Moore. He is the one man that deserves all the condemnation that an indignant community could impose upon an official, who fails to do his duty. He cannot plead that he did all he could to protect his prisoner, because the facts in the case show absolutely differently. He knew the mob was forming and the purpose for which it was being formed.

The time-worn statement that he was overpowered and his prisoner taken from him and his deputies is "tommy-rot." Nobody with a grain of sense will believe such a story. Of course, he must tell some tale as an excuse for his give-a-way of the prisoner to the mob. But, he knows better, and the public knows better, though there be those who have not the moral courage to say so.

Sheriff Moore could not convince an unbiased jury that he did his duty in this case. For the facts are these: The sheriff and six deputies all armed to uphold the law, allowed a mob of from five to fifty to come in their presence, in, the broad daylight, take possession of their prisoner and hang him to a tree and riddle his body with bullets. During all of this, not a shot was fired on the part of the sheriff, nor his deputies ,in the defense of law and order. Nor was any one hurt or even scratched as a result of the work of the mob, except the victim of their blood lust.

This is a plain case of neglect of duty. If the sheriff was fearful of his own life as his reasoon for surrendering his prisoner, then he is a coward and is unworthy of the office. If he was courting favor with the mob, then his is a betrayal of the public's trust and should be summarily dismissed from office.

Lynching With Impunity

St Louis Argus 4/6/21

The mob which lynched Roy Hammond at Bowling Green, a short while ago got just what they expected—a satisfied blood lust and none of their members punished by the state.

Evidently, it was a prearranged affair with Sheriff Moore, and the mob was assured that not a hair of the head of anyone who took part in the lynching would be hurt. The leaders of the mob knew the intended victim of their lust was a Negro, and as such, would not be accorded the equal protection of the law. Therefore, they moved on their victim without fear, but with impunity. The power of the law is the penalty thereof. Immune violators and the law becomes null and void.

The State owes every citizen the protection of its laws. The State functions through its duly and constituted officers. The rights of the people are only secure, so long as the offictrs do their duties. Failure on their part and we will have anarchy and ruin. The only way to safely steer the ship of state from mob violence, lynching, bolshevists-anarchy riots and disloyalty, is for the officers to do their duty. Courting favor with mobs is like warming a snake in thy bosom. The nature of a snake is to bite as soon as it is strong enough.

No indictments were returned against the lynchers at Bowling Green. The prosecuting attorney says all has been done that can be to bring the guilty persons to justice. If there is no law to remove the sheriff from office, there ought to be. The governor owes it to the people of this State to do all in his power to bring the guilty parties to justice.

THE SAME OF BOWLING GREEN

And now comes Bowling Green to the fore asking for infamous recognition. We experience peculiar emotions in speaking of Bowling Green for it was there, a number of years ago, that our eyes first opened upon this vast orb. During all these years we have never visited the scene of our birth which we quitted at the age of six months, beginning the chase around Missouri state that was to be ours by reason of happening into a clergyman's family. We have been within twelve miles of our native heath, yet the lure was never sufficiently great to attract us to the scene and we seldom troubled to tell anyone of our birthplace because no one knew anything about Bowling Green, anyhow.

Then Champ Clark died and for the first time a considerable part of the United States heard about Bowling Green. She came into prominence. Perhaps not again in all history would she have ever come again into public notice, but she would have remained in the memory of people as the home of Champ Clark, with nothing to her shame and discredit. But, no, again she bids for popular notice but this time as a lawless, infamous and un-American cespool of crime.

We had begun to contemplate with a certain kind of pleasurable anticipation a return very soon to our birthplace, but until she cleanses and purges herself of this stain by diligently seeking out and punishing these perpetrators of crime, we shall remain content to die without ever seeing the village that ushered us into this vale.

Meanwhile, we look to Governor Hyde. He is the governor of all the people of Missouri. Nothing was done at Moberly. What about Bowling Green?

Why The Mob Slew

St Louis Argus 4/6/21

It was not impatience of slow working court machinery which caused the invoking of lynch law at Bowling Green. It was not fear that jury or judge would fail to punish the offender. Arrest of the perpetrator of an assault had occurred 24 hours after the commission of the crime, the trial took place the day after the assalant was captured and he was sentenced and on his way to prison that night.

So the usual claim that imperfect law enforcement is to blame for mob uprisings has no standing in the Bowling Green case. The Negro victim of violence was put to death to satisfy a lust for human blood—was hanged because enraged men desired to wreak vengeance themselves instead of permitting the law to carry out the punishment it had promptly ordered. That the penalty was mild was due to the generally wise provision of law which gives one who abandons a crime leniency if he abandons it before it is consummated.

All declarations to the contrary, this is the spirit behind most mob deeds. Anger demands permission to hurl itself upon a miscreant—people are not willing that law shall punish outlawry, but prefer to meet violence with violence. No matter how quickly and adequately the courts may move, such orderly processes but add to the heat of the enraged multitude's hatred. Only spilling blood with its own hands will appease a mob.

It should not be difficult to bring the Bowling Green lynchers to justice. They made no effort to hide their identity—another phase of most mob undertakings. The spirit which is eager for slaughter flaunts its disregard of law in the face of the law-loving. Later, however, it can be depended upon to lose its boldness and to seek refuge behind every manner of subterfuge and flimsy excuse in the effort to escape the punishment the law provides for such acts.

Gov. Hyde has moved with commendable swiftness to bring the Bowling Green mob members to justice. Local authorities, too,, seem to be doing their utmost to make amends for the breakdown temporarily there of the power of justice. There must be full penalty exacted for the wrong done to the community and the State.—St. Louis Times.

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GEORGIA

WE ARE ALWAYS GLAD to give credit where credit is due and while Georgia is our pet peeve we are broad enough to admit that there is a slight excuse for her to be numbered with the civilized states that make up our union. Some unusually bright denizens of that state must have at some time or other either visited Chicago or got hold of one of our Chicago papers and absorbed the idea of boosting their own particular locality, for we are in receipt of a little folder informing us that Georgia had the first state university, first free school, first Memorial Day, first sewing machine, first female college, first circular saw inventor, first rural free delivery service, first steam navigator, first use of ether, first iron vessel, first steamship to cross the Atlantic, first woman in the world to receive a diploma.

AS TO PRODUCTS, this same folder informs us that Georgia is first in peaches and sweet potatoes, second in cotton, sugar cane and peanuts, third in watermelons and cantaloupes, fourth in corn and oats. Some boast. Perhaps the wise ones who doped out this first information spent many sleepless nights trying to pluck from the history of their state a few worth-while things that they might brag about. And for this they deserve much credit. The proverbial "Philadelphia lawyer" with the brain of a Blackstone would find difficulty in separating the grain from the chaff.

BUT, GEORGIA, WHY BE MODEST? In enumerating the things that you are first in have you not overlooked—perhaps intentionally—the one thing above all others that not only the United States but the entire civilized world freely admits you are first in—lynching? In advertising, Georgia dear, do not forget to play your trump card. The Associated Press is so accustomed to captioning the news from your state "Georgia Lynching" that it might impair the service, temporarily at least, to change.

YOU MAY NOT THINK that advertising lynchings will help your state, Georgia, but it will. The way to kill an evil is to drag it out in the light. Most deviltry is done under cover of darkness. To condone or cover up a crime only invites another, and to hold one set of citizens in the mire it is necessary for the stronger to be in the mire also. So advertise your faults as well as your virtues, that the better element—and there are many good, law-abiding people in the state—may rise in their might and crush out the lawless. There are other Southern states that need a purging. And now, Georgia, that you are showing evidence of an awakening, why not attempt to erase the spots on your escutcheon by being the first Southern state to suppress lynching?

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DARKEST AMERICA

Chicago Defender

WHAT BIG CALAMITY must befall Americans before they realize that as they sow so shall they reap, before they realize it is time to rise in their might and crush out forever the lynching spirit that is manifesting itself more and more every day? Belgium, the cruelest of all nations to their African colonies, has been almost completely wiped off the map. Russia because of her treatment of the Jews and other subject peoples is torn asunder with revolutions. Is there no lesson for America to learn from these just retributions?

"THE MILLS OF THE GODS grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine." When twelve million loyal American citizens, the very backbone of the country, can be subjects for the lyncher's rope at the whim of an ignorant, bloodthirsty mob without even being given a dog's chance it is high time the thoughtful, liberty loving but mute citizens raise their voices in mighty protest before it is too late, and there is such a time as too late.

WE ARE NOT BLINDED to the fact that we have many criminally inclined within our ranks, as have other groups. We want them punished to the fullest extent—but we want them punished by due process of law, not by the mob method. Picture if you can 300 white men, women and children watching a human being tied to an oil soaked log writhing in agony and screaming in pain as the flames leap high about his charred and sizzling body. Imagine if you can "the best citizens" with pitchforks in hand turning the burnt body—much as one would a roast chicken—to see that all sides were consumed. Imagine if you can so-called civilized beings raking from the embers the charred bones of the victim as souvenirs of their frolic. Imagine if you can to what depths these disciples of his satanic majesty have sunk when they drag the innocent wife and children of the victim to witness the orgy. If you picture these horrors you will then have a faint idea of the fate that was meted out to one Henry Lowry in Arkansas. It is stated he confessed that in a drunken fit he shot and killed two people. If he did, can any one imagine the courts of Arkansas or any Southern state not giving him the full penalty of the law, and that at the quickest possible moment? If they can they are fit subjects for the nearest insane asylum.

THE SCENE enacted last week in Arkansas varies little from those staged in several other states during the past month. It appears useless to expect the state law machinery to act. Local sentiment is stronger than local law. There is only one way to crush out the lynching habit and that way is through the federal laws, through the enforcement of which every man is guaranteed protection, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Lynching is fast becoming a national institution; white men are now being lynched. So long as lynchers confine their activities to Colored people there will be little said against it, but a few more white lynchings and an indignant public will rise from its lethargy and demand that the laws of the land be enforced. How long, [illegible] how long?

CIVILIZED SAVAGES

Chicago Defender 2/12/21

TO THE CREDIT of the American people be it said they have responded nobly and generously to every cry of distress emanating from unfortunate groups living outside the boundary lines of their own country that has come to their ears. Millions have been sent to the starving Armenians, Russians, Prussians, Jews, Chinese and many other nationalities. Today the European relief council is asking for $35,000,000 for the famine stricken population of Europe and Asia. They will get it and there is no reason why they shouldn't. The thirty-five million dollars asked for, in these days of billions for armaments, seems small; besides why should the American people be less ready to open their hearts and their purses when there is need of saving lives than when there was a question of destroying them?

IN NORMAL TIMES when starvation of the body is not feared there still remains the fear that the soul is being starved and every religious denomination under the sun considers it their solemn duty to send missionaries to the far corners of the earth, that the heathen may be snatched from the jaws of perdition before the grave closes in upon them. To carry on this noble work takes money, and lots of it. But it is to be had and all that is necessary to get it is to tell the Americans their dollars will transform a wild man eating Fiji Islander into a member of the Bible class. Not that the American is overly religious, but Barnum-like they are great on show and anything with a foreign flavor tastes better to them than the home product.

IN SUGGESTING to churches that have for years been gathering from honest though thoughtless people coin of the realm for foreign missions that around and about them is a virgin field, it is hoped that some at least may see the light and as Booker T. Washington advised, lower their buckets where they are. Nor must it be construed that we are asking American missionaries to send their workers among us. Far be it from us to be so selfish. We ask that the American white missionaries work right here in their own country among their own people where a class reside far more barbarous and uncivilized than those to whom they have administered in the past.

WHAT HAVE OUR CHURCHES DONE to stamp out lynching, a crime worse than any perpetrated in the dark ages? How many ministers of the gospel have raised their voices in protest against the outrages that we are daily sufferers from? How many churches bid us welcome in the edifices that have been consecrated to His work? Judged by past experiences we have little faith in the sincerity and honesty of purpose of the American church. It has been anything but a real uplifting force in American life. It is too much inclined to wink at existing evils. If it was a popular thing to attack some wrong the church could be depended upon to move along with the current of popular opinion. It has never been known to strike out boldly and fearlessly for the under dog.

TAKE THE ATTITUDE of the American church during the days of slavery. Did it condemn the institution of slavery? Did it seek to use its vast influence to uproot the rotten system under which one man owned the body and soul of another? Not so. It either justified the existence of slavery or remained silent. How many ministers of the gospel have had the moral backbone to cry out against the barbarous lynchings and burnings in America? Few, if any.

IT IS THIS PUSSYFOOTING ATTITUDE of the church on the great moral questions that makes one lose faith in the white man's Christianity. No field offers greater opportunities for arousing the conscience of the nation as does the church, and yet this so-called Christian institution seems more inclined to follow public sentiment than to lead it. We need more men of the type of Henry Ward Beecher. Beecher was a man who recked not of public opinion on any question where he believed the public attitude was wrong. He was man size mentally, physically and morally. He created public sentiment. He did not follow blindly in its wake.

UNTIL WE SEE SOME CHANGE for the better in the white pulpit we shall have little if any faith in the genuineness of the white man's Christianity. The sending of missionaries to so-called heathen peoples by the church in America is one collosal joke. Where is missionary work more needed than at home? Are the heathen peoples of Africa and China any worse than the half savage human monsters of the South? Are the bushmen of the Congo or the head-hunting Igorottes of the Philippines any worse than the night-riding Ku-Klux? The moral depravity that will make grown-ups lead little children to the scene of the burning of a human being needs missionary work of the highest order. The head hunter of the Philippines cuts off the head of his victim and bears it off in savage triumph The Southern white, not to be outdone, cuts off the fingers and toes of his black victim and gives them to his children as souvenirs. The press makes almost daily mention of these things. They are matters of common knowledge. We have yet to hear of any outcry against these things from the professional Christians of the white churches of America.

Chicago defender

LYNCHINGS TO COST $7,500

Chicago Defender

JUST HOW a Minnesota legislator arrived at the conclusion that $7,500 was about the right toll to exact from counties in which lynching occurs is shrouded in mystery, but a bill that carried this provision was introduced in that state last week, and the bill further provides removal of sheriffs or deputies who fail to protect the victim. The money is to go to the next of kin of each person lynched. A sort of an insurance as it were, issued by the taxpayers as a whole to every resident, individually guaranteeing them not that their life is safe in the community, but when lynched that the next of their kin will be given a consolation prize of $7,500.

THE ENGLISHMAN who said "Americans are money-mad" wasn't far wrong. Their pocketbooks are the most vital things about them. The mere fact that some of their "best citizens" were instrumental in a lynching isn't half as disquieting as the news that the stocks they held had dropped a few points. There is no such thing as law if it does not protect human life. Is the fear of losing a dollar paramount to the fear of losing a soul? Will the penalty placed upon the county act as a deterrent to lynchers? Why not enforce the laws already on the statute books? Millions are expended yearly on the upkeep of the courts and the prosecuting attorneys, yet these butcheries are on the increase.

PERHAPS it isn't charitable to say that only since the lynching of white men has become so prevalent has there been any tangible move to check this form of lawlessness, but it is a fact nevertheless. It is one thing to hear the other fellow complain that his shoe pinches, and quite another thing to have your own shoe pinch. With the former you remain passive, with the latter you become decidedly active. This money consideration will, of course be a boon to the relatives of the victim, and the legislators of the different states that are fostering similar bills are to be commended. Even if their bills are not adopted, they will have set in motion agencies, hitherto dormant, that will undoubtedly devise ways and means of eradicating the lynching blot that mars the escutcheon of our otherwise fair land.

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Negro Press.

That Blacked Face Burglar

St Louis Argus 1/14/21

A most interesting story was told in St. Louis last Saturday night, when soap and warm water were used to help identify a robber who had been shot in an attempt hold-up. The story is, two white men had blackened their faces preceding a holdup so that they would appear to be Negroes.

These robbers had studied the situation, like, no doubt thousands of others, that they could commit this crime and some Negro whom the police might pickup would have to suffer for it. But their plans were spoiled when they undertook this feat in a Negro neigborhood. In the first place, the police had no opportunity to help hide the identity in this case, because too many Negroes figured in the case. While it is true that this is a rare case, so reported by the police, it is nevertheless the belief of many that it is by no means the only case that has come to the notice of the police. However, it is fortunate for some poor Negro and the Race also that this case came to light. It will set thoughtful people to thinking. We believe that hundreds, yea thousands of cases where Negroes are charged with crime are committed by white men with their faces blackened.

We hope this will suggest to victims of robbers and holdups, also newspapers to look a little closer when a crime is committed, and they will find a good many more black-faced white men masquerading under false colors as a cloak for their sins.

An Epidemic Of Lynching

St Louis Argus 3/25/21

John Sharpe Williams, while a United States senator from Mississippi, has been quoted through the press as saying, "Yes, we lynch, burn and disfranchise the Negroes in the South, and what in the hell are you going to do about it?" The above statement is the challenge made by the Mississippi senator on the floor of the United States Senate. This defiance has gone unsuccessfully challenged until today. This defiance made before the highest law-making body of the land is a mighty challenge to the American people who believe in right and justice, law and order, justice and fairplay.

When one sees the continual lynchings of Negroes and burning them at the stake in the South, then we think it time for the thinking people of the nation to ask the Congress of the United States, *what are you going to do about it?*

When we see reports from the South of an epidemic of lynchings at this time, we can't but believe that it is an echo of John Sharpe Williams' defiance to President Harding and the Republican Congress. We have never known such a protracted lynching spell to possess the people of the South as has been the case in the past two weeks. We have wondered is it the passing of Woodrow Wilson, and that his shadow is having its evil influence upon the 'crackers' of the South? If that is the case, God knows we hope Wilson's shadow will soon pass. It was the devil who did all the harm he could when cast out of heaven, by using his tail to drag one-third of the angels with him. So, now the same spirit is manifested in the South with the passing of Woodrow Wilson.

St. Louis Argus

We wonder again, if this epidemic of lynching is the wagging a tail; a defiance of Congress, or the passing of a shadow?

The reason lynching is tolerated in America is because Negroes are the principal victims. The old saying, "God helps him who helps himself," is applicable in this case. The question, therefore comes direct to those who suffer most under the hellish practice. What are you going to do about it? *The Argus* wishes to know what have you done in the past to break up this practice? Have you given one dollar to an organized effort to stamp it out? Have you used a two-cent postage stamp in writing to your Congressman? Have you joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People?

Have you written Congressman Dyer, urging him to push his bill to make lynching a federal offense? These are some of the small things most anyone can do.

Remember, God helps those who help themselves.

Lynchings - 1921.

New York.

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Discussions - Negro Press.

VIEWS and REVIEWS

By James Weldon Johnson, Contributing Editor

New York Age 7/30/21

POLITICAL REASONS FOR LYNCHING.

A Mr. W. E. Wimpy of Clarkston, Ga., writing in a recent issue of the Atlanta "Constitution," presents a discussion of the lynching evil which deserves consideration. The ground taken by Mr. Wimpy is not entirely new but it is one which has not been very carefully surveyed.

This correspondent of the Atlanta "Constitution" sets out to show why there are more lynchings in Georgia than in any other state in the Union or in any other country in the world with the exception of America. He claims that for more than five years he has been making a thorough research seeking the causes of lynching in his own state, in the country, and throughout the world. He sums up his conclusions in the statement that Georgia leads the world in lynchings because the state is divided up into so many infinitesimal political units; that the fact that there are so many counties (155) in the state makes crime not only easier to commit but harder to punish.

At first glance this line of reasoning would appear to be contrary to truth. One is apt to conclude, without thinking about it, that a state divided into 155 counties, and therefore having 155 sheriffs and a corresponding number of subordinate peace officers, would of necessity be more law-abiding than a state where there were fewer political divisions, and therefore fewer sheriffs and corresponding subordinate peace officers. One would think that in the former state, peace offices, having a smaller area to cover, could be more effective than in the latter state.

New York Age 7/30/21

A NOTABLE EDITORIAL.

Several weeks ago down in McCormick, S. C., a Negro by the name of Herbert Quarles was charged with assault upon a white woman and was lynched by a mob shortly after his capture. Quarles was chained to a tree, and, according to press reports, probably 5,000 shots were fired into his body.

On the day following the lynching the Spartanburg "Herald," a white daily newspaper, carried the following notable editorial

THE M'CORMICK LYNCHING

McCormick county, South Carolina, has had its first lynching. Its people will wake up today, the "morning after," ashamed of the crime committed Some of them will never be just the same self-respecting people they were before. They may boast and brag and defend their course, and the name of their county, but in that they will be eternally wrong. Regardless of the crime, it is not right that men should take the law in their hands, and it never will be right.

In McCormick county the Negro was the Negro sought. He was the guilty Negro and he made a confession, according to accounts. But what well poised, thoughtful, clean, God-fearing white man wants to put a Negro criminal to death when there are orderly means for the accomplishment of that disagreeable duty? It's the mob, and the mob spirit producing the most dishonorable and the most indefensible crime men commit. No, McCormick county will never have just the respect for itself it held before. It has done a senseless, lawless and brutal thing. In a moment of trial it has been found wanting in the power of self-control. McCormick blew up under the test. And capable white men do not do that thing.

This is the sort of sentiment that the white press all over the South and all over the country ought to express regarding lynching. There is only one way to look at it, and there can be no excuse or justification for it. The fact that a debased Negro or any other individual commits a crime is in no way a justification for a whole community committing a worse crime.

Lynching must be stamped out and cuch editorials as the above from the Spartanburg "Herald" will go far toward helping to do it.

On second thought, however, it is easy to see that such is not the case. Indeed, law enfocement in a state divided up like Georgia is rendered more difficult for a very plain and human reason. Where the counties are so small as they are in a state like Georgia the population of the county is necessarily small and it follows that the sheriff knows everybody in the county and is known by everybody. In fact, in many cases the sheriff must be in one way or another related to a large proportion at least of the white people in the county. When he is elected, therefore he is elected by his relatives, friends and acquaintances; and there comes the rub when he is called upon to enforce the law. In such a county the sheriff is almost certain to temporize with the mob and perhaps even be in collusion with it. But even if he is an honest man and a conscientious officer he will hesitate in a crisis to shoot down his friends, "John," "Bill" and "Jim," simply to protect a prisoner, especially if that prisoner is a Negro.

For these same reasons it is almost impossible to apprehend and punish participants in a lynching. In a state where the counties are so small as in Georgia it is almost impossible for a mob to commit a lynching without making it possible for the sheriff to find out who was in the mob, but as the sheriff is certain to find out that he had friends and relatives in the mob, he makes no effort to gain official knowledge of the facts.

On the other hand, in a state where the counties are large and contain a much greater number of inhabitants, the sheriff cannot know everbody. His particular friends and relatives number and infinitesimal portion of the whole population. He is, therefore, in the enforcement of the law; able to act with geater impartiality, In enforcing the law he is not called upon to be tender-hearted about friends and relatives. If he is a brave officer, all mobs look alike to him.

A glance at the area, population and subdivisions of some of the states might be of interest.

Georgia has 58,980 square miles; the population is 2,895,832; and the state is divided into 155 counties. Georgia leads in lynch-

ings.

Mississippi has 46,340 square miles; the population is 1,790,618; and it has 81 counties.

Alabama has 51,540 square miles; the population is 2,348,174; and it has 68 counties.

These three states lead in the lynching record.

In the last 32 years Georgia has had, so far as the records show, 415 lynchings; Mississippi, 392; and Alabama, 290.

The multiplicity of counties in these three states which lead in lynchings is brought about out in striking contrast when we compare them with New York, which has 47,620 squae miles, a population of 10,385,227 nd only 61 counties and Pennsylvania, which has 44,985 square miles, a population almost as large, and only 49 counties.

The contrast is more striking still when we compare Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama with South Carolina. South Carolina has 30,170 square miles, a population of 1,683,724 and 45 counties. In the last 32 years South Carolina has had only 123 lynchings.

The above figures would seem to bear out Mr. Wimpy's theory. Howevre, this theory like most others cannot be pressed too far, because in looking over the figures we come across states like Virgiinia and North Carolina which plainly contradict Mr. Wimpy's theory. For example, Virginia has 40,125 square miles, a population of 2,309,187 and a hundred counties. North Carolina has 48,580 square miles, a population of 2,559,123, and a hundred counties. Yet with their multiplicity of counties neither Virginia nor North Carolina stands very high, comparatively, in the lynching record. In the last 32 years, acording to statistics, Virginia has had 79 lynchings and North Carolina, 59.

Mr. Wimpy's theory is good so far as it goes, but it does not cover all of the phenomena connected with lynching. It is reasonable to argue that if Georgia had fewer counties, say only fifty, the state would have a stricter and more impartAial enforcement of law than it now has and that there would be fewer lynchings. The same thing is true of Mississippi and Alabama. But because theses states are divided up as they are is not the sole cause of the frequency of lynchings in thAem. If it was merely a matter of reducing the number of counties, Florida, which is almost as large in area as Georgia, having 54,240 square miles, with only fifty-five counties, would be a model for orderliness among the southern states. But Florida in the last 32 years has had 212 lynchings.

No, the main eause of lynching is not in the political divisions of the state but in the peoples themselves. The white people of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, whatever may be the reasons for it, are simply more lawless and more brutal than the people of New York and Pennsylvania or of Virginia and North Carolina. In truth, compared with the people of New York and Pennsylvania, and even of Virginia and North Carolina, the white people of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi are little less than savage. They need education and civilization and for the present to have instilled into them a wholesome respect for and fear of the law. It is here that the real problem lies rather than in the political divisions of the state.

STOP LYNCHING BY LAW!

New York dispatch 4/29/21

By CHANDLER OWEN

Across the river in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, the life of a little Negro boy is soon to be snuffed out. He is waiting execution for the alleged murtler, assault and rape of a young white woman, reputed to be a pretty pianist.

I sympathize with lost life of the young woman; and I am not asking mercy or pity for the Negro boy. I am, however, seeking justice. This boy was arrested—dead drunk—shortly after the murder of the young woman. After being subjected to rigid third degree methods the boy was alleged to have confessed. I saw the big headlines in papers at Niagara Falls on March 14th. The story struck me as "fishy." I wondered how a boy or man—dead drunk—could have the presence of mind, the persistence and the tenacity to assault and rape a woman.

Quietly I decided to investigate this matter, and it seems that the foregoing view has been well corroborated. A most responsible court officer told me yesterday that this Negro boy says he wouldn't mind dying so badly if he knew anything about the murder. He says that he never made any confession and any claim to that effect is pure invention and fabrication. Again, there is ample evidence of the boy's fine family connections, which are respectable and refined.

But let us hurry! In a lightning-like court trial the Negro boy was convicted and sentenced for execution. He was tried in an atmosphere where justice was impossible, not to say improbable. He is being pushed to his death. I know the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is intensely concerned about lynching and lynch-law. Still in the hustle and bustle this case may have escaped them. It is exceedingly importan that we fight to see that lynch-law is not replaced with **lynching by law.**

I, therefore, wish to call the attention of James Weldon Johnson and Robert W. Bagnall to this case. Let all of the press, too, sound the tocsin. A stay of execution must be fought for first. Afterwards an appeal and review may be secured. Let no group fear it may be robbed of credit. Just lay aside political, social, denominational and organization lines for the moment, and save this Negro boy's life through a fair retrial.

Let us all get on the job—and quickly; and don't be afraid to give a little money!

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VIEWS and REVIEWS

By James Weldon Johnson, Contributing Editor

new york age 2-5-21

AMERICAN BARBARISM.

In the whole history of lynching in the United States, there is not a more revolting chapter than the one written last week in the State of Arkansas.

A colored man by the name of Henry Lowry was accused of murdering two white persons. He made his escape to Texas and was arrested and placed in jail at El Paso. He voluntarily surrendered himself to go back to Arkansas to stand trial, on the understanding that he was to receive protection.

The train on which Lowry was being taken under guard of two Deputy Sheriffs was met at Sardis, Mississippi, at five o'clock in the morning by a heavily armed mob. Lowry was taken off and driven about one hundred miles to the scene of the alleged crime in Arkansas.

The Memphis papers of January 26th carried headlines advertising the fact that the lynching party expected to pass through Memphis on its way to Arkansas. The same papers carried a telegraphic statement from the leader of the mob, in which he boasted: "We are going to parade him through the main street when we pass through Memphis; then we are going to take him to Arkansas and that will be the end of him."

Memphis papers of the same date above mentioned carried headlines which read, "MAY LYNCH THREE TO SIX NEGROES THIS EVENING." "LOWRY NEARS TREE ON WHICH IT IS PLANNED TO HANG HIM." ',TAKEN THROUGH MEMPHIS TODAY."

With all of this advertising in the newspapers of what was to take place, nothing was done to uphold the law or to protect the prisoner. The Sheriff offered as an excuse: "Nearly every man, woman and child in our County wanted the Negro lynched. When public sentiment is that way, there is not much chance left for the officer."

Governor McRay, of Arkansas, according to a report in the Memphis "Press," talked with that newspaper over long distance telephone in the afternoon before Lowry was lynched and said that he had not ordered State Troops to proceed to Nodena, Arkansas, to prevent the lynching threatened to take place that night. He said further: "I can not get in touch with Sheriff Blackwood of that County, so I would not know whom to send the Troops to."

On the night of January 26th, Lowry was lynched; no, no lynched, but as one newspaper headline expressed it, "HE WAS KILLED BY INCHES."

Let Americans who have any pride in their country read a few excerpts from the report of the lynching in the Memphis "Press" by Ralph Roddy, a special writer on that paper:

"More than five hundred persons stood by and looked on, while the Negro was slowly burned to a crisp. A few women were scattered among the crowd of Arkansas planters, who directed the gruesome work of agenging the death of O. T. Craig and his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson.

"Not once did the slayer beg for mercy, despite the fact that he suffered one of the most horrible deaths imaginable. With the Negro chained to a log, members of the mob placed a small pile of leaves around his feet. Gasoline was then poured on the leaves and the carrying out of the death sentence was under way.

"Inch by inch the Negro was fairly cooked to death. Every few minutes, fresh leaves were tossed on the funeral pire until the blaze had passed the Negro's waist. As the flames were ating away his abdomen, a member of the mob stepped forward and saturated the body with gasoline. It was then only a few minutes until the Negro had been reduced to ashes.

"Even after the flesh had dropped away from his legs, and the flames were leaping toward his face, Lowry retained consciousness. Not once did he whimper or beg for mercy. Once or twice he attempted to pick up the hot ashes in his hands and thrust them in his mouth in order to hasten death. Each time the ashes were kicked out of his reach by a member of the mob."

These excerpts do not refer to the deeds of so-called savages in the dark places of the earth. They are the deeds of so-called superior white men, and women, too, in a so-called Christian and civilized State of the so-called great American Democracy.

The whole thing is sickening. It is maddening. It is sufficient to make Negro citizens of this country hysterical, either with the quakings of fear or the desires of vengeance.

There is one thing certain. If this nation does not arise and stamp out the sort of thing which took place last week in Nodena, Arkansas, it had as well be conceded that it is on its way to Hell and Destruction.

CATHOLICS AND LYNCHINGS.

Our Colored Missions is the title of a monthly publication issued by the Catholic Board of Mission Work among the Colored People, of which the Rt. Rev. Mgr. John E. Burke is director-general. In the issue for January special attention is directed to the subject of Lynchings and the following figures are displayed on the coverpage: "2881 Negroes lynched from 1885 to 1918. 84 per cent occurred in the South. 67 per cent happened where Protestantism prevails. Negroes, Jews and Catholics are the most frequent victims of mobs."

Mgr. Burke will be remembered as the first priest in charge of the church of St. Benedict the Moor in New York City, where he made many friends among the race. His zeal and ardor in fighting wrong and injustice are unabated, as shown by his contention that Catholics are not to fall in line with the lynching mob. White priests and ministers of this stamp are needed in all denominations to contend with the spirit of toleration and indifference which is manifested toward mob violence and lynching.

ST. MARK'S LYCEUM TO PROTEST LYNCHING

New York Age 2/12/21

In order to appeal to the conscience of the people for a mighty upheaval of sentiment against lynchings, burning at the stake, and other inhuman forms of lawlessness which continue to disgrace America in the eyes of other nations, a monster meeting will be held Thursday evening, February 24th, in St. Mark's Lyceum, 231 West 53rd street, at eight o'clock. Prominent speakers, including Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, sister of the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt; Martin C. Ansorge, congressman-elect of the 21st congressional district; Monsignor Lavelle, St. Patrick's Cathedral; Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City will make a strong appeal to the christian church in every section of the country.

Theodore Shackleford will recite an original poem, "When the Fifteenth Regiment comes marching down the street." Paul Robeson and Miss Bessie E. Cooke will sing and members of New Amsterdam Orchestra will play.

LAWYERS AND LYNCHING.

The American Bar Association, comprising some of the leading lawyers of the United States, which met recently at Cincinnati, devoted one of its sessions to the subject of law enforcement. Three addresses were delivered on this subject, by former Governor Whitman of New York, Luther Z. Rosser of Atlanta and Judge Kavanaugh of Chicago.

Gov. Whitman sought to miminize the part played by public sentiment in affecting the enforcement of the law, and placed the responsibility for such enforcement on the executive power. He declared:

"There is no such thing as unenforceable law. You cannot say a law is a dead letter because of public sentiment, because it is impossible to accurately determine public opinion. The mere fact that a law is irksome does not prove that it is inconsistent with public welfare. Law enforcement is a matter of executive desire and determination."

This may be true enough as a matter of academic discussion, but if the governor was practising law in the courts of South Carolina, Arkansas, Mississippi, or any other of the Southern States, he would find the facts vastly different when the rights of a black man before the law were concerned. Social and business ostracism would be his portion if he dared advocate those rights, and but few judges or juries would decide in his favor.

Mob law, and particularly lynching, were denounced as "poisonous and pestilential" by Mr. Rosser. Declaring that the annihilation of these was the "only guarantee of national safety," he continued:

"The essence of mob law is swift action without reflection. Inevitably not all those lynched are guilty. America in all its history has been the breeding ground for mobs, racial, political, labor, religious. Most of our citizenship have been gathered from the four corners of the earth. They have fled oppression and class obstruction to the asylum for the governmental vagarist and heretic.

"Here the very priviliges of the

thoughtless American tend to beguile him to lynching and he is encouraged by political heresies. He forgets in his wild zeal and frenzy that when he destroys every beacon and compass of the past there is nothing left but the storm and the night."

As might have been expected, an effort was made to palliate the criminal record of the South in lynching by the threadbare assertion that the atrocious crime of rape justified the action of the mob. This charge has been so thoroughly exploded by the statistics furnished from Southern sources, that it was an insult to the intelligence of the average lawyer to make such a plea before such an audience. It is only in a minority of cases of lynching that offenses against women are alleged as the cause, and it is more rarely that the charge is proved. In several instances the innocence of the victims of the mob has been established by white testimony.

The lynching of Negroes in the South has no justification. It is based upon the primal elements of envy, hatred and malice, abetted by bestial brutality and cruelty incarnate. It is the last argument to assert "white supremacy."

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VIEWS and REVIEWS

By James Weldon Johnson, Contributing Editor

New York Age 11/16/21.

AN IDEA FROM THE DARK AGES.

A recent issue of the Charlotte, (N. C.) "Observer" contained an editorial on lynching and in this editorial it expressed an idea which, to say that it belongs to the Dark Ages would be almost a libel upon that so-called benighted period in the world's history.

The Charlotte "Observer" article starts out by calling attention to three lynchings within three days. One in Georgia, the next day one in South Carolina and the next day another in Mississippi. And it goes on to say that it would be no cause for surprise if the following week brought forth the news of several more lynchings. The editor of the "Observer" then expresses his amazement at lack of effective results of lynching in the following language:

> "One often wonders why negroes of the type who commit such offenses do not take warning from the fate that befalls others of their race and type, and, through sheer animal fear of meeting such a fate themselves, if nothing else, refrain from following the path that so often leads to certain and speedy death. But the question arises: How many negroes of this class really know of the lynchings that have taken place? The stories are printed in the daily newspapers, it is true, and read by the more intelligent negroes, but what percentage of the negroes of the type and class usually guilty of such crimes ever read daily newspapers, or any other kind of papers? Neither they nor their associates read the papers, and it is doubtful if the average negro of the illiterate and criminally inclined class ever hears of one out of every ten lynchings that occur, even in the South. If they ever hear of them, it is fragmentary and meagre vague reports they get, passed along from mouth to mouth, as something of no special concern to them, an incident that occurred "away yonder" in another part of the world. For, be it remembered, to the ignorant and illiterate, the distance across a county is as long as the distance across a State is to the more intelligent and especially those who have travelled."

This moulder of Southern opinion then proceeds to demonstrate how the vast efforts which the South is putting forth to solve the race question through the method of lynching, may be made more effective. He feels that the steps necessary to bring about this effectiveness offers a great field of opportunity for "Dr. Moton and others who make it a business to keep tab on the lynchings that occur" and also for "the colored ministers and other leaders of the race who have an opportunity to address them." We quote below the exact language in which he unrolls his great idea.

> "Here is a question that might well be investigated by Dr. Moton and others who make it a business to keep tab on the number of lynchings that occur. It would be very interesting to know just what percentage of the negroes who fall victims of mob vengeance for the usual crime have enough education to read a newspaper.
>
> "And here is a field of opportunity for the colored ministers and other leaders of the race who have an opportunity to address them—to reach the rank and file. If such leaders should, in the proper spirit, in public addresses, tell of what has lately befallen members of the race who have committed such crimes, doing it in such manner as to impress the mind of the criminally-disposed and the illiterate with a sense of danger and not in such a manner as to arouse race hatred and prejudice, would it not have a wholesome effect and really result in a decrease in the number of crimes that so often result in lynchings?"

Thus we have an influential Southern newspaper advocating, instead of the abolishing of lynching and the upholding of the law, that colored leaders make it their business to apprise the illiterate and ignorant of their race of the number of Negroes who are being lynched from week to week, that they should make this as impressive as possible, at the same time "not in such a manner as to arouse race hatred and prejudice."

Perhaps the editor of the Charlotte "Observer" will draft the kind of speech that a colored minister might use each Sunday morning, for the purpose outlined above. Perhaps such a speech would read somewhat as follows:

> **"Dear brothers and sisters, this morning we are assembled to give thanks that we are alive and none of us as yet have been lynched.. We are thankful that we live in this great democracy founded on the idea that all men have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We are thankful that we live in this great Christian country devoted to the idea of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. We are thankful that we live in a country whose institutions rest upon the foundation of law and order. But in the midst of all this thanksgiving, brothers and sisters, let us call your attention to the fact that week before last three of our race were lynched, that last week five of them were lynched and this week, two of them were burned alive at the stake. None of these unfortunates were given a trial in the Courts of Justice and so we are not sure that any of them were guilty of the crimes charged, but nevertheless their fates should serve as a solemn warning to us all. I mention this not to arouse race hatred and bitter feelings in your hearts, but in order that it might have a wholesome effect and so decrease the necessity of our white neighbors lynching us.**

There is one great difficulty in the plan put forth by the Charlotte "Observer," and it is that Dr. Moton, colored ministers and other race leaders have very little opportunity to talk to the Negroes who really do commit atrocious crimes, but even if they did, it would not alter the fact that they have as much right to cry out against the crime of lynching as against any crime that might be committed by individual members of their race.

Let the Charlotte "Observer" get this truth in its head: **When intelligent Negroes protest against lynching they are not defending rapists or any other sort of criminals. If a dozen Negroes a week, after fair and impartial trials, were convicted and executed for any crime whatsoever, there would not be heard the slightest whisper**

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of protest from Negro leaders. All that they demand is, when a Negro is accused of crime he be given fair trial in our courts and in accordance with the law. The Charlotte "Observer," in order to make any claim to being a civilized influence, should join in the effort to abolish lynching and uphold the law rather than any effort to make lynching itself more effective.

JAPAN ON AMERICAN LYNCHING

Messenger (N.Y.C.) 8/21

JAPAN has recently taken a position on American lynchings. The Asian Review, speaking editorially, writes of the burning of Henry Lowery at Nordena, Arkansas, as follows:

"It is an indelible stain," the editorial continues, "on the name of America that in this enlightened age such crimes should take place publicly and the offenders go unpunished. It goes to demonstrate the utter callousness of heart of the American public. Lynching is possible in the United States because the spirit of America is in favor of it. If this were not true this foul crime would never have grown to its present proportions nor would any of the more than three thousand lynchings during the past thirty-two years have taken place."

While we are pleased to see foreign criticism of American atrocities, and we regard it as very wholesome for another nation to hold up to scorn the vices of the United States—we are nevertheless aware of the implications of this new Japanese attitude.

Under normal conditions the international thieves maintain a code of honor (or dishonor) whereby no official criticism of the other is permitted. Especially rigid is this rule with respect to the treatment of colonies, classes or races by the ruling capitalist government or empire. For instance, the United States will not criticise Great Britain's oppression of Ireland, her rape of India, her exploitation of Egypt, her emasculation of China. Great Britain nor the United States will point to Japanese atrocities in Korea. Nor will Japan and Great Britain expose or condemn America's lynching and burning of Negroes, its watercures in the Phillipines, its rape of Haiti and San Domingo. Even the German Kaiser was the "modern Prince of Peace" until the World War broke out and ten billion dollars loaned to the allies were in danger of being lost. No one of the great capitalist nations can normally afford to criticize the other, lest the other might expose the criticizer as being "not without sin" itself.

When the international thieves begin this kind of thing —*it means war!* And herein lies the only explanation of such unethical action on the part of the official capitalist Japanese press as a resort to criticizing Negro lynchings in the United States. For who does not remember how quickly Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, was forced to be recalled a few years ago because he compared the Negro lynchings here with Turkish massacres of the Armenians?

War today means preparedness—preparedness not only in munitions, but preparedness in popular opinion. The Japanese people must be made to believe that America aims to subjugate them, segregate them, lynch and burn and mob them because they are colored. Nor is it difficult with such a concrete case as the burning at stake in broad day light of a Negro citizen!

Again, this type of publicity will serve the Japanese ruling class in a two-fold manner. It will inspire the Japanese masses with the fatalistic determination never to come under the yoke of American imperialism. Next, it will create discontent with America on the part of that portion of the population—the Negroes—which feels most keenly the brunt of color prejudice. Moreover, the Negroes will be the front line trench men against Japan in case of war. (The lowest group of any population always serves as cannon fodder during a war.)

We hardly need to say that we are in favor of exposing American hypocrisy. Nor is it out of place here to expose the utter hypocrisy of Japan which brutalizes the Chinese, oppresses most shamefully the Koreans, crushes and abuses the Japanese working classes, and disfranchises more Japanese—*in Japan*—than the United States disfranchises Negroes in the South.

Still, to point out the significance of the symptoms is imperative.

Within the next few months, let our readers watch the British press. If its official and capitalistic press begins to pretend concern about American Negroes, Haitians, Dominicans, Porto Ricans, lynching, race riots and burnings at the stake in the United States—that means Great Britain has sided with Japan in the deadly struggle now about to be waged between the powerful American empire and world imperialists.

This Japanese eleventh hour concern over Negro lynching in America is a premonition—a symptom of large significance to the student of world politics—a cue fraught with bigness and consequence.

Lynching - Discussion - 1921
Negro Press.

Ohio

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The Chicago Defender points out that the intervention of the federal government in West Virginia is in itself sufficient to justify like action in event of mob lawlessness anywhere in the country: Call Cleveland

Harry M. Daugherty serves notice on every deliberate lawbreaker that the hand of the federal government is against him. To quote him literally: "My duty is clear. As long as I am the responsible head of the department of justice the law will be enforced with all the power possessed by the government which I am at liberty to call to my command." No American citizen could ask more of a public official. 9-24-21

In West Virginia thousands of men engaged in battles fully as fierce and bloody as many reported during the recent world war. And what is it all about? Simply the old, old story—organized labor, aided and abetted by mine operators who sympathize with unionism, fighting unorganized labor and its friends and supporters. Some ten thousand or more men took part in the fighting and hundreds have been killed or wounded. The striking miners picketed and entrenched presented a picture that very much resembled war.

The government sent troops into the lawless mining districts of West Virginia and as there is no play in our regulars, riotous and insurrectionary workers dropped their firearms, if they didn't drop their grudge against their fellow worker who did not share their views on the labor question. All of this leads us to the point that the federal government can and does put down insurrections and mobs which take the law into their own hands, no matter in what state of the Union they may be.

We would like to ask why a certain set of American citizens get practically no aid from the federal government when lawless, bloodthirsty mobs hunt them down like dogs, burn them at the stake, riddle them with bullets and destroy their homes and shops for no other reason than that they are of a different color? When we ask for protection the answer comes back, "That is a matter for the state to adjust?; and if the state is Georgia, Florida or Texas the adjustment always add another blot to the state's escutcheon. If the attorney general of the United States means as he says, to enforce the laws on the statute books, and will see to it that we receive the same consideration as other groups no complaint will emanate from the lips of the black man.

Lynching - Discussions - 1921.

Negro Press

South Carolina.

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Standard 2-14-21

FROM A NEGRO JAILER

"The mob that lynched two negroes in Norlina, North Carolina, took them from the custody of John Green, the negro jailer, who was "quickly subdued."

Probably this same mob would not have been driven off by a white jailer, but the unusual circumstances that the negro was in charge of the prison suggests interesting inquiries. Would the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People advise that Negroes be submituted for white men as jailers, throughout the United States, with the object of putting an end to lynching? In the opinion of Northern spokesmen for the Southern negroes, would they be afforded better protection, if the sheriffs, deputies and jailers in the South were black? A negative answer would perhaps be given even by the most fanatical champions of the negroes.

Instances have not been unkrown when white officers gave their lives to protect negro prisoners and though they received little attention the cases in which white officers have, at peril of their own lives, saved those of negro culprits are numerous. They have reported in the press every week or two.

The truth is that the general dispositions of sheriffs and their subordinates in the South is to perform their sworn duty and, though they sometimes fail to perform it with sufficient positiveness and energy, is seldom or practically never happens that they cooperate with the mob. The worst that can be charged against Southren peace officers is that they are sometimes feeble and wantin, aggressiveness.

Lynchings—1921.

Tennessee.

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Discussions—Negro Press.

KNOXVILLE'S SERIES OF CRIMES.

Again the peace and quietude of Knox county has been disturbed by the activities of some criminal and while the unfortunate victim of the attack has the sympathy of the public in general, regardless as to race, the Negro citizenship is more concerned due to the fact that the more recent crime has been laid at the door of a member of their race.

It has been stated repeatedly in the columns of The News and we are thoroughly convinced that further reference to the fact is unnecessary, that at no time does the Negro condone crime, regardless as to where and by whom it is committed. There is not a Negro citizen in Knox county but who would bend every effort to apprehend a criminal and see to it that he gets the full punishment for any crime committed, as is prescribed by the law, but just as much earnestness as these same citizens employ in seeing to it that the guilty parties are punished, just as much interest will be devoted in behalf of the innocent Negro who may be picked up, simply because the statement is made following the committal of a crime, that it was a Negro.

We readily agree that there are criminals among the Negro race and in far too many instances, vicious criminals, but it has been clearly established and to the satisfaction of many of Knox county's right-thinking, unprejudiced citizens, during the last few months, that every one of the mystifying crimes that have been committed were not committed by Negroes.

The young Negro man now in the custody of the law and accused of the attack at Inskip is merely a roustabout and hobo and there are those who would hesitate to say one word in his behalf. Certainly if it was clearly established that the accused was the man guilty of so heinous an act he would not for one moment have the sympathy of any, but as facts come to the front and developments arise that are almost conclusive evidence that the accused is the victim of circumstances and conditions arise which point toward his innocense, from the humanitarian standpoint, if from no other, the citizenship of Knox county should see to it that he is not punished without a cause.

All praise is due the members of the posse at Inskip for the orderly manner in which they conducted the man hunt. Naturally they were excited and rightfully aroused over the committal of so brutal an assault in their community, but they were not so blind to justice that they would seek to override the law and allow bodily harm to come to the first Negro they came across, without giving him a chance to prove his innocence.

Had the blood-thirsty mob succeeded in gaining entrance to the jail and lynched Martin, in view of his later establishment of almost a complete alibi, the blood of an innocent Negro would have been on the hands, not only of the mob members who actually participated in the deed, but on the hands of city and county officials.

The matchless hero, Sheriff W. T. Cate, was fully aware of this fact and no doubt had such in mind when he bravely faced the mob and did not falter in according his prisoners the proper protection. Sheriff Cate deserves the praise of all and many other sheriffs will do well to emulate the example that he has laid down. It has always been our contention that one determined officer of the law who manifests a desire to see that the law is upheld, can do much toward preventing a lynching, and a few brave officers can put a mob of hundreds to flight.

There is a condition very noticeable concerning the mob which formed at the county jail on last Friday night which is shown by those who were taken into custody and those who were wounded by the officers. A large number were men from other states. They were not concerned as to the shame that would come to Knoxville by the staging of a lynching. They were in the city for the purpose of engaging in whatever deviltry they could find to do and then skipping away as only the devil himself does, leaving the native Knoxvillian to suffer the condemnation of the outside world for some murderous act that was led and encouraged by the outsiders.

Local citizens are to be congratulated that they refused to be influenced by these foreign agitators and all will do well to watch the activities of such men who come into our community for no other purpose at all.

Knox countians, black and white, want the law enforced. They want crime suppressed, and the Negro is as desirous of seeing the criminal element punished as are any others of the citizens. However, let the law take its course. Let every citizen see to it that the law is upheld and that mob rule is suppressed.

Lynchings - 1921.

Tennessee.

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Discussions - Negro Press.

Tennessee News 4/28/21.

The jury trying the case of Maurice F. Mayes, young colored man, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, white, cast only one ballot before reaching an agreement that the defendant was guilty of murder in the first degree and when criminal court opened on Saturday morning, the twelve men filed into the court room and announced to Judge Hicks, the trial judge in the case, "We find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree and fix the penalty as death in the electric chair." The jury, in prescribing the death penalty, avoided the grounds for a reversal to that extent, the failure of the former jury trying the case to do so having been given by the Supreme court as the grounds for their having reversed the case for a new trial before.

The court room was crowded even to a greater extent than had been noticed on either of the five days during which th trial was conducted and half hour before the sheriff called the court for opening, the doors were locked as no standing room could be found inside. When the jury filed into the court room there was not a sound to be heard. Mayes occupied the same seat that he had held during the entire trial and surrounding him were two of his attorneys, Gen. R. L. Cates and Esq. W. F. Yardley; his aged foster father and mother, and several lady friends. When the verdict of the jury was announced, two of the women were heard to cry out and Mayes, in a calm manner turned to them and stated: "Why you needn't cry. I'm innocent and I'm not crying about it. He received the verdict in his usual calm and cool manner and there was no visible emotion on his part.

Following the verdict of the jury, Judge Hicks turned to Gen. Cates and asked if he had anything to say. He arose and entered a motion for a new trial. It was then decided that the motion would be ruled upon Saturday, May 7.

As the sheriff walked to where Mayes was seated, he stretched out his hands to have the handcuffs placed thereon, when Gen. Cates turned to Mayes and remarked, "Don't worry Maurice, be the same good prisoner you have been all along." The prisoner answered "yes, sir," turned and kissed his mother and shook hands with several others who had surrounded him and accompanied by the officers, marched back to his cell at the county jail.

Talking through the bars from his cell Mayes stated: "The same man who threatened Mrs. Dan White, was the man who killed Mrs. Bertie Lindsay." His reference was to case where a marauder had entered Mrs. White's home and is said to have remarked to her "If you scream I'll kill you like I did Mrs. Lindsay."

"But the police didn't try to find the man that threatened Mrs. White," continued Mayes. They had the man they wanted. I don't know what the origin of Patrolman White's enmity toward me was. It was testified on the stand that he had enmity toward me and I still believe he had. So far as I know the enmity began when Mr. White came to my place to look for suspects, as he stated on the stand.

"The police didn't arrest the two men, who witnesses said, were seen by the police on the street the morning Mrs. Lindsey was killed. They didn't get the man who thratened to kill Mrs. Dan White.

"However, I shall be free yet. The supreme court will set me free. I am as innocent as a babe yet unborn. If I had been guilty, would I have put on the same clothing I had worn the night before? I had two other suits—a black suit and a blue one. Nobody told me what clothing to wear. I dressed just as I wanted to dress. They asked me where my pistol was and I told them. They didn't find my flashlight. Maurice Mayes has been in the death cell for nearly two years—Maurice Mayes is still in prison—for a crime which another man committed."

The trial which concluded Saturday was the second to which Mays was subjected to on the charge of murdering Mrs. Bertie Lindsey in her home in the early morning of August 30, 1919. At the first trial he was found guilty but the jury neglected to fix the sentence, as required by law in a first degree verdict. The supreme court ordered a new trial. The supreme court will again be appealed to in Mayes' behalf if the motion for a new trial is denied by Judge Hicks. This time the appeal will be made to set aside the verdict. Appeal will be made on various exceptions taken by Gen. Cates, but its chief basis will be the exclusion by Judge Hicks of evidence about a series of assaults, alleged by Gen. Cates to have been committed in Knoxville during the months following the Lindsey case. Some of the evidence in these cases has been put into the record in the Mayes' case and other evidence will be added by means of deposition. The contention of counsel for the defense is that 'a low, heavy-set' committed thees assaults and that some of them were committed after Mayes was in jail.

The present trial began last Monday. The jury was obtained on the first day. Taking of testimony began on Tuesday. This was concluded Thursday morning and arguments of counsel were begun. These arguments were concluded yesterday afternoon and the case given to the jury at 4:06 p. m. Immediately thereafter Judge Hicks adjourned court till the following morning. The jury was ready with its verdict as soon as court was convened.

The following acted as counsel for the defense in the case: Gen. R. L. Cates, Gen. James A. Fowler, Attorney L. C. Houk, Attorney, W. F. Yardley, and Attorney John A. Huff.

Counsel for the state was: Attorney General R. A. Mynatt, Fred C. Houk, and former Mayor S. G. Heiskell.

The jury was composed of B. F. George, retired business man; J. D. Christenberry, farmer; W. M. Morgan, farmer; W. C. Grant, farmer; James Howell, carpenter; Nip Wood, farmer; Clarence McDaniel, tailor; J. Blaufeld, business man; G. H. Cross, salesman; John Swanner, railroad man; P. A. Walker, grocer; D. C. Kinzer, farmer.

The Mayes Trial

Tennessee News 4/28/21.

Again the local citizenry has passed through the ordeal of having revived the gruesome details in connection with one of the most heinous crimes that has ever been committed in Knox county. Extremely unfortunate for that part of the citizenship composed of the colored people, the crime was laid at the door of one of their number and twice juries of twelve men eac hhave, by their verdicts, following the long drawn out trials in criminal court, declared the accused guilty, notwithstanding the fact the very best legal talent battled with the opposing forces in hopes of establishing his inno-

cence and tearing down the chain of circumstantial evidence that had been woven by the officers of the law. From the very beginning we have had serious doubts as to the guilt of the accused young man and even at this time, in view of certain conditions, we are inclined to believe that fate has worked against him in his failure to establish his innocence. However, there is no question in our mind but that a fair and impartial trial in both instances was accorded.

The hostile attitude of one of the officers, who worked on the case, was one of the ugly phases of the situation that elicited disfavor on the part of many of the citizens of both races and won sympathy, merely due to the fact that without question there was apparent official oppression. A greater degree of satisfaction relative to the grinding of the wheels of justice, would have been produced had the officer whom witnesses testified was thoroughly inimical to the accused, withdrawn from the case and allowed fair-minded and unprejudiced officials to handle it. The time is at hand, and agreed to by all, is the fact that an officer of the law must, without fear and favor, bring criminals to justice, but never should they inject personal feelings. The courts have decreed, however, and as unfortunate as it may seem for the accused, their decision must be accepted until higher authority has either reversed or confirmed the same.

In this entire matter there is a lesson for all to observe carefully. In the first place, Maurice Mayes placed himself in the position where no honest or reputable citizen could come to his assistance and make any demands in his behalf, due to his very bad record which he established in the community where he lived. As hard as it may seem at the present time and as loathe as one may feel to refer to the facts, he was an objectionable type of citizen to any community and whatver punishment has been or will be meted to him in this instance and regardless as to what part he has or has not played in connection with the crime that was committed during the month of August, 1919, and for which he is now held, the fact stands out that he has gone unpunished for crimes committed in previous years and the Biblical quotation comes to mind, "The wages of sin is death." The courts, as well as the citizenship in general, can well take note of the fact that when crimes are committed, regardless as toward whom, the offenders should be severely punishd and the criminals dealt with as the law prescribes. The too often inclination of certain officials to deal lightly with criminals, where the injured parties are of little influence, has allowed many criminals to go free, only to commit more serious crimes that have disturbed the peace and quietude of th citizens of our commonwealth. But for the toleration of a thoroughly questionable resort in the eyes and under the very nose and observation of officers of the law, the possibilities are not only that Mayes would have been spared the punishment that he is undergoing, but that the strained relations that have resulted between certain racial groups would not have come about. Had the chief of police and his corps of officers, and the sheriff and his officers been as diligent in breaking up the extreme vice and criimnality that existed at Maurice Mayes' dive during the many months, and at which time knives were weilded by young girls in their teens, gambling and bootlegging was carried on, as they were in collecting evidence in the Lindsay case, the state would have been spared a great expense and the citiznship of our sction would have ben greatly relieved of the strain through which it passed in the trial of these cases. The method of "locking the door after the horse has been stolen" is too much in evidence in our city. Pool rooms, gambling dives and questionable resorts are entirely too numerous for the peace and safety of our commonwealth.

The young men of our community should not look lightly upon the fact that none would venture to go into the courts as a character witness for the accused, due to the life he lived in the community. This as much so as the strong circumstantial evidence that was produced, was possibly accountable for his not having been given more consideration in the courts. Mayes was of no particular service for good in the community where he lived and as deplorable as it may seem received encouragement in his wild career from some of those who were closest to him and who have prayed the loudest in an effort that he might be freed of the charge against him in this instance. Parents who sanction corruptness and lawlessness on the part of their children can only expect the bitter end as it is shown in this case. The rod of correction and the prayers are more needed and of much greater benefit when brought into play early in the game.

Some have gone so far as to attribute Mayes' part in politics as accountable for his predicament. No Negro in the community and certainly no white man, who knew of his activities, considered him a leader in politics or capable of influencing any votes other than those of his ilk who might have been influenced with money and whiskey, and the Negro is frank to state that no discouragement will be felt on his part or no hesitancy will be employed in his clean and sane participation in political affairs, on account of what has happened to Mayes. Thre will, however, be a determination to bring the real element of leadership into play with the idea of taking active charge of the matters affecting the interests of the community and demanding that such men who represent the true type of leadership be accorded recognition rather than the Mayes type who only play the political game in order to gain favor with officials.

There is yet hopes on the part of Mayes that he may be able to establish his innocence. There is no question that he has not undergone severe punishment, even thus far, and in case he is freed of this charge, we are of the opinion that he will be more inclined to change his mode of living. Not only for his own benefit, but with an idea of relieving the race to which he belongs of the stain of crime, many of the leading members of race have interceded in his behalf. We express the hope that he will eventually be able to prove to all that he is innocent of the charge against him.

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Texas.

Lynching—Discussion—1921.

Negro Problem

"BETTER THAN LYNCHING."

The esteemed Atlanta Constitution, under the foregoing editorial headline, calls attention to "the case of two Negroes who have been legally tried, convicted and are awaiting sentences of death and execution for a heinous crime committed in Wayne county," and says that it "affords additional impressive proof that recourse to the orderly process of law is always better and more effective than lynching."

There is nothing at all the matter with the position of the Constitution in the foregoing. It is a correct one. No law-respecting and law-abiding person would, for a moment, think of occupying any other. We quote further from the Constitution:

"This crime was committed last Friday morning, and by 7 o'clock the following Wednesday morning the criminals had been caught, indicted by a grand jury, tried in open court at Jesup, the county seat, found guilty and returned to jail pending execution of their sentences, which, under the law, necessarily will be death by hanging."

The whole proceedings passed off with dignity, order and precision. The culprits were given a fair trial by jury, and society has every assurance that this punishment will be swift and certain.

Nothing less than that would satisfy the public or meet the ends of justice; nothing more should be asked or could reasonably be desired.

As matters stand, every citizen in Wayne county may stand erect, look his fellow-citizens in the face with clear conscience and hold up his head with a feeling of pride in the manner in which justice has been done through the process of law and order.

Whereas, had recourse been taken to violence, the law been overridden by the mob spirit, and the community disgraced by a lynching, shame and humiliation would to day be in evidence in Jesup and throughout Wayne county.

The civilized, constitutional, legal way is always best!

That sounds fine, too, but there is something more to the story, to which the Constitution fails to refer to our minds, it is something that should not be overlooked, because the longer we dodge the issue the worse conditions will become.

When the two Negroes referred to were arrested, a mob gathered at Jesup, threatening violence. The sheriff of the county, instead of standing his ground and defying the mob, "took to the woods," as it were. With his prisoners, he or his deputies fled to Savannah, where he placed them in the Chatham county jail to escape the mob.

The law "ran" from the mob; it "hid out."

And that isn't all.

When the mob assembled a the jail for the purpose of taking the Negroes out and lynching them the sheriffs, or his officers, permitted members of it to go through the prison and see for themselves that the men they sought were not in it.

And that isn't all, either.

After the indictments had been returned against the Negroes they were taken from Savannah to Jesup in just as secret a manner as they were taken from Jesup to Savannah, for trial. The trip was made during the night. Perhaps few persons in Wayne county knew of the matter. The trial began at "sun-up," according to Associated Press dispatches, and by 8 o'clock the two men had been found guilty by the jury sitting in the case.

And again that isn't all.

After the trial and conviction of the two Negroes, the sheriff or his deputies again "ran" from the mob. The Negroes were again hurriedly taken to Savannah for safe-keeping. The court didn't even take the time necessary to pronounce the sentence of death upon them, before they were hurried from the courtroom and away from town.

And yet the Constitution tells us that "the whole proceedings passed off with dignity, order and precision." The proceeding may have been dignified, but, doubtless, there is some difference of opinion as to this statement. It may be possible for a trial as hurried as that, and under such conditions as prevailed, to be dignified, but there is at least a good deal of doubt that it can be so. But that there were "order and precision" probably is true. It is possible that the trial was so orderly that only a few persons knew anything about it, and the "precision"—but we'll let that pass.

But here is an expression from the Constitution that we cannot quite reconcile with the situation. It says: "As matters stand every citizen in Wayne county may stand erect, look his fellow citizens in the face with a clear conscience and hold up his head with a feeling of pride, in the manner in which justice has been done through the processes of law and order." We can but wonder if those who composed the mob that assembled the night the Negroes were arrested, feel that way about it. Wonder if they don't feel more or less chagrined or outdone that the law has "sneaked in" and got ahead of them. If they are the right sort of citizens they wouldn't have been in the mob in the first place, and the law would not have had to "run" from them.

This mob business is too serious to be trifled with any longer. It is too serious for the law, or those who have been elected and are under oath before God and man to enforce it, to be running and hiding in order to avoid trouble. Such trouble, of course, would be most regrettable, because it might mean death of some good man, as good men go, but the longer the delay in bringing the thing to a head the worse it will be when it is brought to a head.

Every time the law "runs away" and "hides out" the greater the contempt people have for it, and particularly those people who have little or no respect for it to begin with.

The time is here for the law to stand up and fight for the supremacy it becomes necessary for it to do so. If this isn't done it isn't going to be very long before we shall be in a state of chaos, and no man's life will be safe.—Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

REASON FOR BEING HOPEFUL.

The Dallas Express 10/1/21

Those who scrutinize the happenings of this part of the United States for signs of a growing desire of its citizens for justice and fair dealing have doubtless been much encouraged by several happenings of the past few weeks.

Only two or three weeks ago a mob in Knoxville, Tennessee bent on lynching a black man arrested on suspicion was repulsed only after officers of the law made known their determination to maintain the custody of their prisoner by a rain of lead which took heavy toll of its members. The suspect was freed last week after an investigation had proven him absolutely innocent.

The press of the South almost unanimously has commended the action of those officers of the law.

In South Carolina, week before last, a Negro was lynched. In commenting upon the occurrence the Columbia State, most widely read publication of that section made the following statement:

"Civilized society exisits for the prevention of the kind of civil war in communities that must soon or late follow when laws that regulate and restrain passion are ignored.

When the mob forms, liberty expires. The best and the bravest may be its prey. There is no man, no matter how high his station or great the respect and affection in which he is held, who may not meet his death if he raise his hand or voice in protest. Thousands of the wisest and best men have been murdered by mobs.

When the mob is ascendent no man is safe. The evil-doer may be in the greater danger but on the scene of the mob's rule there is danger to all men. Had St. Paul not consented to St. Stephen's death, he, too, perhaps would have been stoned.

If the people of South Carolina have come to that point that they can no longer solve their grave problems in the orderly ways that they have themselves prescribed by law, they move swiftly toward the rocks and the miseries of anarchy is the fate reserved for them."

Following close upon this pronouncement comes the declaration of a State Committee of Georgia women which states its position thus:

"We are convinced that if there is any one crime more dangerous than another, it is that crime which strikes at the root of, and undermines constituted authority, breaks all laws and restraints of civilization, substitutes mob violence and masked irresponsibility for established justice and deprives society of a sense of protection against barbarism.

"Therefore, we believe that no falser appeal can be made to Southern manhood than that mob violence is necessary for the protection of womanhood, or that the brutal practice of lynching and burning of human beings is an expression of chivalry. We believe that these methods are no protection to anything or anybody, but that they jeopardize every right and every security that we possess.

"The double standard of morals which society passively permits is rapidly producing results that imperil the future integrity of our national life and we are persuaded that this problem can never be solved as long as there is a double standard for men and women of any race. We appeal for the creation of a public sentiment which will no longer submit to this condition, and declare ourselves for the protection of womanhood of whatever race.

"We are convinced that if there is ever to be a solution of the race problem there must be an intensive and sustained campaign to instruct whites and Negroes to respect both moral and civil law. Therefore, we recommend that all people give themselves to a definite study of these vital matters relating to justice and righteousness and that the press, pulpit, platform and

school endeavor to lead public thought in bringing about a state of public opinion that will compel the protection of the purity of both races."

Declarations such as these seem proof of a desire for a better day for law and constituted authority on the part of those who have seemed unconcerned about the welfare of their own institutions.

They seem to prove that slowly but surely it is coming to pass that criminality and mob violence are not sanctioned even passively by authorities and best thinkers as formerly, but that there is a growing public opinion against them.

It is good that this is so.

And, while we do not foresee the speedy end of lynching in America we realize that there can be no real move in that direction except at the direction of public opinion.

It is from the crystallizing of this opinion in an ever increasing number of quarters that we receive our added hope.

WE REPEAT, "THERE IS A DIFFERENCE"

Some weeks ago in reply to an editorial in the Macon, (Ga.) "News" we wrote an article under the heading "BUT THERE IS A DIFFERENCE." The Macon "News" had set forth in its editorial that New York and Georgia were just the same when it comes to the matter of lynching. It recited an incident of a mob of two thousand persons in New York attempting to take a prisoner away from a policeman as proof of its contention. We replied to the Macon "News" by stating that **the great difference was that the New York mob did not get and lynch the prisoner, that one policeman in New York was able to protect his man against a mob of two thousand, whereas in Georgia very often the whole police force was not able to do likewise.**

In its issue of September 4th, the "News" takes up very near a column of its editorial space, in writing an article entitled **"Replying to a Negro Critic."** It characterizes our article in THE AGE as "the kind of bunk that is put forward to inflame the North against the South and the races against each other." The Macon "News" then goes on to cite several instances in which Southern sheriffs have protected their prisoners and kept them from being lynched. That is all well as far as it goes, but it does not in the least altar the proposition that we laid down in our previous article, and it is this: **sheriff and policeman in New York never fail to protect their prisoners against being taken away by mobs and lynched; while in Georgia or many other states, it is a rare exception whenever an officer of the law prevents a determined mob from getting their man.** The Macon "News" ends its editorial with the following paragraph:

> "THE AGE and all the other critics of the South had a great deal better be teaching the Negro to let the white woman alone, and to discard the foolish illusions about 'social equality' than to be trying to show that a Northern mob is less likely to 'get its man' when it starts on a lynching bee than is the case in the South."

This paragraph has nothing to do with the subject under discussion; it is merely an explosion of anger on the part of the editor of the Macon "News." Protests on the part of colored people against lynching is not in any degree a condonation of assaults upon women or any other crime. When they protest they are simply contending that all crimes be punished in accordance with law. So if a colored man, convicted of assault in a court of law after a fair trial, were hanged every day, the colored people of the United States would have no complaint to utter. But we have reiterated until we are tired of the reiteration that assaults on women do not constitute the chief cause of lynching. We need go back no further than the record for 1920, during which year there were sixty-five lynchings, and out of the sixty-five only in fifteen cases was a criminal attack even alleged. Among the causes assigned, murder led with twenty-four.

Neither has "social equality" anything to do with the question. According to Georgia ideas, colored people in New York City enjoy almost complete social equality; that is, they are accommodated in a great majority of public places; they ride without discrimination on public carriers, they sit together in theatres; and yet, with one hundred and seventy-five thousand colored people in New York, nobody ever hears of an assault of a colored man upon a white woman.

Now in turn, we will give the editor of the Macon "News" a little advice, as he was good enough to give us some. We will say to him that instead of attempting in any degree to justify lynching, he had a great deal better be teaching the white people of the South higher respect for law and order.

Lynchings - 1921.
Discussions - Negro Press.

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ARE WE HEADED FOR THE ROCKS?

Houston Informer 8/6/21

What is America in for, anyhow?

Is this country headed for the rocks?

Has America attained the topmost rung on the ladder of civilization and is her decline and downfall imminent?

Have pride and arrogance sealed her doom?

The wave of mob law, gang rule and divers other crimes and the puny and feeble efforts put forth to safeguard the lives and property of American citizens augur ill for this boasted "land of the free and home of the brave."

Mobocracy has supplanted democracy; the lyncher's and terrorist's torch has displaced the lamp of Christian civilization, and the depredations of criminals are becoming a menace to society, law and order being trampled under the feet of these bold and base defilers and defamers of our nation's honor, integrity, security, peace, progress and perpetuity.

Lynchings in various forms and descriptions have become daily sporting stunts and America will ere long, if present depredations and clandestine and extra-operations are continued, be menaced and threatened by civil disorders and domestic disturbances that will mark the beginning of the end of the days of this glorious and proud republic.

Where is that boasted civilization that went three thousand miles across the sea to protect and safeguard the unfortunate and defenseless peoples of Europe?

What has become of that "democracy" upon which President Wilson dissertated and expostulated with such pathetic earnestness and humanitarian sincerity?

If America felt duty bound and divinely dedicated and consecrated to endeavor to "make the world safe for democracy" (Wilson's high-sounding rhetorical expression), why in the name of high heaven doesn't she make and maintain this country safe for its own citizens?

America is truly drifting into dangerous and disastrous shoals and the old ship will run aground with fatal results, unless the course is changed and the vessel steered in another direction.

This new type of terror and mob-law now being perpetrated upon American citizens in the South is calculated to precipitate an ugly and nasty situation, and cause strife and bloodshed.

Apparently, we are going from bad to worse and who can prophesy with any degree of certainty how soon it will be before we reach the worst?

If the lives of the fowls of the air and beasts of the fields can be protected by laws, why can't human beings (and American citizens at that) and physical property get some legal protection?

Lawlessness is neither racial nor sectional; i. e., mobs are now lynching both colored and white citizens in all parts of "civilized and Christianized" America, and seem to delight in their damnable and diabolical performances.

In modern medical science more attention and study are being given to preventive measures than to curative ones.

When an epidemic breaks out, medical and health authorities put forth stringent efforts to prevent the spread of the disease, and, while they seek to restore those to health afflicted with the complaint, their major undertaking is to check the spread of the epidemic.

Lynch-law is both infectious and contagious, and while seeking to cure it, herculean efforts must be put forth to rid America of its benighting and barbarous effects.

As long as lynch law thrives and waxes fat in one community with impunity and its perpetrators are immune from the laws, no community is safe.

Self preservation is nature's primal law. Then for America to preserve herself and perpetuate her lofty ideals of citizenship, lynch law and gang rule must be blotted out like any other pest.

Until respect for law and order and constituted authorities gets a deep rooting in the American heart; until American fair play gets a decent hearing; until officers of the law perform their duties, according to their sworn oaths and obligations; until we establish and maintain one standard of citizenship; until the court houses become temples of justice and the judges rule upon points of law; until the white pulpit thunders out against evil in high places and tyranny in the conduct of our government; until Americans become Americanized and civilized; until the Christian formula of right living, of a fair and square deal is put into practical application; until prejudice, racial hatred, antipathy and animosity are discarded for brotherly love and democracy ceases to be a hollow mockery—then, and not until then, will mob law pass into oblivion, gang rule become obsolete and klanish crimes be reduced to a minimum.

NOT SECTIONAL; NATIONAL

The Dallas Express 9/17/21

A Correspondent calls attention to the fact that in Wise County, Virginia, a few days ago a white man was sent to the penitentiary for three years on the charge that he assisted in lynching a Negro who had confessed to attacking an aged white woman.

The correspondent rightly thinks that it will do the North good to know about this incident, and says: "It shows that there is at least one section of the South, which will not tolerate mob violence, even when the victim is a Negro."

It will do the North good to know what the South is doing to end lynching, and it will do the South good to know that the North no longer is so firm-set in its convictions that the crime of lynching is a sectional one. Both North and South should know of every move toward ending this peculiarly American crime. The action of the Virginia jury is praisworthy, even unusual, but it is not unique. The South is beginning to fight Judge Lynch, and the North needs to begin to fight him.

It is just as well for both sections to take note of two recent incidents. The other day twenty-six members of a Kentucky Sheriff was scattering a mob with gunfire, a Massachusetts Sheriff was battling to save three Negroes from a mob.

If we keep our balance, we will remember that this thing is not sec-

tional. Massachussetts knows it and Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska have witnessed it. The South is blackened by the vast majority of American lynchings; but Judge Lynch has held court many, many times in the North, West and Middle West.

Lynching has become a national rather than a sectional evil. Its roots go deep; but deep as they go, they can be damned and blighted by the spirit of justice and the spirit of law. Laws to be enforced must come from from the will of the people; and it is the will of the people that must be reached, awakened and tempered.—Philadelphia Ledger.

TWO DISGRACEFUL EPISODES.

The Houston Texas Informer 10/15/21

Those Texans who stand for law and order and the supremacy of constitutional government were forced to hang their heads in shame last Tuesday, when the news of the mobocratic orgy at Leesburg was flashed over the country.

Talk about Turkish atrocities and Hunnish kultur, where in the annals of civilized, semi-civilized or uncivilized history can any act or deed be committed that will anywhere rival the one pulled off by those law and order white lynchocrats at Leesburg?

How happy and proud these mobocrats must feel today, since they have avenged an alleged brutality by staging an even more brutal and barbarous deed!

Most assuredly the members of the mob that burned the body of the unfortunate colored youth will be decorated by Texas' advocates and exponents of mobocracy with iron crosses or gold medals!

No doubt they are all in a state of extreme felicity and unbounded joy since "white supremacy" has been upheld in such an outstanding and chivalrous manner!

What does it matter to them if, after investigation, it was proven that an innocent man had paid the supreme penalty? They just had to feast on "nigger" meat and thus it was on with the funeral pyre!

The other incident that looks "fishy" is the killing of the colored man, David Bunn, by the officers in whose custody he was being transferred from the Dallas County jail to Tarrant County for trial.

The officers stated that fear of mob violence made the colored man jump from the car and yet in the face of that statement, without trying to catch him they bravely and heroically shot him in the back.

Is it not customary for the sheriff, when carrying such a prisoner, to either handcuff the prisoner to himself or some deputy sheriff?

If this custom was pursued, how in the world did the colored prisoner leap from the moving automobile without carrying the officer, to whom he was handcuffed, with him?

If he was not handcuffed to some officer in the party, why not?

Were the officers really laying a trap for his interception and lynching and for that reason permitted the black man to ride in the car unfettered?

If he were handcuffed, what damage could he have done in the way of escape along that Dallas-Ft. Worth pike?

The whole affair appears to The Informer as a "put-up job" and as "dead men tell no tales," the officers will not only be vindicated, but commended and probably decorated and made life members in Texas' latest organization that preaches and practices just what transpired at Leesburg and near Arlington in the Bunn case.

The very fact that the officers admitted that they believed fear of mob violence influenced the colored prisoner to leap—for it is reported that he exclaimed: "There they are. Let's get in the weeds"—would indicate a desire to kill him rather than carry him on to Ft. Worth to either stand trial or be lynched.

Some brave and intrepid officers to shoot and slay a prisoner trying to hide from a mob and yet these self-same heroes are afraid to say even a word against the depredations and dirty deeds of masked marauders and bed-sheet terrorists.

The Informer realizes that such disgraceful and brutal acts, perpetrated openly and with the assent and consent of those in power, are enough to discourage and dishearten those possessed with an iron will and indomitable spirit among our race; but there is one consolation and this fact should buoy us up and aid us to keep faith in the final triumph of right over wrong.

The Bible declares, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

What is true of individuals in sowing and reaping is likewise true of races and nations.

The only way these crimes and outrages perpetrated upon our race are going unpunished is for God to cease to exist; and many of us will live to see America and the white race pay for their sins of omission and commission.

Pharoah and his cohorts held the Jews under stiff and stubborn oppression and repression for many years, but the Red Sea wrote finis to his haughty and arrogant career, while freedom was the erstwhile enslaved Jews' portion.

Belgium outraged and brutally treated her subjects in Africa; but tell us if that country did not reap during the world war what she had sown years previous in Africa?

Germany became intoxicated through much learning, genius, science, arts and commerce and under Emperor William (not of Georgia but of Germany) started a war of conquest—commercial in its every aspect—to subdue the civilized world.

But visit that country today and see if the Germans have not paid for the folly, egotism, brutality, ruthlessness and autocracy of their former lord; and the end to that country's suffering is not near at hand.

Perhaps Americans consider themselves somewhat like the Titanic in matters of sowing and reaping; that they are immune from retribution and that they can continue to flaunt defiance in the face of the icebergs and then make the journey safely to the distant shore.

The Titanic—mighty giant of the briny deep, the last word in marine navigation in splendor, endurance and indestructibility from man's viewpoint—sought to ignore the elements that had destroyed other ships and today that proud and powerful ship lies "ten thousand fathoms deep" in the expansive and turbulent Atlantic ocean.

If the captain had listened to reason and had pursued the advice wired to him by other vessels; if he had profited by the failures of other ships, that disaster would not have occurred.

But he elected to follow his own bent and inclination and not only did the passengers and their immediate families suffer because of his foolish act, but the entire civilized world was shocked and stood aghast.

Let us refrain from committing any crime that will afford the Huns of American extraction the least pretext for pulling off such barbarous and heathenish deeds; let's put our trust in God, do His bidding, walk in His ways and in His own time the evil doers and workers of iniquity will be brought as low as a toad.

Lynchings - 1921.

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OUR RACE DISGUSTED AT MOB-RULE.

Houston Informer 4/14/21

Not since the exodus of our people from the South has there been such widespread anxiety and unrest, locally, as is now manifest here, and many of our best and most substantial citizens are trying to sell their belongings and leave Houston for more civilized and congenial climes.

Several of our leading colored business and professional men plan to sell out at once, if they can get a purchaser, and shake the dust of "hellish (horrible to relate) Houston" from their feet.

Many colored owners of local real estate are willing to sell their holdings at a loss in order that they might cash in on said possessions and go elsewhere to live in peace, happiness and contentment and where some little police protection will be afforded them and their dear ones.

These men are not cowards; they are not trying to run from danger. They see it as their holden duty to live where mob-rule and "invisible government" do not hold sway and where law and order has not broken down and they cannot be censured nor criticised for such actions.

These men have seen the steady growth of mobocracy under many disguises in the South and they have about despaired of the local situation in particular; especially since the police and constabulary departments have virtually admitted by their actions their inability or unwillingness (maybe both) to protect and safeguard the lives of peaceful and law-abiding American citizens.

The Informer regrets that conditions are so rotten and the situation so acute here that citizens consider it very imperative to sell out and leave Houston.

Many colored citizens—who had planned to make additional purchases of real estate, enlarge their businesses, take out more insurance on their property and improve and beautify their homes and premises—have decided to postpone indefinitely these plans and pursue the Wilsonian policy of "watchful waiting."

With despotic mob-rule and anarchy stalking openly and unchallenged in our community, these colored citizens are rather to be commended for their actions and decisions.

These citizens of color regard the local situation as being critical and Miss Houston in a precarious condition. Only the heroic and herculean efforts of Doctors Law and Order can give the patient immediate relief, calculated to restore her to her former pristine health.

If these "gangsters" and mobbists were of the irresponsible element, perhaps a little solace could be found in that fact; but when supposed civic leaders are the instigators of such acts of lawlessness and the prime movers in endeavoring to establish an "invisible and mysterious" super-government, it is high time for all sane and sensible people to reflect seriously on this matter.

The Informer is neither dismayed nor discouraged, and it elects to stand its ground and again plead for a reign of law and order in Houston; for where fools continually play with fire there is grave danger of a mighty conflagration.

Many of our people have spent their lifetime trying to accumulate some of this world's goods in this city, and in their anxiety to leave here many of them will sacrifice much. This is to be deplored, but it is not within our power or province to change it.

The stern and firm hand of the law must be thrown around each citizen and all that "gang rule" and "invisible empire" stuff must go the way of Prussian militaristic and autocratic frightfulness and Hunnish kultur and junkerdom.

Since kidnapings, floggings and castrations have become the order of the day here, the colored race has tired of hearing this old "bull": "The good colored people have nothing to fear."

A bigger and bolder lie was never uttered by his satanic majesty, and our people are not going to be deceived and beguiled by such insidious and infernal propaganda and poppycock.

Our people realize that the so-called "good colored people" (this term, "good colored people," is subject to divers and sundry interpretations and applications and is really a misnomer) have much to lose, for in the event of civil disorders, which are sure to come unless such atrocious crimes are banned and eradicated, both their property and person would be the first object of attack.

We are face to face with a trying and ticklish situation and The Informer can only urge our people to provoke no disturbances, be manly and courageous and as for leaving Houston, let them do what they think best in the premises.

To leave Houston or remain here and probably be the next victim of attack by a cowardly band of mobbists and anarchists, is a question that largely must be determined and decided upon by the individual.

"Heavenly Houston's" Horrors

Houston Informer 4/9/21

The Informer, along with all real and genuine American citizens, opposes mob law and gang rule in any shape, form or fashion and the Houston species calls for stern and firm action by the officers of the law and all who believe in the supremacy of the law.

The recent kidnapings and brutal treatment administered to American citizens in this community are calculated to not only give this city a kind of obnoxious and unfavorable publicity, but such barbarous, brutal and cowardly stunts and practices will ere long hurl this community into a terrbile catastrophe.

Last Sunday's seizure of Dr. J. Lafayette Cockrell, a local colored dentist, by members of some supposed "mysterious order" (gang is a better name) and the subsequent horrible and uncivilized treatment reported administered unto him, constituted one of the most atrocious and nefarious crimes in the history of civilized man.

It is not the purpose of this editorial to discuss the recent charge preferred against the dentist for his alleged relations with a white woman, for the court had already assessed the maximum penalty in the form of a $1,000 fine; but what The Informer opposes and shall continue to oppose and fight, is the reign of lawlessness running rampant here and the seeming indifference and lethargy of the police department in making an earnest effort to apprehend the guilty culprits in

these latest outrages and new type of mob law.

Mayor Oscar Holcombe is to be commended in his manly and courageous stand in demanding that gang rule must stop or he will get a new police force, and he should be supported in his position by all loyal, patriotic and liberty-loving citizens without regard to racial distinction; for where such bands of mobocrats exist and ply their infernal and infamous brand of Hunnish kultur, the life of no citizen is safe, be he resident of a mansion or occupant of a hovel.

It is time to call a halt to such depredations and demonstrations of savagery and anarchy, but (and here is where the trouble lies) this can hardly be done under the present conditions.

It will be borne in mind that a few months ago a "mysterious order" was projected in this city, the last so-called "open" meeting having been held in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday night, September 22, 1920, at 8 o'clock, the call for which was issued by six "leading" white citizens (?).

Later during last fall these "mysterious" fraters staged a parade on the downtown streets of this city, emerging from and disbanding at the court house, according to newspaper reports at the time.

At that time The Informer strongly condemned the movement in its columns and has done so ever since and predicted at that time that it was a fomentor of race riots and was destined to precipitate an ugly situation here both inter-racially and intra-racially.

This paper stated on that occasion and in subsequent issues that we need no such organizations, orders, nor bands in America to maintain the supremacy of the law and uphold any kind of racial supremacy, but what this country, and especially the South, needs most is the supremacy of right.

In the light of recent happenings and stunts by groups of "mysterious" gangsters and anarchists, The Informer's position has been substantiated and the menace and peril of lawlessness supplanting law and order by this time has been brought very forcibly and unmistakably home to both custodians of public weal and welfare and the espousers and advocates of orderly government and the supremacy of the law.

This is undoubtedly a new type of lynch-law introduced into the South because of the fear that congress is going to pass legislation bringing mob-law under the pale of federal jurisdiction and thus these brave and chivalrous (?) devotees of mobocracy would baffle and defy the government in their clandestine operations and depredations.

By adding to its ranks public officials, members of the police and constabulary departments, court house attaches and their sympathizers, it is somewhat of an easy matter to flout and sneer at law and order and wreak out their hellish and heathenish atrocities at will upon those who incur their wrath and displeasure.

No sensible person is stupid and unsophisticated enough to even believe for a moment that such stunts would be staged in civilized communities by any set of men, unless they knew that their acts met the approval of and were condoned, aided and abetted by certain officers of the law; for where the law is rigidly, rigorously and impartially enforced upon all violators and infractors, men have respect for the law and there is an absence of the mob spirit and gang rule.

No rationally minded person of either race desires to see the amicable relations existing between the two races disrupted and torn asunder by the mobocratic actions and hellish horrors of a self-appointed super-government of a supposed "invisible" nature and if the officials and those interested in the peace, progress and perpetuity of the municipality, state and republic are wise and on the job, no efforts will be spared to bring to an end this modern type of lawlessness and mob-rule.

Then there is the economic or bread and meat side of this proposition, which should and does vitally concern all and it would be indeed unfortunate and calamitous to permit a few lawless bands to completely dwarf and stifle the growth and expansion of a city with the possibilities and opportunities as those confronting Houston.

Men are not going to invest their money neither in business enterprises, buildings, nor even homes, where the community continues to sit on a powder keg and where law and order has broken down and is continually trampled under the feet of men as has apparently been done in this self-styled "Manchester of America."

Where there is no building nor expansion, there can be no prosperity and where prosperity does not exist there can be no growth nor progress.

If those interested in the progress and development of Houston—men who have invested thousands and millions of dollars here—are willing to jeopardize and hazard their investments and earnings of a lifetime in a community beset and besieged with such lawless and uncontrolled acts of barbarism, anarchy and bold defiance of the constituted authorities and regnancy of law and order; if the captains of industry and civic purveyors are content and satisfied with this reign of terror and commitment of horrors that cause unspeakable Turks to seek new fields in quest of more atrocious and horrible offenses against organized society, then Houston's days are numbered, for already our fair city has been forced to discard the sobriquet of "heavenly Houston" for "hellish Houston."

In the midst of such conditions The Informer realizes that it is a difficult task to inject a buoyant spirit into our people; but let us have courage, be brave, provoke no disturbances, do our duty as American citizens and maintain that supreme faith in the ultimate triumph of right over wrong; for "nothing is settled until it is settled right."

Lynchings-Discussions-1921.
Negro & Press.

Virginia.

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GEORGIA TRIES NEW EXPERIMENT

Norfolk Journal & Guide 12/17/21

Georgia has the unfavorable reputation of leading all the States in the Union in the matter of lynchings. But there is evidently a desire for reform among Georgians, and considerable progress is being made in that direction, as demonstrated by a very remarkable statement issued recently by the white woman's section of the Inter-racial Commission, and an especially noteworthy incident that occurred in Augusta, and which is related in the following editorial from the **Atlanta Constitution:**

"Within twenty-four hours of the time of his capture the other day a Richmond county Negro, charged with a heinous offense, was tried, convicted and sentenced to death.

"Following the commission of the crime—the type of crime for which many otherwise law-respecting citizens of the South condone lynching as a punishment—the Negro fled into South Carolina, where he was captured by a posse. Returned to Augusta, he was confined in jail; a special Richmond county grand jury was impaneled, and the culprit was indicted. The case was then rushed to trial; and before the day was done the criminal—who had finally confessed guilt—was again locked behind bars sentenced to die by the law on December 21.

"The most significant fact in connection with the proceedings is that two of the trial jurors who heard the evidence, returned the verdict of "guilty" and recommended death as a penalty, were Negroes!

"Not only did the law-abiding white people of Richmond county manifest a spirit of absolute fairness to this criminal, together with a commendable determination that there should be no mob violence in contravention of the law, but the prosecution readily consented to permit the defendant to go to trial before a jury composed in part of reputable members of his own race.

"This incident is typical of what can be done in even the most aggravated instances of crime when the better sentiment of the community prevails and the law is permitted to take its course.

"And it shows, too, that the spirit actuating the better element of the Negro race is as firmly on the side of right and justice as is that of the right-thinking element of the white race.

"How much better it is that the law was upheld in this case than it would have been had the mob spirit taken charge of the situation and disgraced the State by another lynching."

That so influential a Southern newspaper as the **Atlanta Constitution** puts the stamp of its disapproval upon lynching is encouraging, but it is both remarkable and significant that Georgians should concede the right of a Negro suspected of a heinous crime to a trial by jury and select two Negroes to serve upon that jury.

It was a very satisfying exhibition of confidence and belief that the respectable and thoughtful members of the race—the great majority—are as bitterly opposed to crime in any form as any other class of American citizens, and are just as willing and determined, when given the proper chance to check crime and to see that criminals receive the proper punishment with the due processes of law.

Lynching-Discussion - 1921

Negro Press.

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Virginia

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LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Norfolk Journal and Guide

A lynching epidemic seems to have taken hold of the country. If the average for the year equals the average for January more than a hundred persons will have been put to death at the hands of mobs by the end of 1921. 2-5-21.

A member of the North Carolina general assembly which is now in session has introduced a bill which if enacted into law will go far towards preventing lynchings. The bill provides an amendment to the law "which will not require the presence of the defendant in the court room when motion for removal to another county is made." Prisoners are often seized by mobs when being taken to court rooms for preliminary hearings, or for the purpose of allowing their counsel to motion for a removal of the case to another county. If the proposed measure went further and required all suspects who are in danger of being lynched to be carried immediately to the State prison or out of the proximity of possible mob violence for safe keeping when first taken into custody it would be still more effective as a preventive. If that had happened when the colored men involved in the recent trouble at Norlina, N. C., were first apprehended there would have been no lynching.

Experience has taught that almost invariably when there is a clash of any sort between white and colored persons, where a white person has been killed or injured, or even threatened with death or injury, there is danger of a lynching. To put the offending or suspected Negroes in the town lock-up or county jail in the same locality in which the trouble occurred is to invite and facilitate a lynching. This has been proven within recent months at one place in Virginia and several places in North Carolina. The States have the remedies for lynching in the machinery of their own laws and legislatures if they will apply them.

CONDONING LYNCHING

Journal + Guide 2/26/21

When Walter F. White, testifying before the recent Congressional hearings on the apportionment of representation in Congress, said that lynching and lawlessness was condoned by most Southern white people, his assertion was hotly resented by Southern members of Congress, and branded as a deliberate slander of the Southern States. Mr. White's statement was doubtless extravagant, as there are a great many Southern communities in which a lynching never occurs, and a great many Southern white people who are bitterly opposed to lynching under any circumstances, but unfortunately there are newspapers and public men who are constantly saying something which puts the burden of proof as to Mr. White's charges on the Southern people. For instance, this from the *Greensboro* (N. C.) *Daily News*, on the Japanese question:

> "If the Japanese occupy California, the whites must leave, for they will not submit to the low standard of living of Japanese laborers. The national government can support California in this resolution, or it can muddle along on a false hypothesis, as it has done with the Negro question. In the latter case, the result will be precisely what it has been in the case of the Negro—the white man will repudiate the laws of the federal government, and resort to the statutes ordained by Judge Lynch.
>
> "The written constitution of the United States is a tremendous institution but it isn't to be compared to the natural constitution of the Caucasion race. When the two conflict, the written constitution must inevitably go down like a heap of cards."

Just a "scrap of paper," in the language of the Germans.

And this from the *Brunswick* (Va.) *Times*, anent the recent lynching at Norlina, N. C.:

> "The Negro who is willing to accept the doctrine of Marcus Garvey instead of men like Archdeacon Russell, are sure to pay the price, as has just been demonstrated in Norlina, where they broke loose Saturday and proceeded to shoot and cut as told to do by Garvey, with the result that some have been buried, some left swinging to tree tops and telephone poles, while still others are in Raleigh for safe keeping.. So long as the Southern Negro is willing to accept the teachings of such men as head the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, and Hampton Institute, and are content to read the Southern Missioner and the Southern Workman, the official organs of these two schools, just so long will the two races live quietly and peacefully together, but when young up-start Negroes come to believe these men are wrong and are prone to follow such men as Marcus Garvey, publisher of the Negro World, a man who makes his money and livelihood by inciting trouble, just so certain are they to meet a sad ending, such as many did meet at Norlina on Sunday and Monday. Let a few more try Garvey's doctrine and then perhaps they will be willing to accept sane teachings from their friends instead of radical ideas from their would-be friends."

Marcus Garvey had no more to do with the Norlina lynching than Lenine and Trotzky, the Red leaders who have upset things in middle Europe and particularly in Russia. But to the rural editor of the *Brunswick Times* Garvey is a convenient symbol with which to justify lynching and to put terror in the hearts of the country blacks. It is by terrorizing the colored people that white men like the editor of the *Brunswick Times* hope to keep the Negroes in a condition of economic helplessness and social hopelessness. If he and his followers believed so passionately in the doctrine of St. Paul and Hampton, the heads of these institutions would not have to go North for their endowment and maintenance. The editor of the *Brunswick Times* was so happy over the outcome of the Norlina affair that he distorted the facts—"some have been buried, some left swinging to tree tops and telephone poles, while still others have been taken to Raleigh for safe keeping." The facts are that two men were taken out of the jail, carried out of town and shot to death while standing on the ground. But the object of the Brunswick county editor is to elaborate on the gruesome circumstances in order to give an awful object lesson to the blacks who by chance might read his paper, and suggest to his white constituents that it is proper and timely to treat Negroes that way when they do not follow a certain course laid down for them.

And on the same subject the *Charlotte* (N. C.) *Observer*, the editor of which Mr. White would probably classify as "lawless", has this to say:

> "If the Negroes in the border town of Norlina had been under the influences of good leadership the State would have been saved an unfortunate outbreak of race hatred and an unpleasant demonstration of mob violence."

Well, what about the kind of leadership that prompted the whites to take the law into their own hands and lynch the offending Negroes? Two wrongs do not make one right. There was undoubtedly bad leadership on both sides, but that which led the mob was excusable, according to the *Charlotte Observer's* way of thinking.

Southern white men like Gov. Morrison and ex-Governor Bickett, of North Carolina, Gov. Dorsey, of Georgia, and scores of others are earnestly trying to uphold the majesty of the law and peserve the honor of the Southern States by preventing lynching and lawlessness, but they are able to make little headway against the jingoes, some of whom are to be found in both races, offsetting the good work by bad propaganda such as we have just referred to.

THE FULTON OUTRAGE.

Richmond Planet 3/19/21

We were shocked to be informed that two men, alleged to be colored had attacked a white man and his wife early Saturday morning at their home 305 1-2 Nicholson street and under the cover of a revolver had forced the white man to turn his face to the wall while the two men in turn criminally assaulted his wife. We at first doubted the truth of the report for the reason that we did not believe that there were in this city two colored men, who would commit such a crime and on the other hand, we did not believe that there was a white man, who would have permitted a woman to be so assaulted without having made some outcry or without having offered his life to prevent such a fiendish crime in his presence.

We doubted it too for the reason that we did not believe that there was in this city a white woman with her inmate horror of the male members of the darker race, who would even under threat of death submitted to such an indignity when there were within calling distance hundreds of white and colored men, who would have risked their lives to save her from such a disgrace. There are some things worse than death and this is one of them. Colored people feel the opprobrium of the charge against a member of their race more than white people and they would do anything in order to apprehend the guilty parties.

Were these criminals colored men? If they were not, then the police are on the wrong scent and may never locate them. The grimy coal cars would furnish just the kind of disguise so sadly needed in such an undertaking. A black man who would be guilty of such a crime would not even be a candidate for a lunatic asylum, but for the electric chair if he ever got there and were it not for their respect for the law, colored people would be as desirous of lynching the guilty parties as would be white men. But lynching is primarily an assault upon the law and not upon the criminal.

We hope that this woman and this man are mistaken in the color and the race of their assailants. On our part, we hope that our people will "set their faces like flint" on all kinds of lawlessness and all kinds of people, who perpetrate it. Every effort should be made to hunt down these fiends, be they white or black. It would be well though to follow a trail that will lead to their capture and to this end proceed with an "open mind." If colored men are guilty, it will be gratifying news to every law abiding citizen that they have been cap

tured. This is one time when race lines may be disregarded in the selection of a jury.

A man, who commits an assault upon a white woman today will commit a similar assault upon a colored woman tomorrow. A man, who will rob a white man today will rob a black man tomorrow. Let us join then in protecting each other regardless of race or color and furnish any and all information that will tend to bring to justice the perpetrator of one of the most fiendish crimes known to man.

MAN HUNTING SHOULD BE FROWNED UPON

Norfolk Journal and Guide 3/4/21

The responsible people of Virginia can offord to frown down the man-hunting business such as characterized the search for the two Negroes alleged to have made an attemp to attack a young white woman, near Richmond, in the week of March 10th. Many persons were taken in the drag net but the young woman was not able to recognize any of them as her assailant, and many homes were entered and searched, presumably without the proper warrant to do so. The Afro-Americans of the entire country about Richmond felt that they were threatneed with visitation and arrest, and were distrubed in their usual occupation by it. The use of the bloodhounds with an army of officers and civilians added confusion to the terror.

The responsible people of Virginia can afford to frown upon this man hunt business, which extends to all of the Afro-Americans in a given district where there has been a crime committed, or attempted. The right to enter the home of people by wholesale and without warrant, and often when it is reasonably certain that the people subjected to such high handed business are in no wise concerned with the alleged crime, or attempted crime, is highly reprehensible and demoralizing to the last degree. It disturbs the orderly conditions of all of the pople of the district affected, and works general injury to the judicial temper of all of the people.

There can be no crime committed in the State of Virginia which the lawful authorities cannot manage without the volunteer service of all the whites in a given situation, and without the terrorization of all of the colord persons in the same situation. There can be no dispute about this, without discrediting the efficiency of the county and municipal authorities, and the white mob does that upon the slightest provocation. Respect for law and law enforcement is bound to suffer when such a condition is allowed to flourish. The responsible people of Virginia, those who have the making and enforcing of the laws in their hands, cannot afford that.

There is too much man hunting in all sections of the South. It is making a by-word and a hissing of law and legal procedure. The whole people of Virginia cannot afford that.

LYNCHING AND DEBT SLAVERY

William Pickens, who is not only field secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People but a writer for the press who has made a splendid reputation for high thinking and direct characterization of men and measures, says:

"Lynching and mob violence are only methods of economic repression. Lynching is most prevalent where Negro labor is most exploited; and the spread of mob violence against colored people has followed the spread of this exploitation. It is either due directly to efforts of the exploiting class to repress the Negro, or it is the indirect resentment of the laborers of other racial groups against the exploitation of Negro labor to their disadvantage. This is the difference between Georgia and East St. Louis. The chain of causes which leads from the economic wrong to the lynching may take different directions. It may be that the Negro is the chief labor element, as on the farms of Arkansas, and that the landed employer class will resort to lynching to keep Negroes down, even by a great massacre, as at Elaine, Ark., in 1919. Or it may be that the Negro is a newcomer in need of a job, used by the employers as a tool with which to beat down all labor, and we may therefore see the spectacle of white laborers making an indirect attack upon the system by killing black laborers, as in East St. Louis in 1917."

We do not believe that the case could be more correctly and directly stated than Mr. Pickens has done it. The race problem, as far as Afro-Americans are concerned, is sharply differentiated into two elements: Citizen rights and economic rights. Debt-slavery and the chattle slavery crushed by the civil war are inseparably associated in their origin and development. Neither can prevail where the rights of citizenship are not abridged or denied. Tenant farming and the debt-slave system are inseparable. The denial of citizen rights makes possible tenant farm servitude and debt-slavery, and mob law is invoked to enforce exactions growing out of such a condition.

NO MOTIVE FOR LYNCHING HIM GIVEN

Norfolk Journal Guide 10/1/21

Tucked away in small type at the bottom of a column of the daily newspaper we found the following news article; dated at McComb, Miss., September 21:

"Edward McDowell, Negro garage employee and hospital helper was hanged by a mob two miles from here Monday. The McComb police say they know of no motive for the lynching. An automobile party, they say drove up to the premises where the Negro was sleeping, forced him into the car and departed hurriedly."

The police declare they know of "no motive for the lynching." They do not say that they will make an effort to apprehend the lynchocrats and find out the motive. That is the proper thing to do, but in such cases it has become the rule in the South not to do the proper thing.

The editors and preachers and bankers and business white people of McComb and every other community in the South should wake up to the fact that this sort of thing will surely work domoralization of law enfocement and create a condition of irresponsibility which will spread to them and their lives and property just as surely as night and day follow each other. Much of the condition now obtains. Who is now free from the terrors of the mobocrats who override the laws and have the law enforcement officers bound to secrecy and co-operation with them in their illegal acts? Very few.

Again: Such crimes as that at McComb depreciate the laber efficiency and purchasing power of all the Afro-Americans in the neighborhood, and that affects all of the business interests of the community. If the South is to have its proper industrial development and business prosperity the responsible people who control its industry and business have got to assert themselves against the lawlessness that terrifies out of the dark and threatens the life and property of all.

STAKE BURNING IN TEXAS.

The Richmond Planet 10/22/21

President Warren G. Harding, with a view to lessening race prejudice, told a delegation of colored men that he would not appoint any colored leaders to office in the Southern States. Reports come from Leesburg, Texas that Wylie McNeal, a colored man was burned at the stake there, Monday night, October 10th, after he had been taken from the Mount Pleasant jail, and brought to that place by automobile. He had not actually committed any crime but was charged with an attempt to assault and kill an eight year old white girl.

The men who committed this murder are more guilty than their victim. They subjected him to a torture which is not permitted by our laws and each one of them participating therein is guilty of murder. Men threatened with lynching should be given an opportunity to defend themselves and not be permitted to be turned over to inhuman brutes, who are "guiltier than him they try."

As for President Harding and his advisors, they can draw their own conclusions.

Lynchings - 1921.

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LYNCHING AND LEADERSHIP.

Montgomery Advertiser 1/14/22

The deplorable lynching at Jasper by a mob, small in numbers, of Beard, the miner who killed Private Morris of the National Guard, is a blot upon the good name of the State of Alabama, a blind act of resentful violence, worse than the crime it sought to avenge and a more or less natural reaction from unwise and violent leadership.

This deed of the few masked men will not make the task of the guardsmen in the military zone any easier; it will make their work more dangerous. It will not bring the strike any nearer to its end; it will cause fresh cleavages and fresh hatreds. It will, in all probability, inflame a situation already tense and dangerous, and inaugurate fresh hatreds. It is a crime without excuse or palliation.

But it is the answer by violent men to a threat of farther violence by other reckless men. The conclusion, after a consideration of the circumstances surrounding this latest crime, is that it proceeded from the mass meeting held Sunday afternoon in Birmingham, where violence was hinted at and suggested by one or more speakers, and where it was openly advocated by men on the floor. The men who attended that meeting can hardly realize the feeling of repulsion that swept over the State when it was learned that this misguided crowd had wildly applauded an allusion to the killing of Private Morris. They could not understand the feeling of profound resentment at the cheers which followed the announcement that Beard, the miner, had killed "a yellow dog."

Beard today would be safe in the jail at Jasper and assured of his rights to a fair trial by his peers, if that mass meeting had never been held in Birmingham. That mass meeting drove a new wedge into the line dividing the conflicting classes at Birmingham. When it was over a new aspect had been put upon the strike, and new hatreds had been born.

The wisdom of General Steiner's order of December 23rd has now been fully vindicated. That order was issued in no capricious spirit and with no purpose of harrassing the miners. It was issued because General Steiner, in his wisdom and experience, knew that mass meetings at which irresponsible speakers would inflame their hearers would be followed by violence and crime. Beyond doubt violence has been held in restraint by an order, wise and just, under existing circumstances.

The order of General Steiner was evaded by the city authorities of Birmingham, who, during a dangerous period, provided a way for inflammatory utterances. The city authorities of Birmingham must share, with the reckless leaders of the mass meeting, the responsibility for inflaming the old hatreds. There may be more trouble from this chain of incidents; no man knows what a day may bring forth. But if these orders issued by General Steiner had been observed, there would have been no inflammatory mass meetings, and the State would not be disgraced by a mob murder.

To cleanse its good name, the State must capture and punish the few men who made up that small mob.

STATE POLITICAL ISSUE FORMING.

Montgomery Advertiser 1-31-22

The trial which begins today in the isolated little town of Hamilton, in the hills of North Alabama, of nine National Guardsmen, charged with breaking into jail and lynching a miner accused of killing one of their comrades, promises to become some sort of a political issue in the State campaign which is to come.

What the substance of that issue will be, or what will be the form of the shadow which it will cast athwart the political field of the State, no one with any sort of certainty can predict. Much of its future will depend upon the outcome of the trial. If the alleged crime of the guardsmen and their trial should become a question in Alabama politics, as it threatens to do, it will not be through any effort of the newspapers, or of public speakers, which are factors which accelerate political divisions. No public speakers have so far discussed the controversy from the platform and the newspapers have done nothing more than to give, as best they could, even and just accounts of the developments of this sensational case of the lynching of a prisoner by troops on guard to preserve order.

The differences in the mining district of the State, the killing of deputies and a soldier, the killing of two miners, and the lynching of the prisoner, seized in jail, the rapid manner in which the accused soldiers were brought to trial, the preliminary presentation of the evidence by the Assistant Attorney-General in the newspapers and his controversy with the citizens of Tuscaloosa who undertook to raise a fund for the defense of their young townsmen, have combined to arouse a deep interest on the part of the general public. This interest was perceptibly heightened by the unfortunate mass meeting in the city of Birmingham, when the slain guardsman was called "a yellow dog" and his killing was cheered. That this regrettable meeting, the denunciation of the guardsmen and the soldier, who his comrades say was buried in the uniform of his State, with a bullet hole in his back, was directly responsible for the wild and reckless act of the soldiers, if they are guilty, no reasonable man doubts. If the orders of General Steiner, commanding the troops, forbidding mass meetings because they inflamed public sentiment ands promoted violence, had been observed in the city of Birmingham, as it had been done outside the city, Baird the miner, would still be safe in the jail where he had been kept in security for nearly three weeks previous to his lynching, and there would be no trial this week of nine young men on the charge of murder.

On the other hand, if there had been no lynching of the prisoner, the strike would probably have been over by this time; the best informed men say that this reckless deed prolonged the strike of the coal miners which seemed to be coming slowly to its end. But for the lynching the boys of the National Guard who have been upon weary and trying duty, and who have longed eagerly to return home, would have been able to have wound up their unpleasant task and returned to their people The lynching made their task all the harder and dangerous, and prolonged their guard duty.

Again public sentiment, particularly in Middle and South Alabama, would not have become so aroused, pro and con, if the representatives of the State in prosecuting the guardsmen had not made several public statement calling attention to the speed with which the boys were being brought to trial, and giving in much detail the evidence by which they were to be convicted. The people of the whole State were aroused anew by the controversy between th prosecution and the people of Tuscaloosa who were raising money for the defense, by the charge on the part of Tuscaloosa citizens that the boys were being "railroaded," and by the counter charge on the part of the Assistant Attorney-General that the Tuscaloosa effort was merely a "smoke screen," to cover the creation of a slush fund to enable the boys to go scot free.

The Advertiser has been made to understand that in this operation of the State, the accused men, for one reason or another, have the sympathy of at least an outspoken part of the public. This conviction has been forced upon us by repeated letters, and by the general tone of discussion of an event which has stimulated the attention and interest of our people. On the other hand, in this section, as elsewhere, there exists a compact sentiment for the vigorous prosecution of the men; members of all branches of organized labor feel that since the victim of the lynching was of their order, the accused men should be brought to trial with energy and termination.

All of which, it will be seen readily, contributes to the crystallization of some at present vague and formless, political issue We have no doubt the wide interest manifested in this case was due in a large degree to the statements of representatives of the State, and to the controversies which followed. "The great rapidity" with which the men were accused, arrested, indicted and brought to trial, and in which work the State prosecution expressed pride, aroused a counter force which found expression in the charge from Tuscaloosa that the men were being "railroaded." The charge was not true, but its discussion did serve to draw out the fact that of all the men accused of crime, due to the mineral district's industrial war, the men accused of the last crime were the first to be brought to trial.

It developed from that discussion that a number of men accused of murder and conspiracy in the ambushing and killing of Mine Owner Adler and a deputy sheriff, had been in jail or under bond for three months and that no attempt had been made to rush their trial or to put them on trial at all. Baird himself, the unfortunate victim of the crime, had been in jail for three weeks and he had not been brought to trial on the charge that he had slain Private Morris. But within two weeks the men accused of lynching Baird had been arrested, a special grand jury summoned and organized for their prompt indictment, a change of venue had been allowed, a special term of the court of Marion county called, the men carried to Hamilton and put on trial for their lives.

Of such matter are political controversies made. The trial which begins today is one chapter in the history of a great industrial controversy. It will be a miracle if another chapter is not written in the next State campaign

Lynching-Discussion - 1921.

White Press.

Arkansas

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FT SMITH ARK AMERICAN
JANUARY 29, 1921

IT IS ARKANSAS THIS TIME

And now Arkansas has lined up with the states disgraced by mob law lynchings. An efficiently organized and led gang of men crossed the state line into Mississippi, took a negro from the train, returned to the Arkansas side, tied the prisoner to a stake and burned him to death.

According to his confession, the negro on Christmas day while drunk had gone to a Mississippi county ranch on which he had been a tenant, and shot to death a white planter and his daughter and wounded her two brothers.

Condemnation the lynching is cigorously undertaken by Governor McRae, who, in addition to steps for punishing the mob and the officers who had the negro in custody, calls upon the legislature for laws to remove officers in jurisdictions in which lynchings take place. All this is commendable, for state disgrace calls for drastic action. The governor did everything that was humanly possible as governor to prevent it.

But without discussing pro or con the action of the Mississippi county mob, or commenting upon the traditional futility of law enforcement against concerted outbreaks of citizens, there are sidelights upon this particular case which deserve thought.

First: The situation in that county following the lynching again proves that the American legion may be depended upon in upholding the enforcement of law.

Second: Such an outbreak deserves more than passing thought upon law-enforcement levels, maudlin acquittal verdicts, and venal or loose pardons which so breed in the minds of the people loss of faith in court administration of law, that mob outbreaks are bred.

Third: "The negro was drunk", is part of the Mississippi county story of the murders the mob avenged. What about the attitude of influentiial white men of secret contempt for federal and state prohibitory laws, which fosters violations by both white and negro citizens?

The records of both state and federal courts in this city and in every other center of enforcement of prohibitory laws, afford startling indication that white men shield their own violations behind and make pawns of negroes. Only last week in this city Federal Judge Youmans, in fining a negro bootlegger, is reported to have suggested that the man who had been shielded by the defendant might possibly pay the fine. This city is not unique in that development. In the past two years eastern Oklahoma white men have paid thousands of dollars for bonds, attorney fees, and other expense in defense of negro bootleggers in this and neighboring cities, who have nevertheless gone to jail or penitentiary, in practically every instance shielding the white men whose pawns they had been in law-breaking.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MARCH 16, 1921

IN PROGRESSIVE KANSAS.

The Kansans are progressive an unusual. A lynching in any Souther state causes their blood to boil, bu a lynching in Kansas, of which ther have been several during the past fe years, is another thing again. Kansa has given us novelties in politics, poli ticians, laws, whiskers, poetry, prohi bition enforcement, art and othe things and now gives us a novelty i lynching. The victim is forced t do his own lynching. Thus far the self inflicted lynching has not been of th deadly sort, but in spite of this i can hardly be classed as pleasant t the lynchee.

The novelty was developed at Ellinwood, Kan., where the honest yeomanry undertook to impress upon organizers of the Nonpartisan League that they would not be received in the best society of the hamlet. Two of these organizers were compelled by a mob to remove their clothing. The two were not allowed to September Morn for long. They were forced to coat themselves with tar and then roll upon the ground. Of course Kansas is cool and the tar was warm, but still there is reason to believe that the two organizers did not relish the entertainment. After they had completed the making of their new union suits they were allowed to put on their clothing, and take to the brush.

You've got to hand it to Kan.

NEGROES WARNED! RACE LEADERS HER

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MARCH 19, 1921

Statements Thank Officers and Advise Members of Race.

A committee from the Negro Chamber of Commerce yesterday called upon Sheriff Taylor and Mayor Brickhouse and left two statements, adopted by their organization, one of which was addressed to the officers and white citizens of Little Rock; the other to members of the negro race of Little Rock, regarding the recent criminal offense in the western portion of the city.

The organization deplores the occurrence and pledges its co-operation with the authorities in any way it can to apprehend the person or persons guilty of the crime. It commends the faithfulness and fortitude of the county and city officials and expresses confidence in the courts to vindicate the law in cases of this kind, even though it should involve members of its own race.

Statement to Negroes.

The statement to the negroes of Little Rock follows:

"In view of the deplorable occurrences in our community within the past few days, in which members of our race have been involved as accused parties, we deem it advisable to call your attention to some facts and conditions that are worthy of the attention of us all.

"You know that recently several young men of the race have been suspected and arraigned on charges of crime against womanhood, white women being the victims. It is not necessary to call your attention to the seriousness of such charges, and just now under prevailing conditions such charges may peculiarly alter our well being. We may not always be able to avert the charges, but we can avert the guilt and can reduce the charges themselves to the minimum by wise and discreet conduct, where we must in a business way come in relation with the white people of our community.

"As to the attempted lynching of Thursday night, which was reported in the daily press, it is well to note the heroic and manly attitude by the excellent peace officers of our city and county on that night, which alone accounts for our escape form a most discouraging situation suddenly thrust upon the model community of the South.

"We owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to Governor McRae, Sheriff Taylor, Mayor Brickhouse, Chief Rotenberry and their assistants, as well as to Maj. Sydney Brown, Camp Pike for the cool, firm and deliberate way in handling the unfortunate mob situation of Thursday night above referred to.

"Now, we counsel you to be cool and law-abiding, to render every assistance in your power in upholding the majesty of the law, and to help in every possible way to preserve the happy, peaceable and prosperous conditions that distinguish Little Rock from every other community in the South, a community in which our possibilities of advancement in an industrial, economic and professional way are far beyond what most of us have seen, provided we exercise wisdom and discretion at such a time as this."

The statements are signed by R. M. Caven, president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce; L. E. Barghy, secretary; I. T. Gillam, Scipio A. Jones, J. H. McConico, C. E. Bush, J. R. Booker, J. A. Hibbler, J. P. Robinson, F. T. Jones, P. H. Jordan, A. E. Bush, J. E. Henderson, D. M. Wills and K. A. Raines.

Lynchings - 1921.

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Discussions - White.

Vanguard 11/21

A HUNG JURY

When the jury in the West case was selected, and found to number in its membership some of the most highly respected and best trained minds in this city, the Arkansas Democrat expressed its confidence in the selection, and its willingness to abide by the action of the jury, whatever it might be.

It did so because it recognized the conscientious spirit in which these men would approach their task, and the analytical powers which they would bring to bear upon the case as it was unfolded before them.

Now that jury has been discahrged, Divided almost equally between the verdict of "guilty, and "not guilty it has failed to reach a decision either for acquittal or conviction. Five of the jurors believe after all the evidence is in, that West cannot be the criminal wanted by the State. So another ujry is to summoned, and another trial it to be had.

The Arkansas Democrat believes that the people of this communtiy have the highest respect for the five members of this jury whose conscientious decision has been that West is not guilty. It believes that they will wish to wait patiently for further investigation of the case, and further light upon its perplexing contradictions.

No right-minded person wants to see the perpetrator of the assault on Woodrow street escape the extreme penalty of the law. But no right-minded person wants to see an innocent life, black or white, snuffed out through any intemperate zeal for vengeance.

—Arkansas *Democrat*

Lynchings - 1921.

Connecticut

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Discussions - White Press.

ANSONIA CONN SENTINEL
JANUARY 24, 1921
MORE LYNCHING.

One more manifestation of American lawlessness, of unrestraint and of defiance of the orderly principles of justice through the courts has been given, this time in North Carolina, where two negroes have been lynched by an armed mob, which stormed the jail where they were confined. It is little to our credit as a self-disciplined and law loving people that such episodes occur with frequency and are regarded with comparative indifference. We depreciate and fret about a crime wave but do not consider that when some our states put the stamp of their approval upon the methods of Judge Lynch we give official approval to the very methods that are employed by our gunmen and masked bandits. Disrespect for law on the part of the citizens, who make the laws, gives impetus to crimes of violence and outrage. It is the duty of the state of North Carolina to purge itself from this latest blot by hunting down and punishing the men responsible for the death of the two prisoners of the law, who were done to death Sunday night. It does not matter in the least that the two men slain were responsible for the outbreak of race passions that led to the wounding of a number of men in Warrenton Sunday. Had there not been a general preference for mob rule instead of the orderly process of justice through the courts punishment would have been meted out to the guilty in due time.

Such action as is being taken by the state of Alabama now in regard to the lynching party made up of state guardsmen, should follow this crime in North Carolina. There can be no real respect for law in any state where it is continually flouted by unknown emissaries of Judge Lynch. Justice should be administered openly, not in secret and in the dark.

MIDDLETOWN CONN PRESS
AUGUST 25, 1921
LYNCHING THREATS.

Massachusetts was much purturbed the other morning when it woke up and found threats of lynching made against three colored men involved in a criminal act such as invites those many actions in the south outside the pale of legal procedure.

Fortunately the number of persons stirred to the point of even threatening lynching was at no time very large. But most important of all in preventing any such unlawful action was the firmness and courage of all the officials, especially of the sheriff in charge of the jail holding the miserable offenders.

There is no doubt that Massachusetts will deal with these men as they deserve. But there will be an orderly trial and justice will be administered squarely.

Memory does not recall a New England lynching. It is rare in the states of this section that the guilty escape. That is left for other sections where procedure is not in accord with the best administration of justice.

The worst thing about lynching is that it is aimed against one race. And the mob is as likely to hang or burn an innocent person as to get the right offender. Time and again this has happened where lynch law prevails.

It is gratifying to all New England to know that the law is to take its course in Massachusetts. There is not a shadow of doubt as to the outcome if the evidence is sufficient to convince a jury and that seems assured from the statements already given.

Lynchings-1921.

District of Columbia

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Discussions - White Press.

WASHINGTON D C PATHFINDER
AUGUST 6. 1921

MOB LAW A NATIONAL CRIME

It is all right of course so long as mobs in this country lynch, tar and feather, beat, kidnap or otherwise injure only Americans. A plain American in practice is not entitled to protection under the constitution or the law—but when it comes to applying lynch law to subjects of foreign nations the matter is liable to have more serious results.

Other nations are not so careless of the lives and rights of their citizens as we are. They have no declaration of independence which says "these truths are self-evident: that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." They have no model constitution which says that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Nor do they have a vast multiplicity of laws which assume to carry out these fundamental principles of the republic, as we have. We are so far ahead of them that all we seem to think we need is to have the principles laid down in our constitution and laws—and then let it go at that.

Our record of lynchings averages over a hundred a year—and that is only the beginning, for there are every year numberless outrages against law and order which do not go that far. Very often it is stated that the mob was made up of "some of our best citizens." This is true to such an extent that the conviction and punishment of lynchers and rioters is practically unknown. Public sentiment condones their action, if it does not positively approve it.

Of late in this country mob law has been rapidly gaining ground. It is resorted to on trivial pretexts as well as under real provocation. The recent wholesale rioting at Tulsa, Okla., was an example of the extreme sort. A colored elevator boy accidentally stepped on the toe of a woman passenger—a thing that might happen any day. The report spread that he had "assaulted" her, and soon a fierce race riot held the town helpless in its grasp. Before the trouble was over, scores of people had been killed or injured and a million dollars or more of property loss caused. The police of course did nothing; on the contrary the chief of police has been indicted and ousted for having aided the looting etc.

As we have said, it is of no consequence when the victims of mob law are only ordinary Americans, but it is different when we subject foreigners to such outrages. So no wonder Japan was wrought up when, a few days ago, a mob of "Americans," at Torlock, Calif., rounded up 88 Japanese fruit pickers and drove them out of the district. The Japanese victims were roughly handled and in some cases robbed; yet they went without raising a hand in protest, for the Japanese are the kind who bide their time, even though it may be a century or several centuries.

What was the crime that these little Japs had committed? Surely it must have been wholesale murder. But no; they were guilty of "working for too low wages." The labor unions had decreed that wages must be kept at the war-time level, and this was their idea of "labor's bill of rights."

Leading Japanese newspapers denounced the kidnaping and called it "barbarous and uncivilized." Of course it was barbarous and uncivilized—but it was characteristically American. If a mob in Japan had treated a lot of Americans that way there would have been war.

We take up funds to send missionaries to Japan to tell the Japanese how to live; we tell them about the Golden Rule and all the teachings of Jesus; we instruct them in the Ten Commandments and show them the wonderful superiority of our Christian civilization; we call them "heathen" and we say that they can never get to heaven unless they embrace our faith; we point out to them the beauties of our American liberty. And yet, when it comes to applying to the Japanese all these doctrines of which we prate so loudly, we are found wanting. When they ask to work for bread, and supply us with cheap foodstuffs, we respond by stoning them. Is this Christian? Is this our interpretation of liberty? Is this our notion of justice?

Lynchings - 1921.

Florida

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Discussions - White Press.

JACKSONVILLE FLA METROPOLIS
FEBRUARY 11 1921

Governor of Indiana Holds Court Over Ga.

It is such a pity that the League of Nations did not know about Governor McCrary of Indiana when choosing its president. This gentleman evidently possesses the remarkable power to analyze justice in its minutest forms and assumes as much authority, or more, as a supreme court is entitled to assume.

Or perhaps, on second thought, the governor has been reading the propaganda scattered throughout the nation by the Society for the Advancement of the Colored People and by taking the law into his own hands to the extent of sending a representative to Georgia to ascertain whether the people of that state are capable of administering justice to a negro charged with murder, and now being held in Indiana, maybe he thinks he is making a grandstand play to the anti-southern element; but the governor of Indiana is making a ridiculous spectacle of himself in the case.

When did the governor of Indiana become the high mogul of justice? Upon what does his honor feed to become inflated with his own importance to the point of passing judgment on the people of Georgia? If his representative decides that justice is an unknown quantity in this Southern state, will the prisoner be released? Certainly he cannot be tried in Indiana.

The negro in question is charged with murdering a deputy sheriff of Worth county, Georgia. Recently he was arrested in Indiana. A governor's warrant was issued asking for his return. But that was not sufficient for the governor of Indiana; he wanted to investigate the courts and the people of Georgia to his own satisfaction! The citizens of Worth county have, however, assured the governor's representative that the negro will be given a fair trial, more than their legal duty to have done.

To say the least of it, the more or less distinguished governor of Indiana is over-stepping the bounds of his authority and somebody should remind him that his jurisdiction does not cover the earth.

Lynching - 1921.

Georgia

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Discussions - White Press

Atlanta Constitution

THE LYNCHER 3/27/21

It is interesting, though ghastly, to speculate upon how a member of a lynching mob must "feel" in his own heart after the excitement of the orgy has subsided, the blood-lust is satiated, and quiet comes, and the inevitable hour of solemn meditation and communion with conscience!

And speculation on that subject leads one to wonder if a man ever participates in more than one lynching—if remorse does not torture him to the point where he firmly resolves that one such experience is, after all, one too many, and to the point where he solemnly promises the man within: "Never Again!"

Surely the lynchers must almost despise himself after it's all over!

For surely there is no normal man but who scorns and despises the craven, the bloodthirsty man-brute that not only deprives its victim of that which cannot be restored, but does it cruelly and by cowardly recourse to the advantage of overwhelming numbers.

Commenting editorially upon the recent lyncning in Illinois, in which a man later proven innocent was fiendishly put to death by a frenzied mob, The Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review truthfully says:

"The distressing story of how an innocent man suffered death at the hands of a mob, reported yesterday from Marion, Ill., need occasion no surprise. The awarding of justice is difficult, even when safeguarded with all the protective devices that long experience has thrown around the criminal law. Always the mob acts on mad impulse, is frequently insane with rage, is almost never joined by the cool heads and careful thinkers of the community. What else, then, than injustice and tragic blunder can be reasonably expected from it?

"Invariably, after its passion is spent, the mob slinks away into hiding. Deep in its own consciousness is a feeling of guilt. It strikes under cover of darkness and hides its ugly face from the sunlight.

"The mob is a reproach and a shame to the community that harbors it. It is an affront to the law and the courts, a disgrace to American civilization. All clear-thinking right-feeling people should condemn and abhor it."

Surely, surely, if men generally would do some "clear-thinking" and give some sober consideration to the very awfulness of mob-law—if they would only solemnly meditate upon the horror of the lynching even of a guilty felon, to say nothing of the possibility of a mistake as to guilt, as was made in the case referred to—surely there is not one who could ever be induced to participate in the taking of human life by violence.

REPELLING A MOB.

Sheriff Cornett, of Talladega, Ala., who, with the aid of a staff of deputies as fearless as himself, succeeded a few days ago first in repelling, then in outwitting, a mob bent upon the blood of a prisoner in his charge, performed a service deserving the highest commendation and set an example worthy of general emulation.

Constitution 3/15/21

The officers had in custody a negro accused of murder. With a mob in pursuit, the officers spirited the negro away overland through the country, the would-be lynchers, in automobiles, "hot on their trail."

"From this point," says our Talladega, Ala., correspondent—

"wit and nerve were matched against a determined clamor for vengeance. The mob leaders, outguessing the sheriff, refused to accept the report that the officers had fled to Anniston with their prisoner, moved in another direction and boarded a Central of Georgia train at Sylacauga.

Sheriff Cornett and his deputies, C. Wrenn and Perry Campbell, in the meantime had moved across country to Odean, a small flag station. As the train stopped the would-be mobbers aboard surged to the car steps, but the sheriff realizing he had been trapped, pulled his gun and held the prospective lynchers on the train while the deputies again took to the woods with their prisoner."

In due time the prisoner was landed safely in the Anniston jail, where he is now awaiting trial.

If sheriffs generally would be as fearless and as conscientious in the performance of their duty under similar circumstances as were these officers in living up to their obligations and the mandate of the law there would be fewer lynchings to blacken the pages of so-called "lynching states'" history.

The mob is cowardly at heart.

It is composed of men who are cowards, for if they were not cowards they would not band together to accomplish their lawless purpose by sheer force of numbers.

Being cowardly, any mob can be repelled by a brave officer backed by right and the force of law!

This Alabama sheriff demonstrated not only that he possessed a conscience and a sense of duty, but courage to act in accordance with his oath of office.

And his behavior upon this occasion is commendable, not so much in that it saved the life of a negro—for it may be that the object of the mob's attack deserves and will suffer the death penalty—as in the fact that it upheld the majesty of the law, the good name of the state, and the sacred principles of orderly government.

Constitution 3/18/21

MOB RULE AGAIN!

The fiendishly brutal burning of a negro in Oconee county, near Athens, Wednesday night by a mob of Oconee and Clarke county citizens, constitutes not only a blot upon the character of the community where the lynching actually occurred, but a disgrace to the "Classic City" of Athens—the leading educational center of Georgia—to the state, and to the entire south.

This victim of the mob's fury was accused of a heinous crime committed in Oconee county, just over the line from Athens.

He was arrested Wednesday in Athens and lodged in the Clarke county jail—one of the most substantial institutions of that kind in the state.

That night a mob that had been assembling during the afternoon and evening smashed plate glass windows to gain entrance into the courthouse—on the top floors of which the jail is located—with blow-torches burned its way into the jail itself, dragged its cowering victim from his cell, took him by automobile to the scene of the crime, and there bound him to a stake, piled wood about and burned him to death while he begged for mercy and protested his innocence.

Advices from Athens are to the fect that the sheriffs of both Clarke and Oconee counties, with a corps of deputies, were in another part of the courthouse throughout the visit of the mob, but knew nothing of what was actually going on; although the natural assumption is that they did know that the mob had been assembling throughout the afternoon, and that they might have anticipated its purpose.

Probably there are no citizens of Georgia who more deeply deplore this disgraceful and horrifying occurrence than do those officials, whose sworn duty was to prevent it, even, if necessary, at the peril of their own lives.

But their regrets do not help matters.

The fact remains that a ghastly crime has been committed, and the laws and the fair name of a community and the state have been grievously outraged by a lawless band of lynchers while the officials sworn to uphold the dignity of the laws and courts were technically asleep at their posts of duty.

Whether "technically asleep" or not, those officers were not alive to their duty, otherwise such a thing as this would not have happened!

And it is to be hoped that this shameful manifestation of the mob spirit will be a lesson to sheriffs and police authorities everywhere in Georgia—a lesson teaching that the way to prevent a lynching is to anticipate it, and the time is when the mob is gathering.

JAIL FOR THE TIGER.

The American public generally will applaud the recent announcement by a federal judge at Buffalo, N. Y., that henceforth the best that any convicted bootlegger may expect from his court is a term behind bars.

The judge in question is John P. Hazel, United States district court, who, in passing sentence upon a saloonkeeper and a barkeeper who had been found guilty of violating the prohibition amendment, said that—

"Bootleggers and others who violate the prohibition law cannot in this court escape the consequences of their acts by merely paying a fine that represents a small part of their illgotten gains."

There is nothing that pleases a professional blind tiger more, when caught, than to be haled before a "fining judge."

In fact, he fattens on being fined occasionally; he prefers it to the old license system, because he has better than an even chance of escaping penalization in any form; and even if he does fall into the hands of the law the "going price" of a few bottles of whisky gets him out again and he is left free to go ahead with his illicit business.

But he dreads iron bars; and if judges generally—state and federal, and regardless of their personal opinions as to the merits of the prohibition law—were to adopt the policy of Judge Hazel, of Buffalo, the time would not be far distant when traffic in violation of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act would be about the most unpopular vocation in the world.

PROMOTING JUSTICE.

If the victims generally of the erstwhile Atlanta "gambling syndicate" would emulate the course of the two Mississippians who came here this week to give the Fulton county grand jury the benefit of their unhappy experiences the splendid work in which Solicitor General Boykin and his staff are engaged in behalf of law and order and public decency would be greatly simplified.

These two men, brothers, claim to have been "taken in" by swindlers in Atlanta to the tune of several thousands of dollars; and, hearing that the solicitor general was engaged in a crusade to rid the city of crooks and gamblers, they came, they said, to assist him "in prosecuting the men involved."

The solicitor has succeeded in rounding up a score or more of the members of the alleged "syndicate," and three or four of them have been tried, convicted and sentenced to prison; but the prosecutors have been greatly handicapped by lack of direct, first-hand, legal evidence upon which to

go before a trial jury.

It is not at all pleasant for one who has been victimized by a grafter of this sort to go before a jury and publicly tell about it; and usually the victim prefers to stand his losses "like a game sportsman" and keep silent.

But however certain the prosecutor may be as to the guilt of a defendant on trial it is next to impossible for him to convict without the testimony of the "main witness"—who is the agrieved party in the commission of the crime.

Since the solicitor started his present round-up he has recovered a large amount of money of which transient visitors to Atlanta during the last two or three years have been defrauded by this organized group of swindlers; and every dollar of it will be restored to its owners if they will only come forward and establish their claim to it.

So, by doing as these two men from Mississippi did, every victim of the former gambling ring has an opportunity, not only to recover his losses in total, or in large part, at any rate, but thereby to assist in an effective way in promoting justice.

WHY SOME COUNTIES LAG,

Speaking impersonally and "without intending to direct criticism at any particular county," The Albany (Ga.) Herald expresses the opinion that too many Georgia counties "make the mistake of electing tightwads for county commissioners" instead of selecting "their most progressive citizens for these important positions."

The Herald's point is well taken; for, as our south Georgia contemporary goes on to say, the state "is just now entering upon the most progressive era in its history," and "it is a time when public-spirited men should be placed in charge of our roads and revenues."

"We are led into saying this," The Herald explains—

"by observing that some of the counties are having trouble with the county commissioners with reference to county demonstration agents, tick eradication and some other things of vital importance. A Georgia county, especially one in the southern part of the state, that doesn't keep a county demonstration agent and also provide dipping vats for tick eradication isn't keeping with the procession."

In this day and time there is no place, in the modern scheme of things, for the citizen who is too conservative or too timid or too parsimonious to face the sunlight and go ahead "with the procession;" and especially does this apply to the public official who is responsible for the progress and development of his immediate community.

The county commissioner who is not willing to authorize the expenditure of public funds for such necessary improvements as, for instance, good roads, better schools, etc., and for the maintenance of county demonstration agents and the prosecution of the work of tick eradication (in tick infested counties) is ready for the discard.

He is out of place, and wholly out of step with the times, in any Georgia county.

A Plea for the Observance of Law And Against Lynching

Atlanta Constitution 6/25/21

Editor Constitution: When one reads in the news items of three consecutive days accounts of an equal number of lynchings in the south and at the same time searches the editorials of our Georgia papers for some word of protest and searches in vain—one wonders whether the writers of the north are too optimistic and complimentary when they affirm that southern lynchings are the work of a small minority and are condemned by the best sentiment in the south.

I believe, however, that they are right; and as a southerner I wish to voice what I believe is the conviction of the large majority of true southerners—that these lynchings are a blot on the fair name of the land we love, are a curse to our moral life, are a crime against civilization. Because I am of the south and love the south, I want to see the south repudiate such primitive and barbarous methods of dealing with crime.

The lynching of Williams, at Autreyville, should serve to wake us up to the futility of using methods which civilization has long since discarded. The red men, who went naked through our forests before the appearance of the civilized European tortured his victims and felt that he had failed in his purpose if the torture did not produce some sign of fear, some groan or cry, on the part of the one tortured.

The mob at Autreyville failed, and failed miserably.

Civilized people have long since abandoned torture; we in Georgia still have it. Well-governed nations have long since given up private punishment for crime; we in Georgia still have it. The negro committed a peculiarly shocking crime; yet the sheriff, a white man whose blood must have been boiling as the details of the outrage became in a mad race from the mob to carry the criminal to safety. There was no delay in the trial. The negro was convicted and sentenced to hang at an early date. Even the excuse that is so often given for lynchings can not be given in this case. Yet the negro was lynched.

For several decades Georgia has led the south and the entire United States in the number of her lynchings. It is not a record to be proud of, yet we seem to be well on the way to maintain our leadership.

I would that we who love the south and honor its traditions might rise to the confidence which our brothers in the north have in us and unite to put an end to that which for years has been our disgrace! We do not approve of these lynchings—can we not stop them?

STERLING G. BRINKLEY.

Thomson, Ga., June 23, 1921.

NEGRO CONFESSES TO ATTACKING AUGUSTA GIRL

Atlanta Constitution 11/30/21

Augusta, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—John Lacey, a 16-year-old negro, was lodged in the Richmond county jail tonight charged with assault on a young white girl. The negro confessed to police and newspaper men at police barracks prior to being taken to the jail. Lacey was caught tonight in the swamps 10 miles from Jacksonville, S. C.

Ed Powell, B. T. Davis and John Hazel, white farmers of near Bath, S. C., effected the capture. The negro was rushed to Augusta and at 10 o'clock was in solitary confinement at the local jail.

Brought into the police station the negro answered all questions fired at him. In the course of the examination he admitted the assault on the 8-year-old daughter of a prominent Augustan on the afternoon of November 25 and also admitted having attempted to assault another small white girl about two weeks ago.

The crime with which Lacey is charged was committed Friday afternoon in a garage of a local apartment house. Surprised in his act, the girl's assailant ran. He was trailed to a dense swamp five miles from Augusta on the Carolina side of the river, where, at nightfall, the pursuit was abandoned. Descriptions of the negro, however, were sent broadcast and resulted in his capture.

Jailer Gary Whittle tonight stated that no one would be allowed to see the negro and that any attempt of a mob to take him from the jail would result in bloodshed to the attackers. No demonstration has occurred. Friday, following the attempted assault, feeling was high, but officers tonight are hopeful that feeling has subsided.

A special session of the Richmond county grand jury probably will be called in order to give the negro a speedy trial at the present term of superior court.

A Fire Alarm:

Atlanta Constitution 3/27/26

How quickly an alarm of fire will call together a crowd. It is true that the first impulse is that of a curious desire to witness a spectacle. But latent in every such normal crowd is the protective instinct. A cry goes up that there is a human being in the burning building. Instantly there are volunteers for the rescue. Every community has its story of such an experience. It is told how the great crowd seems petrified in sympathetic horror as it waits in breathless anxiety for the return of the rescuers. Then the unpent shout of gladness if the imperilled one is saved.

And who can ever estimate the psychic strength imparted by such a crowd, as with concentrated spiritual sympathy they seem to lift the hero of the moment to his perilous task. Such is the natural reaction of a normal gathering of people when fronted by a spectacle of a human being in danger of such horrible death.

An Abnormal Audience.

But the other day in a Georgia county three thousand people gathered to witness a fire. This fire had been carefully builded around the body of a living human being. The most authentic accounts tell of the effort of the victim to strangle himself in order to put an end to the torture, but his arms were tied to his side. When the flames leaped so high as to threaten the life too quickly, ready hands scattered the fagots. Finally by superhuman effort he tore himself loose and plunging headforemost into the flames, ended his inscribable agony.

Three thousand human beings stood around and watched one human being slowly burned to ashes, and not one effort was made to save him. No! not even one protest was uttered. But ere the glowing embers had faded into blackness, there was a ghoulish scramble for the unburnt pieces of the body. Souvenirs! As if mortal memory could ever efface that picture.

This expression of human nature hunting itself in the very shadow of the oldest state university in America, is so supremely abnormal in its revolting details as to raise the question whether there is not some deadly disease eating at the heart of our civilization to produce such a symptom. True the newspapers bring us too often the stories of inhuman crimes, but we comfort ourselves with the fact that they are the freakish acts of individual degenerates. But here in one little corner of our state, not densely populated, three thousand people participated in a crime which for callous cruelty can only be matched by the stories of Indian massacres.

War on the State.

But this is not all the story. Before the crowd could burn this man they had to make war on their own government. The accused was in the sacred custody of the state of Georgia, and in order to take him these men had to destroy for the time being the only power which protects the person, property and rights of the citizens of this commonwealth. When we remember that in a democracy like ours the state has only the power given to it by the consent of the governed, every citizen who refuses his consent to be thus governed strikes a deadly blow at our democracy.

Fellow citizens, freedom and anarchy cannot dwell together. Prosperity and happiness cannot abide where the humblest man cannot confidently appeal to the courts for protection. Civilization cannot live under lynch law.

Is Our Civilization White?

We are told in justification that this man was a negro who had foully murdered a white woman, and that only by such summary vengeance can our white civilization be protected. Not only is this no justification, but the hour has fully come for the best citizens of this state to declare in no uncertain terms that the white race endowed with all the wealth, learning and power of the state, is doubly obligated to see to it that this weaker race, which is completely within its power, shall have the fullest protection of the law.

All the boasted traditions of southern chivalry and every cannon of fair play known to brave men was violated when three thousand people put to death one defenseless negro while he declared his innocence until his utterance was choked in flames. I maintain that no member of that mob has any right now to accuse that man of murder. By every standard of justice no man has a right to accuse a dead man of a crime after he has refused to face that man in life before a court of justice.

No! All the negroes in all the world cannot destroy our white civilization. For nothing the negroes can do to us can lift, or lower our standards of justice or righteousness. But before the bar of future generations, and before the judgment seat of God, our civilization shall be tested by what we do to the negro. For the strong shall ever be judged by their attitude to the weak.

An alarm has indeed rung out in Georgia. Civilization itself is on fire.

Lynchings - 1921.

Georgia

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Discussions - White Press.

MICHIGAN AND GEORGIA.

Atlanta Constitution 8/12/21

Readers of The Constitution are familiar with the recent instance in which the governor of Michigan refused to honor the extradition of a Georgia negro charged with murder on the ground that he feared the prisoner would be lynched if returned to this state.

The unusual position taken by the Michigan executive was given wide publicity, of course.

The Michigan press made much of it, and took fullest advantage of the incident to extoll the virtues of that commonwealth and to magnify Georgia's record—indefensible as it is—as a "lynching state."

But it proves to have been another case of "the pot calling the kettle black."

Also another illustration of the time-honored human tendency that was decried by the Nazarene when he asked: **"And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considereth not the beam that is in thine own eye?"**

"Last Sunday a negro insisted upon sitting on a bench reserved for players at a baseball game in Detroit. The ensuing quarrel developed into a shooting affray, in which the negro shot two white boys; and, according to The Detroit Free Press, he was "rescued from a mob by the police at a time when he was in imminent danger of being lynched!"

The Free Press went on to say that from all published accounts it appears "the negro, though wrong at the outset, was acting in self-defense when he fired; but that would have made no difference to the mob, and would not have protected him if the police had not interfered."

This occurrence illustrates the fact that human nature is, after all, human nature, and nothing more nor less.

In Michigan, Georgia or anywhere else, human nature is the same.

The only difference between Georgia and Michigan is that if that Michigan negro had fled into Georgia, and had the governor of Georgia been asked by the governor of Michigan to relinquish the prisoner, our governor would not have sought to play politics with the incident as the governor of Michigan did in the case of the Georgia fugitive that was captured in his state.

WELL IN RICHMOND.

Atlanta Constitution 8/11/21

The Constitution has commented approvingly on the artful ruse by which Sheriff Plunkett, of Richmond county, recently outwitted a South Carolina mob bent upon lynching two prisoners in his custody.

In another column of this page we present a communication from Samuel B. Adams, of Savannah, a prominent and able Georgian, taking issue with this commendation, and holding that the Richmond sheriff should have "stood his ground and been prepared to meet and repel" the mob instead of "running away from it."

And Mr. Adams with the force of his splendid legal ability, makes a strong case.

But the thing that The Constitution intended chiefly to commend, and does commend, is the fact that this mob, seeking blood, **did not get what it went after!**

In other words, this sheriff protected and saved the lives of two prisoners for whose safety he was responsible under the law!

There might have been a dozen courses open to him, by which to accomplish that objective.

He elected one of them—and the one he elected **proved effective!**

Instead of the ghastly and disgraceful sight of two human bodies, riddled with bullets, hanging to a tree, the people of Richmond county saw a **disappointed** mob of would-be lynchers slinking back across the South Carolina border whence it had come to violate the sanctity of Georgia justice.

And just here let us say that where this mob should have been met was **at the bridge, when they crossed the river from another state.**

In this connection it is appropriate to commend the manner in which the officers of the law in Augusta on Tuesday night prevented an orgy of murder and arson similar to that which recently brought Tulsa, Okla., into national disgrace.

Here a negro had run amuck, killing two white men—one a policeman—and was himself killed in resisting arrest.

A mob formed, bent upon vengeance; and the stage was all set for a bloody race riot, with all of the killing and burning that featured the Oklahoma holocaust.

But law and order prevailed. Not a shot was fired, and the worst that happened was the burning of the body of the dead negro.

While happily, the situation was controlled without bloodshed, how much better it would have been had the public conscience been spared the ghastly raid on a morgue and the gruesome seizure and burning of a human body—an act for which there was no possible excuse nor reason, and by which nothing could possibly have been accomplished.

What it is in men that prompts the commission of such a ghoulish act as that is one of the mysteries of human nature.

But the bare fact that this mob was dispersed and finally pacified without even the firing of a shot is reassuring as indicating the growing mastery of a wholesome spirit of reason, moderation and justice in Georgia.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Atlanta Constitution 8/22/21

Major Joseph B. Cumming, venerable loved, and eminent citizen of Augusta, has joined Samuel B. Adams, of Savannah, in a caustic criticism of the method employed by the sheriff of Richmond county in frustrating the recent attempt of a South Carolina mob to stage a double lynching.

Opinion is divided as to whether or not the sheriff did the right thing when, notified of the mob's intentions, he spirited the two prisoners away to Savannah for safe keeping.

Some maintain that he did—that for him to have met and defied the mob, and to have attempted to save his prisoners by force of arms, would probably have resulted in bloodshed and possibly in the temporary triumph of the invaders; whereas, by the means he adopted he disappointed the mob, and saved the lives of two men in his charge, and without the firing of a shot.

Others take the position that he should have met the outlaws and stopped them at the Georgia-South Carolina bridgehead; that, if his ordinary forces were of insufficient strength, he should have organized a posse comitatus to assist him—as he had a right to do under the law.

That is the position taken by Mr. Adams in a communication that appeared in The Constitution a few days ago, and in which he is strongly supported by Major Cumming.

These certainly are two outstanding figures among our "elder statesmen."

Major Cumming, in a statement over his signature in The Augusta Chronicle, says the Richmond county sheriff and his deputies "made a sad, lamentable, a humiliating and a far-reaching mistake," in that "they abdicated their authority; they brought the law into contempt; they condoned mob violence; they encouraged the mob; they legalized the mob's action by opening the jail to its inspection," etc.

"Unquestionably," he says, "on every principle of law and of social order this mob should have been opposed, and neither run away from, nor invited to inspect the jail."

And, replying to the argument that "the flight of the sheriff prevented bloodshed," he exclaims:

"God in Heaven! is blood so precious that not a drop must be shed in defense of law and order? To maintain this proposition is to yield everything, the most sacred rights, the most precious principles, law, order, society, and that, for which the human race has struggled for thousands of years and which we call civilization. Moreover, and bloodshed, if any was avoided then, sowed crops of blood for the future. Here was not merely tolerance, but encouragement, even approval, for the mob spirit, and invitation to future aggressions—for which sooner or later blood must flow freely—or civilization perish."

Regardless of which opinion is right in this controversy, the whole discussion goes to prove one outstanding fact; and that is that **there is no more important office in a constitutional government—no office that means more in the preservation of the principles of law and order and democracy—than is that of a county sheriff.**

The very foundation of civilized government is law and order, responsibility for the preservation of which rests directly upon the office of sheriff.

And a man to capably fill that office must be one who possesses the highest sense of duty; who is fearless, and one who will not, under any condition, compromise **with crime nor temporize with the mob spirit!**

It is the weak-kneed sheriff who is bringing Georgia and the south into disrespect.

None but the very best fitted men should be selected for that office; and then, once installed, he **should have the united, aggressive and whole-souled support of self-respecting, orderly public sentiment!**

GAINING GROUND.

Atlanta Constitution 8/17/21

Within the last week press dispatches have recorded a series of instances going to show that the sentiment in behalf of law and order in dealing with capital criminal cases in the south is gaining ground.

One had to do with the artful protection afforded two prisoners by Sheriff Plunkett, of Richmond county, Ga., a few days ago, the sheriff, at the peril of his own life, spiriting away to the Chatham county jail the men who were wanted for murder in South Carolina, and who were sought by an infuriated mob of citizens of that state.

A similar occurrence was reported in The Constitution yesterday morning from Centerville, Ala., where a mob sought to visit

summary justice upon a negro accused of a heinous crime, but was deterred by prompt and vigorous action on the part of the state militia.

On the same day a negro murderer was taken into court at Greenwood, S. C., tried, found guilty and sentenced to death all in the space of two hours!

This Georgia sheriff, the Alabama authorities, and the court officials in South Carolina, all were backed up by public sentiment else what was done in either of those instances would have been impossible—for public sentiment is all-powerful in a democracy, and nothing can be done in opposition to it!

Instead of lynchings in these three instances, the majesty of the law was upheld and defended in each instance, justice being permitted to take its course.

How much better it is that events took the course they did in these three typical cases than for passion and blind lust for blood and the spirit of the mob to have been given free rein!

Such demonstrations of fearlessness and resourcefulness and fidelity to duty—buttressed by assurance of support by the decent element of the people—give hopeful indication that the time is not far distant when lynching in the south will give way to law and order.

Sheriff of Richmond Not Entitled to Praise, Says Judge Adams

Atlanta Constitution 9/14/21

Editor Constitution: Permit a few words concerning your editorial of the 14th instant, headed "A Model Sheriff," in which you commend strongly the sheriff of Richmond county for his shrewdness and adroitness in outwitting a mob bent upon the lynching of prisoners in his custody and his success in running away from the mob with these prisoners. You seem to think that he exhibited a great deal of nerve and fearlessness.

With deference to your view, it seems to me that the sheriff does not deserve the compliments paid him by you.

It appears that in a city of Augusta's population, with a police force, with a sheriff and deputies, and the sheriff's power of summoning a posse, the sheriff publishes to the mob and to the world that he was either unable or unwilling to defend his prisoners against a lawless crowd, and found it necessary to run away from them. I perceive that the papers state that he left word with his deputy to allow them to examine his jail so as to satisfy them that the prisoners were not there. It may have been in order for him to have prepared a dinner in honor of the mob and to have left a note apologizing to its members because their victims were not there!

It would seem that a fearless sheriff would have stood his ground and been prepared to meet and repel a lawless mob. It is a sad commentary upon Augusta, as well as upon the sheriff, that it was necessary for him to run away and outwit the mob.

I am entirely persuaded that a few determined men armed could have saved the prisoners from the mob, provided, always, that the mob understood that, if need be, the officers would shoot and shoot to kill.

The trouble is that mobs understand that their own precious lives are in no danger when they take the law in their own hands, trample it under foot and add to the disgraces of our state. I do not think, myself, that the sheriff did his duty, or that his performances are at all creditable.

Recently a Mississippi mob came to a hospital that had charge of a party accused of murder and a single Methodist preacher with a pistol in his hand defied the mob and saved his patient. He did this because the mob understood that he would fire and fire to kill, if necessary, and would even sacrifice his own life. Some days afterwards the same prisoner was taken to the jail and a mob went there and took him out and lynched him. The sheriff and his deputies must have been willing because, if really in earnest in an effort to prevent the outrage, they would have succeeded.

I fear that the sheriffs and jailers generally in Georgia understand that if they kill members of a mob, in order to prevent a lynching, they are not doing a popular thing. Alas, for the public sentiment of our state!

SAMUEL B. ADAMS.

Savannah, Ga., August 17, 1921.

BETTER THAN LYNCHING.

Constitution 9/16/21

The case of two negroes who have been legally tried, convicted and are awaiting sentence of death and execution for a heinous crime committed in Wayne county, Georgia, affords additional impressive proof that recourse to the orderly processes of the law is always better and more effective than lynching.

This crime was committed last Friday morning, and by 7 o'clock the following Wednesday morning the criminals had been caught, indicted by grand jury, tried in open court at Jesup, the county seat, found guilty and returned to jail pending execution of their sentences, which, under the law, necessarily will be death by hanging.

The whole proceedings passed off with dignity, order and precision. The culprits were given a fair trial by jury, and society has every assurance that their punishment will be swift and certain.

Nothing less than that would satisfy the public or meet the ends of justice; nothing more should be asked or could reasonably be desired.

As matters stand, every citizen in Wayne county may stand erect, look his fellow-citizens in the face with clear conscience and hold up his head with a feeling of pride in the manner in which justice has been done through the processes of law and order.

Whereas, had recourse been taken to violence, the law been overridden by the mob spirit, and the community disgraced by a lynching, shame and humiliation would today be in evidence in Jesup and throughout Wayne county.

The civilized, constitutional, legal way is always best!

Illinois

720

Lynchings - 1921.

Discussions - White Press.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
JULY 25, 1921

The Unprejudiced Lynchers

Probably by way of showing its freedom from race prejudice, a Mississippi mob lynched a white man the other day. In spite of this demonstration, however, one is safe in wagering that when the tale of mob murders is made up at the end of the year, at least five-sixths of the victims will be negroes. The proportion is usually higher even than that.

In this particular case there is little doubt that the mob got the guilty party. The man who was lynched had been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal had been taken to the Supreme court of the state, but the mob intervened before the court could give its decision. As a method of cultivating respect for law and the courts, this action has at least the merit of unusualness.

In cases where there is no decision of a trial court to guide them, how often do mobs get the right man? No one knows, though everyone would like to know. It is only a few years since a Mississippi lad committed suicide because he had helped lynch a man who afterward was proved innocent. Doubtless the champions of what they are pleased to call "wild justice" would think that boy too squeamish, and so he was—for a lyncher. In one of Scott's less known poems, a young man is proposing to go to sea as a buccaneer, but the experienced pirate to whom he is talking, dissuades him by saying that he—the youth had those superfluous emotions, fear, pity and remorse:

> And he with us the gale who braves
> Must heave such cargo to the waves.

Apparently, a lyncher and a buccaneer should be cut from the same bolt of cloth.

Everything about a lynching party tends to increase the chances of getting the wrong man. The excitement, the fury, the assumption that whoever is in the hands of the mob is guilty, the utter absence of anything like a trial, all insure a high percentage of errors. Yet lynchings continue, and we continue to call ourselves a civilized people. What queer things definitions are, to be sure.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
JULY 29, 1921

The International Costs of Lynch Law

Sir Gilbert Carter, whose wife is an American lady and who has been governor, in turn, of most of the British West Indies, comes back from a tour of those islands with a message worth hearing. He says that while the interests of the people in the West Indies are far more American than European, they are bitterly opposed to being handed over to the United States.

That report will be no surprise to the readers of these columns. A year or more ago, when some editors made the discovery that the British West Indies are quite and demanded that Brit country in payment of her debt, The Journal pointed out the obstacles in the way of such a plan. Britain can not cede and America can not receive a population against its will. From 75 to more than 90 per cent of the people of the islands in question are negroes.

Under British rule there is social discrimination of a comparatively mild kind, but little, if any, political penalizing of colored men, while lynchings are unknown. Was it likely, this paper asked, that these negro populations would vote themselves under a republic in which the color line is as deep as a well and as wide as a church door, and which lynches some scores of black men every year?

Lynching always has been a terribly expensive business in home affairs. Now we are getting the first international bills for its cost. Annexation of the British West Indies would help adjust international debts, bring the political map into accord with the natural one, add a touch of security to the Panama canal and be an excellent thing in many ways. But in the path which leads to these and other benefits stand the ghosts of negroes murdered by our American mobs, and the way is barred.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
OCTOBER 13, 1921

The Horror in Texas

A negro boy of nineteen, accused of assault on a white girl of eight, has been burned at the stake by an "orderly" mob in Texas.

In other words, a group of white men has committed a crime as dastardly as that of which the negro was accused. They have murdered, by torture, a man who may or may not have been guilty, but who certainly was entitled to a trial. But, great as is the horror of this collective crime, the blunder of it is greater.

Lynching does not stop assaults on women. Unfaltering, unflinching enforcement of law does stop them. The British West Indies have a larger proportionate negro population than any southern state. There never has been a lynching in those islands, yet assaults on white women are virtually unknown. There were some sixty lynchings in the United States last year, about one-third of them for this offense, yet the assaults continue.

An object lesson of that size ought to appeal to the most prejudiced mind—but it doesn't. Perhaps there is a way, however, in which the lesson can be driven home. Let some of the social service agencies make a survey of every town where a lynching takes place; report on the condition of its schools, streets, libraries; transcribe its record in court; note the shootings, clubbings and stabbings that have taken place in the community; and finally, as a clincher, follow the careers of those who take prominent part in the lynching bees.

In a general way, all authorities agree that lynchings take place mostly in backward communities, where life, even white life, is cheap, education deficient, public spirit at a rather low ebb. Such a survey would bring out the facts in a way not to be escaped or denied.

Lynchings - 1921.

Indiana.

Discussions - White Press.

725

FT WAYNE IND GAZETTE
JULY 1, 1921

Our Hands Tied.

A colored man assaulted a farmer in Mississippi—whereupon he was promptly lynched. But unhappily we are unable to comment upon this outrage with becoming severity since on the same day they tried to kill off a few colored men in Rushville, Indiana, for the crime of swimming in the same stream with the whites. It is becoming positively embarrassing for northern papers to indulge in the old sermonizing which made us feel so self-righteous

Lynchings — 1921
Discussions — White Press.

Maine

734

BANGOR ME COMMERCIAL
AUGUST 25, 1921

Invading Massachusetts

The attempt to lynch three Cape Verde negroes confined in the Wareham, Mass., jail failed, not for any lack of intention on the part of the would-be lynchers but because of the prompt action of the authorities. Lynching is a crime that is diminishing in its prevalence year by year and the southern states are taking more and more stern action against men who take the law into their own hands. It is very surprising that such an episode could happen in Massachusetts and will be taken as an indication that there is less confidence than formerly in the efficiency of the law.

The crime charged against the negroes is a most heinous one but it is not a new one in Massachusetts. That it led to an attempted lynching is new for Massachusetts. It was not many months ago in Maine's largest city that there was fear of lynching and the officials took prompt action.

We have felt that there is good argument for a Federal law against lynching and if the crime is to invade such a staid commonwealth as Massachusetts the need of such a law is increased. One difficulty in enforcing state laws against lynching has been that juries would not convict, even when the state authorities have attempted conviction. It has rarerly happened in the southern states that the authorities have shown real inclination to convict, although a change for the better has been noted in recent years, particularly in Georgia. It was but the other day that an attempted lynching in Tennessee was prevented by the action of the authorities and the firing upon the assailants by the armed guard with one death and many of the lynching party wounded.

There must be no lynching in New England. The recent episode in Massachusetts shows that there is danger anywhere that an infuriated crowd aroused by heinous crime, will attempt to take the law into its own hands.

We think, however, that it will be a long time before there is another such exhibition in the Old Bay State. We expect that the courts will act promptly and that if the men are found guilty their punishment will be drastic, reassuring the people that the law will take care of the guilty.

Massachusetts.

733

. Lynchings - 1921.

Discussions - White Press.

LYNCHING BEE FAILED

GREENFIELD MASS COURIER

AUGUST 20, 1921

A mob of nearly 200 men and women carrying ropes early yesterday stormed the Barnstable jail, threatening to lynch three Cape Verde Island negro prisoners charged with highway robbery and criminal assault on a young white woman at Buzzards Bay. Warden Boland threatened to shoot the mob like rats if they did not desist and the lynching attempt failed.

Lynching-Discussion - 1921

White Press.

Maryland

7/6

HAGERSTOWN MD MAIL
JANUARY 31, 1921

LYNCHING AS A FINE ART

A negro was burned at the stake at Nodena, Ark., Wednesday by citizens who applied to the task a skill and precision which mark it as at once the most artistic and barbaric lynching of modern times.

A party of 25 men in six automobiles travelled through three States for a distance of 100 miles to intercept the prisoner, take him from the custody of two deputies and bring their prey to the place of execution. The time for the ceremony was officially announced in advance, and at 6.30, by [illegible] paid the penalty of his crime with his life. He was chained to a log, covered with brushwood up to his shoulders, and oil was poured on the flames to hasten the burning. "It was forty minutes before the last agony died away and the negro's charred body lay still in death."

Altogether, as the account says, "a lynching carried out in the most methodical fashion"—a perfect example of savagery elevated to a fine art. Can they beat it in the jungles of Africa or in Asian wilds?

And is there a loud protest from the citizens of Nodena against this desecration of their community? On the contrary, the Sheriff is quoted as saying that "nearly every man, woman and child in the county wanted the negro lynched; and when sentiment is that way, there isn't much chance left for officers.

Not much chance, indeed, for sworn officers of the law who make light of their oaths of office at the very time when they should most resolutely live up to them. What can a poor Southern Sheriff do when the mob wills otherwise? Happily, Governor McRae of Arkansas, with a sterner conception of official responsibility, denounces the lynching as the "most dis-

AT THE PALACE.

The Palace Theatre is offering today, "The Spoilers" from the famous book by Rex Beach, with Wm. Farnum in the leading role. "The Spoilers" is a gripping, sensational photo-drama of Alaskan Life, and contains more thrills than any picture ever filmed. The scenes of that far away, Alaskan country and most realistic, while there is a peach of a fight, more

Lynchings - 1921.

Michigan.

732

Discussions - White Press.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
AUGUST 9, 1921

SAVED FROM DISGRACE.

A Sunday shooting affray in Detroit grew out of a quarrel which began when a Negro insisted upon sitting on a bench reserved for players at a baseball game. Toward the end two white boys were shot and the Negro was rescued from a mob by the police at a time when he was in imminent danger of being lynched. Published accounts indicate that the Negro, though wrong at the outset, was acting in self-defense when he fired, but that would have made no difference to the mob and would not have protected him if the police had not interfered.

The facts indicate how easy it would be for Michigan to join the list of lynching states and how necessary it is to be vigilant against mob violence.

Such a thing would be deplorable at any time and just at this time would have subjected the state to merciless and deserved castigation, for it was only the other day that the governor of this state refused to return an accused man to Georgia on the ground that he might be lynched there. The police are to be thanked for having saved the state from the singularly humiliating situation in which it would have been placed had there been a lynching in Detroit.

Lynchings - 1921.

Missouri

Discussions - White Press.

719

St Louis argus 11/6/21

"How To Stop Lynching"

Under the above caption, The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, May 4, discuss editorially, how to stop lynchings.

After we read and reread the comment, it reminded us of the fable, "Running with the hare and hiding with the hounds."

We confess that it was more than passing notice to us, because we have always looked upon The Post-Dispatch as a fearless champion of law and order. But the compromising position it took in this case is just a little more than we can understand.

How to Stop Lynchings.

Without dodging the issue, but facing the facts, we should say the sane and only way is to make it hard for the officers of the law who tolerate mob violence. Mobs have no standing before the law. Penalize officers who fail to do their duty by summarily removal from office. Penalize the county who elect such faithless officers with heavy indemnities. Hang a few of the mob leaders because they are murderers.

When this is done, then a sheriff or other officers will shoot when rushed by a mob, and shoot to kill—for bullets fired by an officer into a mob has wonderful persuasive power.—See?

Lynchings - 1921.

Montana.

731

Discussions - White Press.

TWO MORE
BUTTE MONT POST
JUNE 20, 1921

Lynching continues to be popular in some sections of the country. In Georgia, three or four days ago, a negro tried and convicted of murder was sentenced to be hanged next July. The people in the neighborhood thought that they knew a better way. They took the criminal to the scene of his crime—he had killed a twelve-year-old white girl—tied him to a tree and burned him up.

In today's news the scene shifts to South Carolina where a negro who had attacked a white woman was lynched yesterday. In this instance the offender was ordered to climb a tree; he was chained there and then shot to pieces. The spectators carried off bits of the rope and fingers and toes, as souvenirs of the affair.

In these two cases the crime was heinous, but the testimony accumulated during many years and piled high, as the result of experience, shows that mob lawlessness has served no purpose in correcting the evil or reducing the number of offenders. Lynching has not proved to be a practical substitute for due process of law.

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(From foregoing Card)
("The Race Problem in U.S., etc.")
N.Y. Call, 7/17/21

the massacre at East St. Louis (Ill.) in 1917; the multiple lynchings of Brooks and Lowndes Counties (Ga.) in 1918; the Chicago riots in 1919; the Elaine (Ark.) massacre in 1919, and the burning of Henry Lowry at Nodema (Ark.) in 1921.

The Washington Post and other papers tried to show that the Washington, D. C., riots were occasioned by "assaults on white women," but it has been clearly proven that most of the alleged assaults were pure propaganda, and that the real cause was more likely the new spirit, claims and self-respect of the colored ex-service men and others at the capital, consequent upon their splendid participation in the world war.

But of course if lynching becomes the fixed habit of one group toward another, it can happen for no crime at all or even for the virtues of the victims, as is proved in five or six per cent of the cases for 30 years past. Colored men have been lynched for protecting their own wives and daughters against the ravishment of white men, and in 1919 Governor Dorsey of Georgia and the Atlanta Constitution were aroused over the lynching of an aged and well-reputed colored man for trying to prevent two white men from assaulting two young colored girls.

Class Rule the Cause.

But most of the lynching evil is traceable to economic wrong. There is a conviction that the Negro as a class is to be kept under in human society; that when a black man works and sweats, it is not primarily for his own good but for the good of the dominant race in America. This is class-feeling. It is the offspring of the slave system. If the Negro attempts to rise above this condition, he is sinning against God and must be repressed sternly and religiously. Indeed it is remarkable how all of those who wish to keep the Negro down appeal to God and His foreordinations. Thus they justified slavery and would justify peonage and bastardy against a weaker race. The Negro who by thrift and hard work rises above this preconceived status becomes an offender like one who is seeking to violate the sanctions of a religion. And educated, well-to-do Negro is not entirely acceptable to such a civilization.

There must be a change in this attitude toward colored Americans before we can be free from lynching. And we must dispel the old illusion that lynching is a form of opposition to crime. Lynching is itself the greatest crime, a mother of crime. It breeds and fosters crime, even in the victim class.

What Remedy?

Government and law can do much but they cannot do everything as a remedy. The idea that one people can exist as legitimate prey for another people must be eradicated by better education and culture. The notion that God made the Negro for the benefit of anybody else must be wiped out. A higher social justice must be inculcated to counteract the persistent poison of the old slavery ideal. In a generation 3,000 colored men and women have been burned and otherwise lynched, not because Negroes are more criminal than other races, nor because Americans are more criminal than other people, but because black and white in America are victims of a medieval conception of the "classes" of man.

Then, how do we explain the lynching of a few white men every year? That is the force of habit, the power of an evil public consciousness. The lynching of the whites is consequential upon the lynching of the blacks. To cheapen the lives of any group of men cheapens the lives of all men, even our own. This is a law of human psychology, of human nature. And it will not be repealed by our wishes nor will it be merciful to our blindness.

Reprinted by courtesy of American Civil Liberties [illegible]

New York

Lynchings - 1921.
Discussions - White Press.

Lynchings - 1921.

New York.

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Discussions - White Press.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
AUGUST 21 1921

LYNCHING, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The fact that negro prisoners accused of assaulting white women are being defended by armed troops in jails at Nashville, Tenn., and at Barnstable, Mass., from attacks by mobs eager to lynch them, shows that there is no Mason and Dixon's line in regard to the feeling aroused by that particular crime.

The South having a large negro population has had much greater familiarity with this crime, and the lynchings which sprung from it undoubtedly aroused blood lust and race hatred, so that the punishment originally applied to that offense has led to lynching negroes charged with less serious crimes, and lynching them sometimes merely upon suspicion which has been shown to be mistaken after an innocent man had been brutally murdered. So long as negroes were few in the North and white women were in no danger from them, lynchings had a sectional aspect which has disappeared in view of outbreaks of race violence in the North and West in recent years. Now comes this example on Cape Cod which seems to have aroused a spirit of lawless vengeance in several separate villages from which people have concentrated upon the jail at Barnstable.

The official defenders of the jails at Barnstable and Nashville are armed with machine guns, and those at Nashville have used them with serious effect upon members of the mob. In both cases it seems probable that the prisoners will be defended from violence and held to meet the charges against them in courts of law. Governor Cox of Massachusetts has promised that trials shall be speedy and thorough. The quick and fearless administration of justice through the courts is the only cure for the mob spirit, whether it is aroused through racial crimes or from other causes. The appreciation of that fact is steadily growing in the South, and the determined defense of these prisoners at Nashville will strengthen it. It used to be common for Southern sheriffs to relinquish negro prisoners upon mere threats of violence, as if glad to let the mob have its way. Instances of that sort are happily growing fewer and this spirited defense at Nashville will discourage them still further.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
AUGUST 16, 1921

SOUTHERN WOMEN PLAN TABLET TO HONOR NEGRO

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Aug. 16.—A tablet is to be erected by Lawson Botts Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, on the site where Hayward Shepherd, a Negro porter in the hotel at Harper's Ferry, met death in the John Brown raid of 1859, it was announced here to-day. Shepherd, the records show, was the first man killed in the raid.

N Y C TIMES
AUGUST 22, 1921

JUDGE LYNCH OVERRULED.

In Tennessee and Massachusetts mobs attempted to take into their own hands the punishment of negroes accused of assaulting women. In Knoxville armed Deputy Sheriffs, the police and two machine gun companies guarded the jail, and one person was killed and more than fifty wounded when the mob tried to break into it. The authorities have shown a steady vigilance and determination, and the law, as well as the good name of the city, county and State, has been maintained. In view of the public excitement, the crime in question and the dangerous communicative frenzy of riot, the Tennessee authorities have done courageously a difficult, unwelcome and yet vital duty. They have asserted the supremacy of the courts. They have enforced against tumultuary passion obedience to the law. Every lynching, as Mr. WILSON said three years ago, is "a blow at the "heart of ordered law and humane "justice."

A certain sanctimony attributed, no doubt erroneously, to the Massachusetts folks, inheritors but scarcely continuators of the Puritan theocratic-theological tradition, and remembrance of some famous Bay State abolitionists, make outlanders stare and gasp, make Southerners grin, perhaps a little cynically even, at no laughing matter in that ancient Commonwealth. The two negroes charged with highway robbery and criminal assault are Cape Verde Islanders, and the State is not to be blamed for them. But who are the people that threatened violence and besieged the calaboose of Wareham, in Plymouth County of the Pilgrims? Who are the people that, in JAMES OTIS's town. As if white mobs were not enough, the Sheriff's ear is vexed with reports or legends of negro mobs bent on "rescuing" the threatened Islanders.

The Cape Codders of "the old stock" must be wondering what the Cape is coming to. We leave to observers on the spot the task of determining how far the polyglot foreign invasions have affected respect for law or introduced flame and hysteria where the old hard-headed, thoughtful respect for law was so strong; to tell us the composition of the mobs, apparently small. In Massachusetts as in Tennessee the law has been vindicated, and to the former is spared the misfortune of Kansas, to which she sent "Bibles and Sharpe's rifles" in the '50s. Kansas is a lynching State. But there is no call for interstate throwing of stones. The mob germ is everywhere. Everywhere there should be rigorous resistance to it. Every successful resistance to it weakens it. We shall outgrow or exterminate the lynching habit; and we must. As Mr. WILSON said, "how shall we commend democ-"racy to the acceptance of other "peoples if we disgrace our own by "proving that it is, after all, no pro-"tection to the weak?"

Barnstable, attack the jail, cry "Give us the negroes!" keep sullen watch all night and storm again vainly at dawn?

In Barnstable town, full of schools and libraries and the atmosphere of long quiet; Barnstable, the capital of Barnstable County, which is Cape Cod, the home of a sturdy and famous tribe, prisoners have to be sneaked into jail through fear of the mob. If the shots so far fired by the protectors of the law have been admonitory and harmless, machine guns guarding the approaches to the jail must be a strange sight in Barnstable; as, indeed, much of a quota of prisoners used to be. His Excellency the Governor has had to issue a proclamation. State militiamen have been sent to old Barnstable as if it were a "shot-up" West Virginia mining

N. Y. C. MAIL
AUGUST 22, 1921

To Stop Lynching.

If there is one thing more than another that modern psychology has shown it is that men become creatures of habit. Mob psychology shows that states and nations become such, too. The southern state and local governments have been severely censured in the past for their habit of condoning violence; their apathy toward lynchings. The accusation has some justice in it, and without doubt, if they had nipped the lynching in the bud when it first showed itself, it might have been stopped. It is not so easy now.

At Knoxville, Tennessee, and at Barnstable, Massachusetts (which is not a southern state), it took powerful forces with artillery to save negroes from the mobs, and even after the death of one of the assailants and the wounding of fifty by the machine-gun companies the authorities are still threatened with a renewal of hostilities.

The outbreak in these two places will probably be controlled by the authorities just as a man in delirium tremens can be handled by a physician and two male nurses. But these artillery battles won't be enough to cure the habit of violence; it will take a long course of stern treatment, and to think that the state governments have an easy task on their hands is to minimize the strength of war fever and race hatred. We have blamed the authorities for not acting in the past. When they now act with Lewis guns and cavalry they must be upheld. If lynching is to be stopped every citizen, white or colored, must back up the efforts made to end it.

The states need the help not only of the public armed forces but of public opinion, too. If public opinion had backed up the authorities decades ago when lynching first began it might have been stopped entirely before it had grown to such disgraceful dimensions. It's not so easy now.

Several months ago a negro was found guilty of an atrocious murder of a woman organist in Perth Amboy. The last news of him was that he was still alive and looking for a new trial.

The "new trial" habit is a dangerous one in cases like these, and is apt to become fixed in the negro consciousness even more than in the white. If public opinion had frowned on this habit decades ago before it had begun to seem quite the proper thing it might have saved a lot of shooting.

N Y C EVE WORLD
AUGUST 22, 1921

LYNCHINGS THAT FAILED.

How a lynching may be prevented where there s the will and the moral courage to prevent it on the part of the authorities is admirably shown by cases in point in a Northern and a Southern State.

At Barnstable, Mass., a mob which sought to take three negroes from the jail was instantly halted by the resolute action of the guards who fired over the heads of the crowd and by the warning of the Chief Warden that the rioters would be "shot down like rats" if they attacked the jail. And not satisfied with these precautions the Gov-

ernor ordered troops armed with machine guns to defend the jail against a recurrence of the attempt. At Knoxville, Tenn., following a similar repulse by deputies, unfortunately with bloodshed, of a mob which had attempted to take a negro from the jail, the entire local police force and a State troop were detailed to preserve order.

This is the stern employment of the armed agencies of the law to uphold the supremacy of the law, and the honors are easy as between the Southern and the Northern State in the vindication of their dignity. In each instance the public authorities acted with promptness and energy to suppress lawlessness, and it was suppressed. Against such a spirit of devotion to duty mob violence can make no headway. Lynchings depend ordinarily for their success on the compliance or cowardliness of the jail custodians, and where instead a determined resistance is encountered the attempt is certain to be frustrated. The simultaneous application in the North and South of this true principle of dealing with the mob spirit will be commended wherever ideals of law and order are cherished.

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N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 28 1921

LYNCHING AS A FINE ART.

A negro was burned at the stake at Nodena, Ark., Wednesday by citizens who applied to the task a skill and precision which mark it as at once the most artistic and barbaric lynching of modern times.

A party of twenty-five men in six automobiles travelled through three States for a distance of 100 miles to intercept the prisoner, take him from the custody of two deputies and bring their prey to the place of execution. The time for the ceremony was officially announced in advance, and at 6.30, by torchlight, the victim paid the penalty of his crime with his life. He was chained to a log, covered with brushwood up to his shoulders, and oil was poured on the flames to hasten the burning. "It was forty minutes before the last agony died away and the negro's charred body lay still in death."

Altogether, as the account says, "a lynching carried out in most methodical fashion"—a perfect example of savagery elevated to a fine art. Can they beat it in the jungles of Africa or in Asian wilds? It has remained for the so-called civilized people of a Southern State of the American Union to teach the untutored savage the nice amenities of human sacrifice.

And is there a loud protest from the citizens of Nodena against this desecration of their community? On the contrary, the Sheriff is quoted as saying that "nearly every man, woman and child in the county wanted the negro lynched; and when sentiment is that way, there isn't much chance left for officers."

Not much chance, indeed, for sworn officers of the law who make light of their oaths of office at the very time when they should most resolutely live up to them. What can a poor Southern Sheriff do when the mob wills otherwise? Happily, Gov. McRae of Arkansas, with a sterner conception of official responsibility, denounces the lynching as the "most disreputable act ever committed in Arkansas." But so another negro, a murderer to be sure, goes to his last reward by the quick processes of Judge Lynch's court. Yet his was the least brutal crime committed in the affair. If he deserved to be burned at the stake, what punishment should be meted out to his butchers?

N. Y. C. GLOBE
JANUARY 28, 1921

BEGETTING VIOLENCE.

The burning of Henry Lowery Wednesday at Nodena, Ark., did not differ from the usual Negro lynching. There seems to have been an exceptionally good organization on the part of the lynchers, and little resistance on the part of the officers in charge of the victim. Lowery is reported to have confessed the murder of which he was accused, and probably he was guilty. His guilt or innocence is, of course, beside the point. The law prescribes another penalty, and the refusal of southern whites to proceed according to the law is rapidly intensifying the racial feeling in both the south and the north.

For several generations after his release from slavery the spirit and the habits of the Negro were often those of a slave. Lynching, as bad then as now, was effective in checking black crimes without arousing dangerous resentment on the part of the blacks. At present, however, the situation is changing, if it has not changed. The Negro in the United States has developed a race pride, and has become articulate. Lynching, which may once in its brutish manner have subdued certain vicious elements in the colored population, has now merely the effect of antagonizing the Negro. Determined to secure justice, he will be goaded by such episodes as the Lowery affair to seek it, like his white neighbor, by direct action. This leads toward and far past the Chicago race riots. Yet the attitude of the Negro will be a natural one as long as the attitude of the southern white remains what it is. And the more intelligent and capable the Negro becomes, the more bitterly will he resent white mob justice. Lynching, always barbarous, but once supposed to exercise a restraining effect, promises now to produce nothing but a harvest of violence.

BURNING NEGROES ALIVE

BRONX N. Y. DEMOCRAT
FEBRUARY 12, 1921

Burning negroes at the stake is not a new pastime in the South, and such atrocities are usually given scant notice in the newspapers. It was the practice of the aborigines of this country to put white men and women who had fallen into their hands to the torture, which meant burning them alive, and gloating over their agony. A mob of presumably civilized Tennesseans burned a negro alive, who was charged with murder, and fed him before igniting the faggots.

A Turkish Sultan and a Russian Czar, when importuned by well meaning Americans to stop the atrocities of the Bashi Bazouks and Black Hundreds, caustically replied that it behooved us to put our own house in order, by stopping the burning of negroes at the stake. The point was well taken. Southern negroes are but a comparatively few generations removed from the savagery of the African jungles and their ancestors were captured by slave traders and brought here in the holds of ships. The wildest orgies of their forbears in their native forests and jungles, could not surpass the savagery of white men in the South in the year of Our Lord, 1921.

Students of the mind attribute the savagery exhibited at lynchings of negroes, to mob psychology and probably this is the correct explanation. Men whose passions are inflamed will commit outrages en masse, that they would shrink from as individuals. Burning of negroes alive in the South seems to be an established institution, proof against reason law and civilization.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAPH
MARCH 16 1921

Nothing to Be Gained by Lynching a Man Whom the Law Will Kill.

Negro George Knight, who assailed and killed Mrs. [illegible] in Perth Amboy, will learn what Jersey justice is, and the nation will receive an object lesson. It will be shown how speedy justice can be meted out to a felon. Knight was arrested Tuesday, he will be indicted next Friday, arraigned next Monday and officers of the law say the villain's trial will not last more than an hour. He will receive the death sentence, it is safe to assume.

All this being the case, what folly it was for the citizens of Perth Amboy to rally and talk of lynching the man! He will pay the great penalty for his great crime; but to seize him on the street, hang him offhand to a tree would almost be an act of mercy. If it is suffering that the infuriated men of Perth Amboy wish for the negro he will suffer far more between the time of his trial and the date of his execution than he would in the two or three minutes that it would require for a mob to string him up.

It is well for the law always to take its course. Knight committed a vile crime, but his lynching also would be a crime.

PEPPER AND SALT

WALL ST. JOURNAL
MARCH 21, 1921

"LYNCH LAW"

"Lynch law" is purely an Americanism. Its origin is somewhat in doubt. No such law is on the statute books and the application of the expression today refers to outlaw or mob law which circumvents the written law, or inflicts a swift punishment before the legal authorities have had a chance to take action.

Figuratively speaking such an act is called "a verdict by Judge Lynch". According to one authority, one Charles Lynch, a patriot of Virginia, conspired with Robert Adams and Thomas Callaway to deal out relentlessly and unhesitatingly, punishment to all law-breakers and tories during the days of our revolution.

However, this origin is disputed. Some say that there was a small body of water known as "Lynch creek" in North Carolina during the same period in our history, and that on its shores a court-martial was held over the lifeless body of a tory who had been hanged to prevent his rescue. Naturally the verdict was death by hanging and the judge did not have to bother about the execution of the sentence.

This one episode is supposed to have given rise to the expression "lynch law".—Detroit Free Press.

N. Y. C. MAIL
JUNE 20, 1921

The Savagery at Moultrie.

There has been another terrible lynching affair in Georgia. A negro who had killed a twelve-year-old white girl was burned at the stake by a mob in Moultrie after he had been convicted and sentenced to be hanged July 8. The victim, according to the dispatches, confessed his guilt and made little outcry as the flames slowly burned him to death.

The story of all this came out Sunday. It adds but one more chapter to a book already infamously notorious, a book of recitals of barbarous, sickening outrage committed in the name of justice such as the records of no other state in all the Union can match.

Only a few weeks ago Georgia's governor, realizing the wickedness of this condition, pointed it out to his people in speeches from accurately gathered statistics, hoping that he might lead public opinion into putting an end to lynching bees. Very evidently the movement he sponsored is not yet successful.

Lynching is apt to go on in Georgia until her

citizens become convinced that adding murder to murder breeds more lawlessness than it hinders. The negro burned at Moultrie may have deserved no more mercy than a savage. While they lit the fire around him he smoked a cigarette. He was a brute in the presence of brutes. Yet there isn't an influence going out from all the lurid horror of this thing that does not induce and spread brutality wherever there are instincts to feel it.

The evil advertisement which Georgia has this year received from her brutally slaughtered peons the enmity of her bigots against a manly governor and a lynching now that disgusts the whole country should shame the state into reformation.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., OBSERVER
FEBRUARY 15, 1921

MOB SPIRIT REBUKED

Three Mississippi men, superintendents of a big lumber mill at Sumrall have been assessed $10,750 by a jury after conviction on a charge of having thrown rotten eggs at an organizer for the state federation of labor, who sought to organize Negroes employed by the lumber company. While the jury held that the lumber company was not responsible as a corporation for damages, the verdict was returned against the superintendents as individuals.

This case is a counterpart of scores of others that are becoming too common in this country. The spirit of intolerance which controls so many persons finds expression in acts of violence against those who do or say things contrary to their views.

The mob spirit is manifested in nearly every case where there is a strike and often it reaches its climax in tragedy of life. Passion will sometimes stop short of nothing to find an outlet in deeds that never fail to bring shame and loss.

Many individuals who prate loudest about personal liberty may be found among those persons who are quick to deny to others the liberty they claim for themselves. When they cannot win by argument, they resort to the methods of the cave man and demonstrate that they have not advanced far in intelligence from their remote ancestors.

When juries and judges act to protect citizens against violence, they are not doing more than is required of them under the laws of any state. It is a dangerous thing to permit the mob spirit to find expression in attacks upon others, even in the somewhat mild form of throwing stale eggs.

N. Y. C. SUN
AUGUST 23, 1921

Beating Off Mobs.

After several days and nights of hectic excitement, including a near lynching, the old town of Barnstable, Mass., has relapsed into law and order. The 200 or more persons that gathered into a mob to deface the fair name of the Commonwealth with a lynching are presumably feeling ashamed of themselves and are thankful that the Sheriff and the chief warden of Barnstable jail had sense and courage enough to scare them off.

Three negroes were held in the jail last week on charges of highway robbery and assault on a young white woman. They had not been tried or convicted, but neighboring hotheads decided to take the law into their own rash hands, and at 2 o'clock in the morning a mob of 200 men and women carrying ropes attacked the jail. The chief warden told them to get out, and when they continued to mill around the place he had his men fire a few volleys over their heads. When the mob saw that he meant to defend his prisoners and uphold the authority of the law they lost appetite for the adventure and departed. The curious mob atmosphere remained in the air, however, so the Sheriff secured a guard of State troops for the jail until a general return to sanity was apparent.

About the time this was happening a similar attempt at a lynching was being made at Knoxville, Tenn. There the mob refused to be intimidated by shots in the air, but when they attacked the jail the Sheriff was prepared for them and emptied the contents of a machine gun nest on the assailants, repulsing them with casualties.

Apparently there is one sure way of preventing a lynching and vindicating the authority of the law. That is to disperse the lynching mob, peaceably if possible, but by any means that may be necessary. Some faint hearted sheriffs would do better work in such matters if they realized that a mob is composed largely of organized cowardice.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
SEPTEMBER 12, 1921

WOMANHOOD AND THE LYNCHERS.

For fifty years and more the lynching of negroes in the Cotton States has been defended on the ground that only by such methods could white womanhood be protected against ravishers. Accused black men, often wholly innocent, have been burned at the stake or tortured to death on this plea. Of course it was patently fallacious. Always the white men have controlled the juries, the courts, the executive officers having the pardoning power. Never at any time was there any more chance for a negro guilty of assaulting a white woman to escape punishment than a snowball would have of immortality in Hades.

It is a pleasure to note that women as women, even Georgia women, are tired of what has camouflaged the lynching terror for half a century. The women's section of the Georgia State Committee on Racial Co-operation issues a manifesto signed personally by some of the best-known white women in the State, urging the banishing of "self-constituted groups and agencies which presume to usurp authority, set aside the dignity of the law and constitute themselves the prosecutors, jurors, judges and executioners of suspected criminals." It adds:

> We find in our hearts no extenuation for crime, be it violation of womanhood, mob violence, or the illegal taking of human life. * * * We believe that no falser appeal can be made to Southern manhood than that mob violence is necessary for the protection of womanhood or that the brutal practice of lynching and burning of human beings is an expression of chivalry. * * * We declare ourselves for the protection of womanhood of whatever race.

Former Governor Hugh Dorsey, whose manly attack on Judge Lynch was universally applauded by right-thinking persons, seemed to have been beaten down by the reactionaries when Hardwick became Governor and the executive policy was changed. But this new development gives fresh illustration to the proposition that right conduct and true speaking are never without permanent effect, no matter how unpopular for the moment. The State of Georgia will be brought close to Dorsey's position if these energetic women keep up their work. And to the material industrial interests of Georgia no greater service can be done than the establishment of fair play to the negroes, on whose skilled and unskilled labor the State must long depend.

NYC CALL
JULY 17, 1921

THE race problem in the United States is only an intensification of the wrongs of our economic system. It is fundamentally one with the difference between labor and capital, employee and employer, wages and unearned income.

Lynching and mob violence are only methods of economic repression. Lynching is most prevalent where Negro labor is most exploited, and the spread of mob violence against colored people has followed the spread of this exploitation. It is either due directly to efforts of the exploiting class to repress the Negro, or it is the indirect resentment of the laborers of other racial groups against the exploitation of Negro labor to their disadvantage. This is the difference between Georgia and East St. Louis. The chain of causes which leads from the economic wrong to the lynching may take different directions. It may be that the Negro is the chief labor element, as on the farms of Arkansas, and that the landed employer class will resort to lynching to keep Negroes down, even by a great massacre, as at Elaine, Ark., in 1919. Or it may be that the Negro is a newcomer in need of a job, used by the employers as a tool with which to beat down all labor, and we may therefore see the spectacle of white laborers making an indirect attack upon the system by killing black laborers, as in East St. Louis, in 1917.

Where Lynchings Occur.

It is instructive to note where most lynchings take place.. In 30 years the seven states which led in lynching are in the order of their evil eminence: Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee. Along with Alabama, Georgia and Texas. therefore, we have the great southern Mississippi Valley, a region which might be termed "the American Congo."

Debt Slavery

The quest of this Congo is not for rubber and ivory, but for cotton and sugar. Here labor is forced, and the laborer is a slave. The slavery is a cunningly contrived debt slavery to give appearance of civilization and the sanction of law. A debt of a few hundred dollars may tie a black man and his family of ten as securely in bondage to a great white planter as if he had purchased their bodies. If the Thirteenth Amendment, which has never been forced in this region, means anything, it is that a man's body cannot be held for an honestly contracted debt; that only his property can be held, and that if a contracted debtor has no property, the creditor takes the risk in advancing credit. Otherwise a law abolishing slavery could be easily evaded, for the wealthy enslaver could get the poor victim into debt and then hold his body in default of payment. Wages could then be so adjusted to expense and the cost of "keep" that the slavery would be unending.

And that is precisely the system of debt-slavery. The only way for this debt-slave to get free from such a master is to get some one else to pay this debt; that is, to sell himself to another, with added charges, expenses of moving and bonuses. By this method the enslaver gets his bondmen cheaper than in a regular slave system, for in the debt system he does not have to pay the full market price of a man.

The effect is to allow the ignorant and the poor unwittingly and unwillingly to sell themselves for much less than an old slaveholder would have sold them. The debtmaster has other advantages. He is free from occasional great outbreaks against the colored populations of these states. And, of course, under the influence of suggestion, there will be sporadic attacks upon colored people in other parts of the nation. To attack lynching without attacking this system, is like trying to get rid of the phenomena of smoke and heat without disturbing the basic fire. If we examine any, even the most complicated, of these "race" troubles, we will find some economic wrong at the bottom, some trouble about wages or work or property. The existence side by side of two races, one powerful and the other weak, simply lends greater opportunity and freer play to human greed and social injustice.

The Massacre at Elaine, Arkansas

For example, there was the alleged "Negro insurrection" at Elaine, near Helena, Ark., on the last day of September and the first days of October, 1919. In this case the planters and landlords overreached credulity by charging too much. They charged that the black peons and tenants had plotted to murder all whites, to take possession of all land and seize the government of Arkansas! Such a wild charge discredited itself with all fair-minded people who know Arkansas or any other part of the south. If all the Negroes from all the insane asylums of all the south were gathered together in one state, they would not attempt such a thing.

It is instructive to review the cause of all this trouble, which resulted in the immediate slaughter of at least 25 helpless colored people (nobody knows exactly how many), the condemning of 12 to the electric chair by mere travesties on trials, the imprisonment of more than three score in the state penitentiary for life or long terms, and the terrorizing of the colored population of the whole state. The cause of all this was the attempt of the Negro tenants and share croppers to sell their cotton in the open market for a price between 30 and 40 cents a pound, instead of selling it to their respective landlords for prices ranging around 15 cents. The landlord wanted to be middle man with 100 per cent profit.

The colored tenants organized a farmers' union, a labor union if you will, for the purpose of mutual support in getting the best price for their cotton and to raise funds to sue the landlords for their right to such prices, when necessary. It is pathetic to think that these colored tenants would have had to sue these planters in the planters' own courts, where planters would sit as judge and jurors, where even their own lawyers would be white men. And yet this feeble attack upon their debt-slave system made the landlords so nervous that they seized the first opportunity to accuse the Negroes of a general plot of treason and murder, and they shouted for troops ostensibly to put down "rebellion," but in reality to smash this union of Negro farm laborers.

If it had not led to so great a tragedy, it would how be amusing to review the evidence on which the landlords based their charge of a general conspiracy to "murder all whites." While the planters were in a state of nervous tension over this union movement, the colored organization was holding a public meeting in a church, and two white men passing by, proceeded to "shoot up" the church and the congregation. It may be that the white men intended merely to frighten the colored folk and discourage union meetings, but those in the church could not guess that secret and so fired back, killing one of the whites.

This one homicide in self-defense convinced the landlords and Governor Brough that the colored farmers' union was organized to kill off the entire white population, and he immediately seized all the state troops he could lay hands on, borrowed all the Federal troops they would lend him at Camp Pike and hurried down to Phillips County to join the landlords and the great white mobs that poured in from the nearby counties of Tennessee and Mississippi to clean out the Negroes.

No War Profits for Debt Slaves.

Why were these landlords so desperately opposed to war profits in cotton going to their tenants? Not simply because they themselves wanted to profit as middle men, but also because they knew that if those Negroes ever got hold of so much money, it would spell the doom of debt slavery. This slavery is based on debt, to avoid the technicalities involved in the Thirteenth Amendment, and if the tenants ever got free from debt the system would fall. It is a religious dogma in the South that you cannot keep the free (?) Negro working unless you keep him hopelessly in debt. It is indeed the only way to keep him working for such starvation wages. In 1914, cotton could hardly be sold for seven cents a pound, and it took only a small debt of a few hundred dollars or less to hold a colored man and his family bound to the landlord. But these share-croppers and renters and those who were attempting to buy a farm from the landlord by paying installments on an endless mortgage, could have behad been allowed to get the huge come independent in 1918-19 if they war price for their cotton.

Most of these debts and mortgages had been contracted and made

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when money was dear and scarce, and they might have been paid in full while money was cheap and plentiful. Millions and millions of other Americans reaped the benefits of this economic change, of this war stimulation of the market, but if Negro tenants in Arkansas had been permitted to get their share, it would have injured debt slavery. One Arkansan said to Walter F. White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whom he mistook for a white person also: "Why, if we settled with these niggers accordin' to law, they would soon own half of Arkansas!"

Just as unusual prosperity of the working class anywhere threaten the security of wage slavery, s would any real prosperity amon the farm-tenants undermine the sys tem of debt-bondage which obtain in the Mississippi Valley states o the South. Therefore, the landlor who generally "furnishes rations and supplies to the tenants at h own figure, endeavored to preven "war price" of farm products fro increasing the prosperity of his ten ants, by raising rations and supplie to a price-level which made wa prices look tame. Mr. White foun that the tenant had been charge $58.00 for cotton seed worth $4.2($25.00 for a second-hand plow worth $16.00 when new, and $3.50 for a piece of rope that cost 30 cents.

Why Henry Lowry Was Burned.

Is it any wonder that such a monstrous economic system should be the hotbed of the most terrible social crimes? The burning of Henry Lowry at Nodena, Ark., on January 26, 1921, was *occasioned* by the fact that Lowry had killed two white people in a fight, but the cause of the fight was Lowry's persistence in demanding a settlement for two years' work on the farms of a big planter. The debt-slave system could not survive regular and actual accounting on the part of the debt-master to the debt-bondsmen, even if such accounts were rendered only once in two years. And so Lowry was beaten when he first insisted upon a settlement for his work, and when he dared to come three weeks later and renew his insistence, he was murderously assaulted with a gun. Shooting back, he killed two from the group of his assailants. For this he was made the victim in what is perhaps the most barbarous burning of a human being in the history of man.

All the other big planters in Mississippi County, Ark., naturally sympathized with the burning of Lowry, and many of them helped to burn him. According to the sheriff, "every (white) man, women, and child in the county" wanted the Negro burned. This indicates some deeper and more primal feeling than mere aversion to color or even anger at homicide in self-defense. Lowry's act awakened in the landed class a feeling akin to horror at insurrection. It was like a threat of rebellion on the part of the submerged class to overthrow the system on which the power of the landlords rests.

Convict Slavery.

The temptation of the large plantation owner to exploit the brawn of the defenseless Negro avails itself of another unfair advantage in which the state becomes a party to the wrong. It is the custom of farming out prisoners—state prisoners and even county and city prisoners. A Negro who has been jailed for some misdemeanor or fined for vagrancy, may be "sold" to some landlord who needs farm hands, for the price of the Negro's fine. The farmer pays the fine and is supposed to work it out of the Negro in a specified time. This colored man is still a prisoner of the state and is kept in chains and stockades, maybe on the landlord's private estate, under guards who may shoot him down if he attempts to escape or whip his naked back if he does not work to suit them. Thus the state, under the technical right of law, does a slave business.

It can be readily understood why this system is so much more vicious than was the old slave system. In a regular slave system, the owner might have such selfish interest in the slave as any man may have in the preservation of his valuable property. But in the convict lease system of Georgia, it is to the landlord's advantage to put the least into the Negro and get the most out of him whom he owns for a limited time only.

This farming out of convicts also leads to great lynching debauches. In May of 1918, in Georgia, at least 11 colored people were killed in consequence of trouble between a Negro convict-slave named Johnson, and his temporary slaveholder, Smith, who, it appears, had worked the colored man for a longer time than the period for which he had bought him from the state. And when Johnson demanded pay for the considerable overtime, a quarrel ensued and the white man was killed. This white man could not afford to pay Johnson, for then the other overworked convicts might make similar demands.

Even in April, 1921, we read in the daily news that a white man in Georgia, who was using such farmed-out Negro convict labor, deliberately murdered a dozen or so of the victims because he feared that if they were ever released at all, they might "squeal" on his system and his crimes. It is one of the greatest horrors of our history that colored women have been thus farmed out to work and live in stockades under the absolute control of brutal men. The multiple lynchings in Brooks and Lowndes Counties, Georgia, which were caused by this system in May 1918, are among the most savage of such occurrences. The unspeakable vivisection of Mary Turner, a colored woman whose baby was to be born about four weeks later, was one in this carnival.

There is seldom an effort to avenge anything; there is seldom anything to avenge which the constituted authorities and the law could not avenge. It is a passion, allied with the deepest instincts of greed, to keep a submerged group submerged, and to keep a downed group down. It is an appeal to the extra legal, because no law—even the most defective law of the most backward state—could keep a race wholly and forever down. The deepest and ugliest human passions are based on greed.

The Ban on Negro Prosperity.

It is, therefore, intelligible that when race riots break out, especially in the south, the prosperous and well-to-do colored men who own business and property, the really most worth-while members of their race, are the ones most likely to be forced to leave the community. They may be compelled to abandon all their property post-haste to get away with their lives, and not being allowed to return, they must sell out at a great loss. Sometimes when these colored families are in a position to offer some defiance to the mob, the officers of the law will take a hand, because as "the law" they can dare more than the mob. A "committee of prominent citizens," sometimes including the mayor or the chief of police or the sheriff, will call on the colored man and warn him to leave, either openly espousing the cause of the mob or declaring their inability to restrain the mob. In a crisis, prosperous and well-to-do Negroes are treated as "bad examples" to the others; and if they are so treated in a crisis, they are so regarded all the time. When a colored family is thus driven out or exterminated, prominent mention is always made of their "prosperity" as an indirect emphasis on their general offensiveness. Jim McIlherron, who was horribly burned to death at Estill Springs, Tenn., in 1918, was said to be "too prosperous for a nigger."

Rape in Relation to Negro Lynching.

One of the most successful illusions in the history of human relations is the opinion that the extraordinary disposition to lynch Negroes in the United States is due to some extraordinary tendency of the men of that race to commit rape. We call this illusion successful because it is actually believed by many, if not by most, white people. But facts and evidence point in the opposite direction—that Africans and their descendants are exceptionally uninclined to this particular violence. They are certainly far less addicted than the American white group. At the anti-lynching conference of 1919 in New York City, James Weldon Johnson reported that more cases of rape committed by white men were found on the court records of one borough of that city for one year than all the cases known to have been charged against colored men in the whole United States for several years together.

But the contrast is much greater than this, for the cases against the white men were matters of court record, while most of the cases charged against colored men were alleged merely and never exposed to the light of court. It is well known that any kind of unseemly or illegitimate or uncustomary relationship between a colored man and a white woman in the South is charged against the man as rape. White women missionaries in Africa say that the crime of rape is practically unknown there. One woman said emphatically that she never felt as safe in the streets of New York as alone among black men in Africa. And our lynching statistics show that of the 2,522 colored men lynched in 30 years, less than 19 per cent were even so much as charged with this offense. The sex motive is appealed to because it is an appeal that all men understand, even the most uncultured and the most brainless; and by appeal to this universal passion it is sought to justify the repression and the economic exploitation of a whole people.

The appeal has been wonderfully successful. It is an old ruse of the oppressor. He must find a motive that will justify him in the moral sentiments of his people. In the Russia of the Romanoffs they said that the Jews cooked and ate Christian babies, so that the deep anguish over every lost or kidnapped child became a mighty wrath against the Hebrew. But it should be noted that in the United States the most awful slaughter and lynchings of colored persons in the last few years have not been occasioned by any matter of sex;

(See next card)

Lynchings - 1921.

New York.

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Discussions - White Press

LYNCHING ACTIVITIES.

Star of Zion 3/17/21

"The lynching activities of 1921 begin well. We have had several mob hangings, a number of mob maimings and beatings and at least one case of burning alive at the stake," exclaims Harvey's Weekly. This very day March 14th, the the news dispatch brings word of a lynching in Kentucky at Versailles. Kentucky that lead the nation last year in the fight put up by her court and Governor for law and order, in which she sacrificed five lives of those who dared to rush over her threshold where the law held majesty, has this year joined the lead of those who trample law under their feet. Night riding has been revived and liquor lawlessness takes sway and Governor Morrow has a hand full. Mr. Harding and the National lawmakers have their part also in preserving order. Lynching has invaded Western territory but it still finds a hiding place in the South. The burning of Henry Lowery at Nodena, Ark., Jan. 27, charged with murdering one O. T. Craig and his daughter, opened the carnival of the year. The slayer had escaped to El Paso, Texas, where he was arrested and returned. A mob met the train at Sardis, Mississippi, and took charge of officers and prisoner. They came through Memphis in automobiles, boasting that they would "parade down Main Street with him." He was gradually cooked alive with leaves applied enough to keep up the savage business until completed. This is a good stimulus to the effort of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to increase its number and power to bring pressure to bear on the government to help stamp out this burning shame on America. We must pray but we must work. We must have the Church but we must need organize and go as one man after this curse on one section of our land.

WHITE AMERICANS AROUSED AT LYNCHING

Worcester Guardian Mass. 3/19/21

There will be a great anti-lynching mass meeting at the 12th Baptist Church Tuesday night, to oust the Dyer Bill. Well, there might be. In fact, the whites are getting aroused. The feeling of the white Americans who think is well illustrated by two editorials we shall quote. The first is from the New York World, the other from the Chicago Evening Post.

"In the South," says the World, "there are bodies of men organized to set aside ordinary procedure and take immediate revenge on persons, white or black, who by word or deed violate the codes that have grown up around the color line. In the north the differences of opinion are mainly economic, and he who advocates what seems radical or dangerous to the majority—or even in some cases to a minority—lays himself open to being horsewhipped or run out of town. To be a non-partisan leaguer in Kansas, a United Mine Worker in Mingo county or an I. W. W. in Washington often robs one automatically of the protection of the courts and authorities.

"If the law is to retain respect it must come to the assistance of the individual, who is fast losing his ancient liberties of speach and action before the illegal assaults of the crowd. The lynching spirit, once sporadic and universally condemned, grows fashionable and general. The law has been lenient too long."

Says the Chicago Post on "The International Costs of Lynch Law"—

"Sir Gilbert Carter, whose wife is an American lady and who has been governor, in turn, of most of the British West Indies, comes back from a tour of these islands with a message worth hearing. He says that while the interests of the people in the West Indies are far more American than European, they are bitterly opposed to being handed over to the United States.

That report will be no surprise to the readers of these columns. A year or more ago, when some editors made the discovery that the Bridish West Indies are quite close to North America and demanded that Britain hand them over to this country in payment of her debt, The Journal pointed out the obstacles in the way of such a plan. Britain can not cede and America can not receive a population against its will. From 75 to more than 90 per cent of the people of the islands in question are negroes.

Under British rule there is social discrimination of a comparatively mild kind, but little, if any, political penalizing of colored men, while lynchings are unknown. Was it likely, this paper asked, that these negro populations would vote themselves under a republic in which the color line is as deep as a well and as wide as a church door, and which lynches some scores of black men every year?

Lynching always has been a terribly expensive business in home affairs. We are getting the first international bills for its cost. Annexation of the British West Indies would help adjust international debts, bring the political map into accord with the natural one, add a touch of security to the Panama canal and be an excellent thing in many ways. But in the path which leads to these and other benefits stand the ghosts of negroes murdered by our American mobs, and the way is barred."

Now let Colored America "strike while the iron is hot." All out to hear Rev. Shaw and attorney Lewis Tuesday night.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
AUGUST 21, 1921

Putting a Check on Lynching.

A good illustration of the stupidity of taking the law out of the hands of the officials is afforded on Cape Cod, where one day a white mob tries to get some negroes out of jail to lynch them, and the next day a rumor goes around that a negro mob is going to try to get them out to rescue them. Perhaps the story about the negro mob was not true; but if it were it would only indicate what we would logically and quite possibly come to if lynch law should be condoned and practiced. There would not be any law left at all, and crime would be unhampered.

In Tennessee the authorities guarding a jail have recently driven away a mob of lynchers with fire from guns, wounding, it is said, fifty persons. This kind of firmness will do much to discourage lynching and will save many times fifty lives in the end. The other thing which is necessary to eliminate lynching is rigorous infliction of adequate penalties upon all persons guilty of crime. Where juries convict fearlessly, and punishment follows drastically, as usually happens here, for instance, in cases of violent crime, there is no faintly excusable motive for the lynching spirit, and our occasional rough mobs are quickly dispersed by the police.

Metropolitan Daily Scathes Lynchers And Vote Robbers

Richmond. 1/28/21 Bladen.

(From the New York World)

Walter White in the New Republic gives some heretofore unpublished facts about the tragedy at Ocoee, Orange County, Florida, last Election Day. The story given out at the time was that two Negroes named Mose Norman and July Perry had tried to vote when they were not qualified, and on being refused had flourished revolvers; the lynching that followed was thus satisfactorily explained according to certain Southern ideas on the subject. But Mr. White found that the registration books showed that Mose Norman had qualified and registered and was entitled to vote. "He was unpopular with the whites because he was too prosperous—he owned an orange grove for which he had refused offers of $10,000 several times." July Perry was foreman of a large orange grove owned by a Northern white man." "The community felt that the job he had belonged to a white man." So "a mob formed, went out and surrounded the colored settlement, applied kerosine, burned twenty houses, two churches, a schoolhouse, and a lodge house." Two members of the mob were killed. Perry was wounded and later lynched. A white citizen of Ocoee boasted that fifty-six Negroes were killed. Among those burned to death were a mother and her 2 week-old baby. An 11 year old white girl, questioned by Mr. White, "told exultingly of "the fun we had when some niggers were burned up.'" The adults were more restrained—they had only "an air of meritorious work well done."

Such a picture does not require comment. Probably the sane people of the South are just as sickened by it as the rest of us. But there it is. The white people who keep the Negro down by such methods are no more civilized than the governing classes of antiquity, whose quite similar methods appall the student of history. They may have automobiles and read the world's news the day after it happens, but underneath their modern clothes they are barbarians. They are not the whole South by any means, but they and their state of mind are just as much a problem to the rest of the United States as the Negro is to them.

Lynching Due Chiefly To Debt Slavery Rule

N Y C CALL
JUNE 29, 1921

Sporadic Outbreaks by Mobs Against Colored Workers in North Laid to Resentment of Whites Competing for Jobs, According to Survey of Race Troubles.

Debt-slavery of Negroes on the one hand, and on the other resentment of white workers against the exploitation of Negro labor to their disadvantage, are responsible for the whole program of lynching and mob violence directed against the Negro in the United States.

These are the conclusions of William Pickens, a Negro and a teacher, and at present field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after a long period of first-hand observation of race troubles throughout the country. His explanation is embodied in an eight-page pamphlet, entitled "Lynching and Debt-Slavery," which was issued yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Pickens distinguishes sharply between the two motives, citing the "great lynching debauches" in Georgia as being due directly to debt-slavery, and the riots at East St. Louis as an example of the Negro being used "as a tool to beat down all labor."

"Lynching and mob violence are only methods of economic repression," he states emphatically.

"In American Congo."

Underlying the whole dismal business, however, he finds a "conviction that the Negro as a class is to be kept under in human society," and he serves warning that there must be a change in this attitude before there can be any cessation in the long list of lynchings every year.

The greater part of the pamphlet is devoted to the debt-slavery as a source of racial disturbances. And debt-slavery, according to Mr. Pickens, centers in the great Southern Mississippi Valley, together with the states of Alabama, Georgia and Texas, a region which the writer terms "the American Congo."

He says that the Thirteenth Amendment is and always has been a dead letter in this region.

"Here labor is forced, and the laborer is a slave," he declares. "The slavery is a cunningly contrived debt-slavery to give the appearance of civilization and the sanction of the law. A debt of a few hundred dollars may tie a black man and his family of ten as securely in bondage to a great white planter as if he had purchased their bodies.

"The only way for this debt-slave to get free from such a master is to get someone else to pay this debt; that is, to sell himself to another, with added charges, expenses of moving, and bonuses. By this method the enslaver gets his bondmen cheaper than in a regular slave system, for in the debt system he does not have to pay the full market price of a man.

"This is the system that obtains in the great Mississippi Valley, and it has not been modified for 30 years or more. The evil of this system is responsible for all of the massacres of colored people and for nearly all of the horrible lynchings and burnings of individual Negroes that have lately taken place in this region.

Economics at Base.

"As long as this system lasts there will be lynching and burning and occasional great outbreaks against the colored population of these states. And, of course, under the influence of suggestion, there will be sporadic attacks upon colored people in other parts of the nation. To attack lynching without attacking this system is like trying to be rid of the phenomenon of heat without disturbing the basic fire. If we examine any, even the most complicated, of these 'race' troubles, we will find some economic wrong at the bottom, some trouble about wages or work or property. The existence side by side of two races, one powerful and the other weak, simply lends greater opportunity and freer play to human greed and social injustice."

Mr. Pickens reviews the alleged "Negro insurrection" at Elaine, Arkansas, beginning September 30, 1919, in which 25 Negroes were killed, 12 sent to the electric chair by "mere travesties of trials," and more than 60 given life terms in the state penitentiary. The real cause of this outbreak Mr. Pickens declares to be the formation by colored tenants of a farmers' union, "a labor union, if you will, for the purpose of mutual support in getting the best price for their cotton and to raise funds to sue the landlords for their right to such prices when necessary."

Before this the Negro tenants and share croppers had been forced to sell their cotton to their respective landlords at prices ranging around 15 cents a pound, when they could have gotten 30 and 40 cents in the open market. Furthermore, the landlord, who generally furnished supplies to tenants at his own figure, boosted the already high war prices to suit his own convenience. Walter F. White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, found on a visit of investigation after the massacre that tenants had been charged $58 for cotton seed worth $42.50, $25 for a second-hand plow worth $16 when new, and $3.50 for a piece of rope that cost 30 cents.

Cheated on Cotton.

It is pointed out by the author that the landlords were so desperately opposed to the Negroes reaping any share of wartime profits because "they knew that if those Negroes ever got hold of so much money it would spell the doom of debt slavery."

"It is a religious dogma in the South that you cannot keep the free Negro working unless you keep him hopelessly in debt. It is indeed the only way to keep him working for such starvation wages. In 1914, cotton could hardly be sold for seven cents a pound, and it took only a small debt of a few hundred dollars or less to hold a colored man and his family bound to the landlord. But these share-croppers and renters and those who were attempting to buy a small farm from the landlord by paying installments on an endless mortgage could have become independent in 1918-19 if they had been allowed to get the huge war price for their cotton."

Mr. Pickens quotes Walter F. White's report again to emphasize the statement of one Arkansan interviewed, who said: "Why, if we settled with these niggers accordin' to law, they would soon own half of Arkansas!"

The common belief that attacks of Negroes on white women are responsible for the greater number of lynchings is scouted by the writer of this pamphlet, who cites lynching statistics to prove that of 2,522 colored men lynched in 30 years, less than 19 per cent were even so much as charged with this offense.

Sex Motive in Lynching.

"At the Anti-Lynching Conference in 1919 in New York City, James Weldon Johnson reported that more cases of rape committed by white men were found on the court records of one borough of that city for one year than all the cases known to have been charged against colored men in the whole United States for several years together," he says.

"The sex motive is appealed to because it is an appeal that all men understand, even the most uncultured and the most brainless, and by appeal to this universal passion it is sought to justify the repression and the economic exploitation of a whole people."

"Government and law" can do much, Mr. Pickens believes, but they cannot do everything, to remedy the state of affairs which he has depicted.

"The idea that one people can exist as a legitimate prey for another pepole must be eradicated by better education and culture. A higher social justice must be inculcated to counteract the persistent poison of the old slavery deal."

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 2, 1921

How to Stop Lynchings.

Reports of fear of lynching of the arrest l kidnappers of a woman in California are probably, and fortunately, ill grounded.

Threats of lynching are rarely carried out except in the case of negroes.

It is an extraord ... fact that in ... where men caught ... guilty of ... guilty of ... guilty of

Lynchings - 1921.

North Carolina.

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Discussions - White Press.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
FEBRUARY 9, 1921

The Cure For Lynching

The Governor of Arkansas moved to action by a recent outbreak of mob violence in his State which touched new depths of bestiality has recommended to the Legislature the passage of a law which would make lynching in any county sufficient cause for the removal of the sheriff.

The Raleigh News and Observer is now conducting a symposium with the view of learning whether such a proposed remedy for lynching meets with the approval of thinking people in North Carolina. The prevailing view among those who have been queried is that mob lawlessness may not be directly chargeable to the negligence of the sheriff and that it would be patently unjust to hold him culpable for developments which he could not have defeated through reasonable vigilance and courage. It is felt, however, that whenever the excesses of the mob are attributable in the slightest measure to the derelictions of the high police officer of the county, he should be forced in law and before the bar of public opinion to accept the responsibility.

Judge Lynch will never be disqualified from office-holding in North Carolina as long as the members of a mob know that they can trample the law under feet with virtual impunity. Every lyncher running at large in the State furnishes in the very fact of his security a temptation for further outbreaks of organized lawlessless. If the impression ever gets abroad in North Carolina that the State penitentiary exists for the entertainment of such malefactors and that the forces making for peace and order will not rest until every lyncher hase been brought to justice, mob violence will become a lost art in this State.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
JULY 24, 1921

Mobs And Their Unwitting Abettors

Archdeacon Irwin, of Miami, who had Federal sleuths on his trail during the war because of his alleged counsels to Negroes to avoid the draft, has received tar and feathers from masked Miami citizens for alleged advice to his colored parishioners on social equality. The Dade County Grand Jury is looking for the unlawfully constituted vigilance committee, and would doubtless be glad to visit merely nominal punishment upon those who took the defense of white civilization into their own hands.

But do not the quiet and decorous citizens of Miami share in the blame for this occurrence? If there was anything objectionable in the wild Englishman's doctrines, why did not a committee of solid and dignified business and professional men call upon the brother in daylight, without masks, and advise him quietly and firmly to shut up? There are more ways of bringing pressure upon undesirables than by tarring and feathering and hauling around in sacks in the night-time. But, as usual in such cases, the conservative and lawful shook their heads over what they heard about the Archdeacon and continued to follow their occupations and avocations until unballasted and unruly men of action took the matter into their own hands. Mob law is unjustifiable, but men who would never join a masked feathering party often by their indifference to public welfare afford mobs no small defense in plausible excuses.

CHARLOTTE N. C. NEWS.
JUNE 21, 1921

MORE THAN A NEGRO MURDERED

The negro Williams down in Moultrie, Ga., who murdered a little 12-year-old girl, deserved to pay for his crime with his life. It was a dastardly, revolting crime and justice would not have been content with anything less than an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth in this case. And Williams would have died July 8th. He committed the crime only a few days ago, arrangements were perfected for an immediate trial, he soon faced a jury and judge, was convicted and sentenced to die on this date in the electric chair. Then as he was being taken from the court house, a mob seized him from the hands of the officers, took him out into the woods and lynched him,—one of the most excuseless lynchings yet recorded even in Georgia.

Lynchings are usually committed in the heat of passion aroused immediately after the commission of a crime. People lose their heads and let the animal in them have full dominion. Or sometimes, they wait awhile and after reflection, come to the conclusion that other guilty men have managed to escape just punishment and for fear that their own man might be so lucky, they agree to take no chances with the courts, and off they go into the woods with him.

But in this case, neither of these two major conditions prevailed as governing motives for the mob. The murder was committed several days beforehand. There had been time for the cooling of the sudden, surging passions of the friends of the little girl and her family. And there was no uncertainty as to whether the courts would function or not. The courts hal already functioned, swiftly and unerringly, and in the course of only two weeks, the negro would been killed by the State, in full compliance with the strict terms of the law and justice.

None of the stereotyped reasons for the rule of the mob existed in this case. And the ugly affair is made only the uglier. The mob merely reverted to the barbaric and with hideous audacity and grim defance of the proprieties, the gangsters who murdered John Henry Williams murdered also the most majestic thing in Georgia,—justice.

SALISBURY N. C. POST
JANUARY 26, 1921

Editorial Clippings.

May Prove the Negro's Point
(Greensboro News)

The mob at Warrenton that lynched Plummer Bullock thereby proved the negro's point. Plummer Bullock set out to demonstrate that the white man's law is a thing of no considerable importance, that private passion is supreme in the land, and that our civilization is exactly what Senator Lodge's bitter tongue once called it, "the civilization of the shotgun." The negro failed, for no sooner had he flung defiance into the face of the law than its heavy hand descended upon him and hurled him behind the bars, whence, in due time, he would have been taken and made to pay the extreme penalty for his crime. He would have been taken, we repeat, for, unfortunately, white men have succeeded where he failed, white men have proved that he was right, after all—have proved that the law is not of much account as compared to private passion, have proved that the shotgun is greater than the courts, in our state.

Now what was the use of it? If Plummer Bullock had been electrocuted for murder he would have been just as dead. Futhermore, his death in the electric chair at the hands of the duly appointed officers of the law would have served just as efficiently as a warning to every other ngro who has any sense; and the senseless ones will not be warned by anything, not even by his death at the hands of the mob. Everything, except one, that has been accomplished by the lynching would have been accomplished just as well by the orderly processes of thelaw—no, everything except two. A legal execution would have proved that the negro was right in holding the law of North Carolina in contempt—that is one of the two things that the lynching accomplished, that could not have been accomplished otherwise. The other is the satiation of the blood-lust roused roused by the crime.

But these are two things that no man, white or black, in his sober senses wants accomplished. Everything that tends to undermine respect for the law, tends to undermine the personal safety of every man, woman and child, and every dollar's worth of property in the state. Every time the blood-lust of the mob is satiated, the mob becomes fiercer and more uncontrollable.

This lynching therefore has served no good purpose, and has served two exceedingly bad ones. That makes it an attack on the very foundations of law and order that the state cannot afford complacently to ignore. We have already ignored far too many occurrences of the kind, with the natural result that they are rapidly increasing in frequency and ferocity. Let us continue the present policy, and North Carolina will presently be as bad as Georgia or Alabama.

We sent a lyncher to the penitentiary in this state once, and there was not another lynching for seven years. Why not try the same remedy again?

SPARTANBURG S C JOURNAL
JULY 4, 1921

The McCormick Lynching.
From the Charlotte News.)

Of late South Carolinians, in common with people all over the country, have been talking about Georgia—the lawlessness prevailing there, the peonage real and alleged and especially the lynchings. Yesterday came news of the lynching of a negro in McCormick County, South Carolina.

Court was due to open at McCormick the next day. A speedy trial of the negro could have been counted upon. There would have been no appreciably delay and there would have been no miscarriage of justice if the law had been allowed to take its course. But those who spoke for observance of law were far outnumbered. The man was lynched within a short time of his capture.

We still have much to do in South Carolina before we can talk about Georgia. Here also there are many who subscribe to the same doctrine which has made the law a mockery there and led to horros almost unbelievable.

"SH—H! THAT'S A SECRET"

Cleveland 3/19/27 Advocate

(Raleigh, N. C., News-Observer)

It appears that the Negroes in Norlina who participated in the recent voting had plenty of firearms. These cannot be bought from North Carolina dealers without permission from local authorities. But there is nothing to prevent their being bought in large quantities from mail order houses in other states. Here is work for Congress and the Legislature. Let Congress forbid the shipment of firearms through the mails and the North Carolina Legislature throw such restrictions around the receipt of firearms by express that it will become really difficult to secure deadly weapons by that route.

Lynching - Dicussions - 1921. Pennsylvania.

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White Press

PHILADELPHIA PA. N. AMER
FEBRUARY 13, 1921

To Debate Punishment for Lynching

The power of the federal government to punish lynching as a crime will be debated in White's auditorium, Chestnut and Fifteenth streets, Thursday night. The debators will be Francis T. Tobin, this city, on the affirmative, and Henry D. Dolphin, president of the Universal Citizens' Protective League, negative.

PITTSBURG PA PRESS
AUGUST 20. 1921

Virtuous Massachusetts often lifts both hands to mourn wickedness in the south, where Negroes are sometimes lynched. To vary the monotony, Massachusetts now does its best and fails to set and lynch three Negroes.

Read "The Mob," by the late Prof. Shaler of Harvard. He says the right psychological influence will change a mild group of clergymen into a lynching mob, and he is probably right.

"Each man has within himself a world asleep," to change Zola's words slightly. He said "hog asleep;" that's true, also.

Lynchings - 1921.

Rhode Island.

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Discussions - White Press.

PROVIDENCE R. I. TRIBUNE
JANUARY 31, 1921

Barbarous Lynching.

A few days ago at Nouena, Arkansas, a negro was lynched in the most cruel and barbarous manner that the human mind could conceive. The victim was chained to a log and brushwood was piled around his body up to his shoulders. Then oil was applied to the wood and the victim alike, so that the flames leaped quickly over his entire body. It was an act of fiendish cruelty that disgraced civilization.

Surely it is time for the Federal Government to interfere to save the nation from such shame in the future. There is probably no other land in the whole civilized world in which that performance could be duplicated. Instead of passing a Force bill to enable the negroes of the South to vote, the Federal Government should take steps to save the lives of the negroes by stopping lynching, to provide equal justice and a fair trial for all offenders and have Federal officers help enforce the law where the States show indifference or unwillingness to do their duty.

It may be said that Federal officials would have no right to interfere with the States in such matters. But they should have as much right as they have to interfere in the enforcement of the Prohibition law, and if further authority is needed let them have it. Do something, at least, to stop lynching and to punish the lynchers.

Lynchings - 1921.

South Carolina.

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Discussions - White Press.

CHARLESTON S C EVE POST.
OCTOBER 26, 1921

A HORRIBLE CRIME

The lynching of a negro murderer by burning at the stake, after he had been mortally wounded, puts other blot on the page of South Carolina's record. There was no excuse for the crime and its effect upon the men who perpetrated it and upon the whole citizenship of the State is brutalizing and horrible, as all such things are. There is nothing new to be said of such an act of savagery and its evidence that the mob spirit runs rife among our people, despite all that has been said to hold them to respect for the law and fidelity to civilized society. The Appleton mob has given the enemies of the South new material for their raving.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LYNCHING.
GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS.
NOVEMBER 12. 1921

The Charlotte Observer makes this interesting comment on the case at Laurens where the widow of a negro who was lynched was awarded damages of $2,000 against the county:

A jury in Laurens County, S. C., has returned a verdict awarding the widow of a negro who was hanged by a mob of lynchers damages in the amount of $2,000, and no appeal was taken. The presiding judge instructed the jury to hold the county to account for the full amount claimed. This verdict was rendered under a provision in the Constitution of South Carolina, of adoption in 1895, to the effect that "in all cases of lynching where death ensues, the county where such lynching takes place shall, without regard to the conduct of the officers, be liable in exemplary damages of not less than $2,000 to the legal representatives of the person lynched." This is perhaps the first conviction under the law, and equally perhaps some smart lawyer is responsible for it. One result of the trial is to put every county in the State on notice that such a law exists, and that once it is invoked and conviction secured, the verdict is practically an unappealable one.

The law might well be amended to make those found guilty of participating in the lynching individually responsible for the full damages awarded against the county, provided the present law is constitutional. As far as The News knows, the law has never been tested as to validity and there is reasonable doubt as to whether the state is financially responsible for its neglect to protect citizens in cases of criminality, such as this.

Lynching 1921 86 S.C. 707
Discussion (Southern Press, White)

THE COLUMBIA (S. C.) RECORD DEFENDS LYNCHERS

It would be interesting to learn why and how the Columbia (S. C.) Record secured exclusive possession of an editorial writer who is so grossly ignorant of common every day facts, or who so rashly and brazenly distorts facts known to every informed newspaper man and to a vast body of the reading citizenship of the country as the writer of the following editorial:

"The Record is somewhat amazed to note that some of the newspapers of the South are joining their contemporaries in the North in a general attack on the people of the South for the lynching record of this part of the nation.

"Where the press, much of it anyway, misses the point, so far as we can see, is the fact they do not touch on the causes of practically 100 per cent. of the lynchings of Negroes in the South. They know, or they should have learned it long ago, that practically all of the Southern lynchings are due to charges of one nature—attacks on white women. Crimes of this sort are not so frequent in other parts of the world, but where they are, the anger of the people and the demand for swift vengeance is just as pronounced..

"In urging a crusade against lynching these critics may be pardoned, possibly, but while they are about it, why not look at the problem squarely and also make a vigorous drive against the crime for which these lynchings are a sequence? That would stop them. And it appears that alone will stop them, for it is death to white or black to attack women in the South."

If The Record is amazed because many of its Southern contemporaries join in the demand for the restoration of law and order and the abolishment of lynching savagery as the first means to that end, its contemporaries will no doubt be amazed and ashamed of the wild and extravagant claim of The Record that 100 per cent. of the lynchings of Negroes of the South are caused by attacks on white women, in the face of the daily accounts of the causes of lynchings and the annual reports following therefrom in which it has been proven for 25 years that assaults upon white women constitute an average of not more than 25 per cent. of the causes of lynchings of Negroes in the South.

And think of an editor of a leading daily newspaper in South Carolina, declaring that "crimes of this sort are not so frequent in other parts of the world." Evidently the writer of the lynching editorial has never heard of Baltimore, New York, Chicago and other cities where assaults upon white women by white men are of almost daily occurrence.

As usual, in tirades against Negroes intended as propaganda to blacken the entire race and drive away sympathy for it in its struggle for justice, the old stereotyped declaration that "it is death to white or black to attack women in the South" is lugged in. Well, let's see. Let the Record name some of the white rapists or assaulters of women who were either lynched in South Carolina or convicted upon trial in the courts. Usually white rapists when they plan such crimes in the South blacken their faces so that Negroes suffer for the crimes. However, sometimes the urge of the moment prevents opportunity or time for preparation and numerous white rapists or assaulters have been arrested in South Carolina. And there is no record that a single one has ever been lynched or suffered the death penalty imposed by a court for his crime.

The outcome of the Vaughn trial glaringly illustrates the hypocrisy of The Record and of the law enforcing authorities in South Carolina. The monster, Vaughn, raped girls in his charge under the age of consent in the orphanage of which he was the head. He was not lynched was tried, appealed from court to court and finally was permitted to escape from prison.

There are two unfailing avenues of escape from the consequences of the crime of rape, insanity or alibi; and three, insanity, the ever ready alibi, and self-defense for the crime of murder for the white man who assaults a white woman or murders a white person. And if he directs these criminal operations against Negroes he will have no trouble at all to speak of.

With the records of the criminal courts staring it in the face The Record should be ashamed to even indirectly advocate or uphold the lynching of Negroes.

SPARTANSBURG S C HERAL
SEPTEMBER 15, 1921

STRIKES HEAVY BLOWS FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Judge T. S. Sease, of Spartanburg, beginning with his charge to the Spartanburg grand jury here a few days ago and continuing with his plain and straight speaking in Lexington county this week, where he presided at the trial of the three men convicted of the murder of William Brazell, the Columbia taxi driver, has landed telling blows for law enforcement in South Carolina. Throughout the state newspapers have come to his support and cartion to the fact that he spoke among State, Columbia, yesterday commended the utterances of Judge Sease at Lexington and called attention to the fact that he spoek among his own people. The State said:

"The lynchers of the negro, Will Allen, in Chapin, were guilty of murder, murder just as foul, just as heinous, as was the crime of Will Allen in killing Mr. Frick. If there is any difference, the latter was a more cowardly act." That is what Thomas S. Sease, circuit judge, said to the grand jury in Lexington county, in which Chapin is situated. Judge Sease was born and brought up in Newberry county ten or twelve miles from Chapin. People of Lexington and Newberry know him well. When he denounced as murderers the lynchers at Chapin it was as though he were talking at home and that requires infinitely more courage than to talk by long distance telephone.

Is it a forlorn hope that Thomas S. Sease is so gallantly leading for the cause of law, decency and righteousness in South Carolina? Will the good men, the God-fearing men and women of South Carolina, who love law and order, stand by him? Or will they allow him and a few others, like County Judge C. C. Featherstone who, in his own town of Greenwood, told the grand jury the other day to indict the men that took two negro women from the Greenwood city jail and whipped them, to fight the battle alone?

In South Carolina in the last 30 years no two citizens have been wider apart in politics than Thomas S. Sease and C. C. Featherstone. They are today men at one on the great issue. If we are to have a commonwealth in which an honest man would have his children live,

Lynchings — 1921.
Discussions — White Press.

Tennessee

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
OCT 18, 1921

THE AUGUSTA HORROR.

A crazed Negro ran amuck at Augusta, Ga., and killed several men before he was himself shot to death by officers attempting his arrest. Then a mob of white men in Augusta appears also to have run amuck, made a sad exhibition of themselves and disgraced the community by taking the Negro's corpse from the morgue and burning it on an improvised pyre in the suburbs.

The Negro's demoniacal conduct indicated plainly, insofar as can be told from the dispatches, that he was afflicted with a furious dementia. But, even if he had been rational and his deeds cold-blooded murder, his death should have ended the matter. The mob that burned his body was beyond doubt possessed of a hysteria that led it to commit a very disgusting, morbid and loathsome deed.

It could not be in accord with good sense or civilized usage to act as this mob did and could hardly have been the act of men really sane. Insofar as it was not semi-insanity, it was the effect of a perverted sentiment, a very damaging and wholly distempered mental attitude that too widely obtains in respect to race relations and needs to be amended.

That mob possibly had some ordinarily good men in its membership, but, because of the deeds of a Negro maniac, they had become excited to the point of blood lust and made this barbarous exhibition of venting their frenzy on a Negro corpse.

The thousands of people outside of the South who read about it will regard it as savagery pure and simple, and the South generally will suffer from the verdict.

That sort of conduct more than anything else imperils the supremacy the Southern white men propose to hold in the administration of Southern affairs. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, and mob violence, or mob action of any kind, is pure madness. It is beyond the control of reason. The mob at Augusta was positively morbid. It had no sense of the sickening horror of its deed. It was an entirely unwholesome mental condition that made it possible.

Lynching -Discussion - 1921.

White Press.

Texas

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LAREDO TEX. TIMES
JANUARY 27, 1921

A LAWLESS MOB.

On Christmas Day a negro shot and killed a planter named Craig and his daughter at their plantation home near Wilson, Arkansas. The negro escaped and was afterward indicted.

The other day a negro, who is alleged to have confessed his guilt, was captured at El Paso, and officers from the scene of the crime came to take him back for trial. The negro, Henry Lowry by name, is reported to have shown the most abject terror when arrested, saying that the people of that section would undoubtedly lynch him without trial.

Yesterday morning, when the train on which the officers were returning the alleged murderer to the scene of the crime reached Sardis, Mississippi, a town quite a distance from the county where the trial was to take place, and in another state, a mob described as "unmasked" boarded the train and took the prisoner from the officers.

It was later reported that they had crossed the Mississippi river at Helena and were within the state of Arkansas, whereupon Governor McRae of that state ordered a search for the members of the mob.

The strange feature of the whole affair is that a mob of such size should have been able to assemble in a strange town without arousing the suspicions of the authorities, and further that they should have been able to take their prisoner across a well-populated territory to a town the size of Helena and not be interfered with by the officers of the law.

There seems little doubt that Lowry would have been convicted and punished by law had he reached the county seat and been given a trial. And the punishment he receives at the hands of the mob is in no sense a vindication of the law, but merely satisfaction for the vengeful feelings of the mob.

Doubtless the world will hear of the lynching of the negro when it has been carried out, for the average lynching mob rarely misses an opportunity to make its deeds known, although perhaps few of them would be willing to face a trial for such a lawless proceeding.

But what has been gained by this act? The county authorities in Mississippi have been shown to be either incapable or disposed to be as lawless as the mob. The good name of that section has not gained in any way by this lawless act, and the people there will be pointed out as willing to let a mob board a train without any interference on the part of the officers, although such an invasion of the sovereign rights of the people of Mississippi is an outrage.

The people of Arkansas will gain nothing by such an act, for they will rest under the imputation of having gone out of their way to attack their own officers while in lawful charge of a prisoners whom the law guarantees a fair trial.

The lynching of Lowry does not help in any way to uphold the law or to guarantee any citizen against outrage or murder. The conviction and execution of Lowry under the law would have done much more to establish the majesty of the law than did the unwarranted and inexcusable act of the mob.

The people of Arkansas are entitled to the protection of the law, but the lynching of the alleged negro murderer will not add to that protection. Rather will it incite some of the lawless negroes to further outrage, provided they can feel any certainty of escaping the consequences of their crimes.

There are few records of negroes escaping the just penalty for their crimes, especially in a Southern state. The law is usually swift to act in such cases, and only a short time ago a negro who was arrested on a serious charge in Texas was indicted, tried, convicted and executed within but a few days of the commission of the crime.

The majesty of the law has been flouted by these misguided men who persisted in taking the law into their own hands.

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Houston Conference 1-5-24

HAVE WE COME TO THIS!

The Fort Worth Record, one of Texas' leading white daily newspapers, in a recent issue, not only deprecates the unprecedented crime wave now sweeping the country and which reached its high peak in Pantherville last week; but this great daily journal in its zealousness to see an end put to such crimes adroitly suggests lynch-law.

In a front page editorial the Record, among other things, has the following to say:

> **Business men are not dodging jury service. Judges are making speedy trials possible. There has been a few instances where the jurors gave convicted ruffians the limit of the law. And yet the wave of crime continues to wave.**
>
> **There is a judge known as Lynch; he never hesitates; he never shows mercy. After he has decorated limbs of trees he vanishes as mysteriously as he came.**
>
> **Unless there is a change for the better, unless the criminal classes hide out or flee, their crimes of almost daily occurrence may invite the coming of this terrible judge who strikes with a vengeance, who feareth no man and whose visitation to communities is caused by brigands, young or old, plundering with impunity and murdering or maiming without scruples or conscience.**

The Informer opposes crime and wrongdoing and favors no leniency towards our crop of highwaymen, robbers, stick-ups and their ilk; but this paper does not agree with any paper that suggests mob-law as a successful remedy to bring to a termination this reign of lawlessness.

This country has already employed, invoked and resorted to lynch law too much and despite our mobocratic program and policy, instead of deterring criminals, it has served as an incentive to the criminally inclined, and having sown wild oats so profusely and extravagantly, we are now harvesting a bumper crop of crimes.

Doing things in a spasm or simply to satisfy the public appetite will never bring any appreciable results in checking crimes.

So many mobs have gotten by with their Hunnish kultur that criminals have decided that they can pull off their "rough stuff," and in our usual American way their little "pastime" will hardly get passing notice.

Mob-law already has too firm a grip upon a certain type of would-be and so-called Americans for the peace, progress and perpetuity of this republic and it is to be regretted that editors of newspapers—moulders and shapers of public opinion and sentiment—will forget the heavy responsibilities incumbent upon them and by preaching a lynchocratic gospel, defeat the very purpose and cause they so zealously and devoutly profess a desire to see fostered and bettered.

If the courts of the land can not mete out sufficient punishment to criminals and if we can not educate criminality out of our polyglot population; if crimes can not be reduced to a minimum and the supremacy of the law upheld and maintained by peaceful means and orderly processes, then our boasted American civilization is a rank and dismal failure and we are of "all men most miserable."

No! No! Mob-law will not stop crimes, but on the other hand, it will prove a boomerang to his adherents and devotees; for reaping is as sure to follow sowing as night to follow the day and vice versa.

Lynch law has done more to breed and incubate criminals in this country, especially the South, than all the other evil agencies in the genius of man combined.

Too long have our laws in the South applied to one race and exempted, exonerated or acquitted the majority of other races coming under their jurisdiction and thus the latter have about rightfully concluded (both from their rational viewpoint and the attitude of the authorities towards them) that they are "privileged characters" and licensed to do as they please.

The fact that 98 per cent of these robbers, highwaymen and hold-ups are members of the race engaged in mob-law throughout all these years is sufficient to convince the most stubborn mind that The Informer's conclusion is both logical, reasonable and feasible.

Here is The Informer's antidote for criminality: Blot out lynch law and the resultant breeding of disrespect for law and order by society symmetrically developing and training each individual to be a good, law-abiding citizen, at the same time instilling the fear (love) of God in their hearts—then, and not until then, will our colony of criminals be reduced.

Texas
Lynchings - 1921.
Discussions - White Press.

Utah.

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Lynchings - 1921.

Discussions - White Press.

SALT LAKE CITY UTAH NEWS
AUGUST 29, 1921

LYNCHING SPIRIT RAMPANT.

ATTEMPTS at lynching, though more numerous in the South than elsewhere in this country, are not restricted to that section. News dispatches tell of the effort yesterday of a Barnstable, Massachusetts, mob to take three negro prisoners from jail for the purpose of hanging them. The jailer and his assistants succeeded in foiling the attempt, though in doing so they were compelled to use their revolvers. At Wareham, Massachusetts, too, a mob tried to get one of the negroes from the lockup but were prevented from doing so by the police, who fired over the heads of the crowd.

Not to be outdone, however, the South had its own lynching party last night, and though the lynching itself was frustrated there was a pitched battle in which 27 persons are reported to have been wounded. The fight occurred at Knoxville, where a mob attempted to storm the jail and take away a negro prisoner, held for assault on a woman school teacher. The sheriff warned the crowd that gathered in front of the jail not to cross a certain line. When some of them did so the sheriff and his forces fired several shots over the crowd. At once the shooting became general and when it ceased nearly a score and a half of those on the scene were found to be suffering from wounds. It was thought two might die.

Surely by this time it ought to be realized by men—and sometimes women, too—who make up mobs, that the lynching spirit leads to more trouble than it can possibly correct. Sometimes the mob gets its prisoner and enjoys the sorry spectacle of seeing him hanging from a tree or telephone pole, tied to a stake or his huddled body riddled with bullets. Often, however, lynching is prevented by the wit or courage of those who have the prisoner in their keeping and are sworn to uphold the law. In either event, it is a wretched commentary on our civilization that anywhere in our country men and women should so lose control of themselves as to herd together like fierce animals, thirsting for blood.

Lynchings - 1921.

Discussions - White Press.

Virginia.

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MAKING THE SOUTH SAFE FOR ALL ITS PEOPLE

Journal and Guide 4/16/21

We are sure the readers of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE were gratified at the tone and temper of the article it carried on its editorial page, in the issue of April 2nd, from the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, under the heading "Make the South Safe," the argument being to keep the Afro-American people in the South, because the South needs them and they need the South. The argument of the *Virginian-Pilot* is the argument that will do most to keep the Afro-American in the South, where he prefers to live, and where he would be contented to live if he received a larger measure of legal justice and economic fairness.

The conclusion is a safe one that the South will need all of its Afro-American labor when times get brisk again, and they are going to do that as a matter of course. The *Virginian-Pilot* goes after the root of the trouble when it says:

"Instead of wondering smugly why workmen are leaving the South for sections where economic conditions are no better, it would be profitable to ascertain if conditions in the Southern communities from which they are departing need correcting.

"One has only to scan the news dispatches of the past two months to arrive at the suspicion that at the bottom of some of this emigration is a ghastly succession of lynchings that makes a mockery of justice.

"The South has need of the respectable Negro and the latter has need of the South, but it must be a South purged of burnings at the stake, peonage and mob murder. There must be a ruthless stamping out of the shameful and criminal practice of seizing a black man accused of a crime, and doing away with his life before he is found guilty in a court of justice."

Furthermore, and it must not be overlooked, it has become a common occurrence to terrorize whole communities of Afro-Americans when a search is made by lawless lynchocrats for one person alleged to be guilty of some offense, as recently happened not a hundred miles from Norfolk. Innocent people should not be made to suffer, and to be placed in fear of their lives and property because of the alleged offense of one of their number; and the alleged criminal should not be hunted down as if he were a beast by an unauthorized body of men, and put to death without due process of law; all this should be left to the officers of the law selected by all of the people to attend to that very business.

If the responsible daily newspapers of the South should take the sentences we quote from the *Virginian-Pilot* and endorse them and ring the changes upon them a better condition of affairs would soon prevail all along the line, and the Afro-American would be more satisfied to remain in his home section and less disposed to tempt fate in a strange section and among a strange people.

head of Alexander Johnson, Negro, 'tried' with a rope around his neck, amid the lonely hills, of Dallas county and 'found guilty' of intimacy with a white woman.

"Between 25 and 30 lashes were applied to Johnson's naked back and later, beaten and bleeding, the letters 'K. K. K.' were burned in his forehead as a 'warning to other Negroes not to associate with white women.'

"He was turned loose upon the steps of the fashionable hotel where his alleged offense was committed and commanded to tell other Negro employes of his fate.

The sheriff said he would have nothing to do with the case, because Johnson was guilty and deserved the treatment he received, and the city authorities said they would have nothing to do with it because the offense, as alleged, was committed outside the city limits. Now, it is inconceivable that a citizen of the United States can be castigated and maimed in this fashion and have no possibility of redress in State, municipal or Federal courts. Power to reach such crime exists somewhere in our scheme of Government and it should be found.

Lynchings – 1921.

(3)

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Foreign Comments.

DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR FLAYS AMERICANS FOR LYNCHING FESTS; HUNNISH "KULTUR" IS RAMPANT

Houston Informer 3/26/21

Special to The Informer.

New York City.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, has announced receipt of a communication from George Bernard Shaw, in which, after calling lynching one of the organized pleasures of America, he spoke of American lynchings in the following terms:

"Hardly any American seems to understand that in a civilized country it is murder to kill any person except by process of law. It seems to be assumed that whoever disapproves of the conduct of a Negro is entitled to constitute himself judge, jury, and executioner, and burn the Negro after inviting the countryside to come to the burning as if it were a hunting meet. As the countryside appears to come, and to enjoy itself, Europe concludes that the Apache is produced by climate, not by race."

The communication from Mr. Shaw is in response to facsimiles sent to him from American newspapers telling of the burning at stake of Henry Lowry, at Nodena, Arkansas, on January 26, 1921.

alive, at the stake, of Henry Lowery at Nodena, Arkansas, on January 26, it was stated yestrday by the National Association for the Adavncement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue.

"It is an indelible stain," the editorial continues, "on the name of America that in this enlightened age such crimes should take place publicly and the offenders go unpunished. It goes to demonstrate the utter callousness of hearts of the American public. Lynching is possible in the United States because the spirit of America is in favor of it. If this were not true, this foul crime would never have grown to its present proportions nor would any of the more than three thousand lynchings during the past 32 years have taken place."

"Creation of a strong public opinion throughout the world," the editorial continues, "will be necessary in order to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the American Government to adopt effective measures at once so as to make it impossible for the American mobs to resort to these barbarous excesses."

JAPAN CONDEMNS U. S. LYNCHINGS IN GREAT REVIEW

New York Age. 7/14/21

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, today announced that Japanese condemnation of American lynchings had been received in the form of a four-column editorial in the Asian Review, May-June number, published in Tokyo, Japan.

"Americans vociferously claim to be the champions of justice and humanity," says the editorial, "yet they do not hesitate to trample upon these very principles and perpetrate the foulest deed ever conceived."

The crime referred to is the burning alive, at the stake, of Henry Lowery, at Nodena, Arkansas, on January 26, 1921.

The matter quoted by the Asian Review was press publicity matter sent out to the foreign press of the world by the New York office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"It is an indelible stain," the editorial continues, "on the name of America that in this enlightened age such crimes should take place publicly and the offenders go unpunished. It goes to demonstrate the utter callousness of hearts of the American public. Lynching is possible in the United States because the spirit of America is in favor of it. If this were not true, this foul crime would never have grown to its present proportions nor would any of the more than three thousand lynchings during the past thirty-two years have taken place.'

The editorial concludes by saying that creation of a strong public opinion throughout the world will be necessary "in order to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the American government to adopt effective measure at once so as to make it impossible for the American mobs to resort to these barbarous excesses."

Commenting on lynching in the United States, as instanced in the burning alive at the stake of Henry Lowery at Nodena, Ark., last January, the *Asian Review*, published in Tokio, Japan, said editorially: N.Y. Age 7/23/21

"It is an indelible stain on the name of America that in this enlightened age such crimes should take place publicly and offenders go unpunished. It goes to demonstrate the utter callousness of heart ofthe American public. Lynching is possible in the United States because the spirit of America is in favor of it. If this were not true, this foul crime would never have grown to its present proportions nor would any of the more than three thousand lynchings during the past thirty-two years have taken place."

When an Eastern nation like Japan can thus with justice arraign the civilization of the West it should bring Americans to a realization of the figure that they present to the outside world.

main meeting at Brussells, were starttled to learn how law and order is disregarded in the Southern states of America.

Tells Horrible Story

Foreign opposition to lynching in the United States increased with the whites here after Walter F. White, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., newspaper correspondent, who had seen actual lynchings in Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, recited a horrible story of slow burning of Eli Pierson at Memphis, Tenn., several years ago by a white mob.

Londoners in attendance at the congress slightly doubted Mr. White's story until he produced photographs to substantiate his remarks.

A Woman's Comment

"And America tells the world that it is the home of democracy," one white woman said after reviewing the pictures.

It was suggested by members of congress that motion picture publicity he used in foreign countries to embarrass the American government along the same line that America permitted the pictures of the Armenian horror at the hands of the Turks to be shown. Others suggested that members of our Race in America should maintain "foreign offices" as points of distribution for literature and other materlal that would serve to place our case and condition before the outside world.

Choke Publicity

Many American newspapers maintain offices in London and little, if anything, gets into the foreign press through American news channels regarding mob violence, riots and lynchings. Correspondents, it is said, are carefully instructed by the home office to ignore all stories that may give foreign governments any chance to criticize America. This was proven when Mr. White spoke before the congress.

A correspondent representing a paper in Brooklyn and Philadelphia sent a twisted report over the cables to the effect that Mr. White was 'misinforming the London public," and was so misguided that he referred to Memphis as being in the state of Texas. When informed that Mr. White was 'at one time a special correspondent for the New York Tribune and had personally investigated over sixty lynchings the reporter refused to correct his "doctored cablegram."

LONDONERS AROUSED BY MOB TALKS

Chicago

Foreigners Puzzled at Meaning of Democracy as It Applies in America

9/11/21

London, Eng., Sept. 9.—Londoners who attended several sessions of the Pan-African Congress, which held meetings here preliminary to the

ENGLISH TO FORM ANTI-LYNCHING COMMITTEE

New York N.Y. Dispatch

Leaders of English Public Opinion Show Interest in Lynching Industry.

N.Y. Dispatch-10-24-21

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today an-

Japanese Journal Denounces U. S. For Permitting Negro Lynching

N Y C CALL
JULY 10, 1921

Asian Review Editorial Says Crime Is Foulest Stain in America.

While lovers of freedom and justice all over the country are calling upon the government to suppress unconstitutional and outrageous usurpation of power by certain groups of citizens, fresh evidence was added yesterday to the extent to which the United States is endangering its reputation abroad and because it permits lynchings and other such crimes to go unchecked and unpunished.

The latest denunciation of America's so-called "justice and humanity" comes from Japan, a country which patriotic "100 percenters" have looked upon as backward in the light of American progress, but which, evidently, is not too backward to see through American "democracy."

The Japanese denunciation of American "freedom" takes the form of a vigorous denunciation of American lynchings in a four-column editorial in the Asian Review, May-June number, published in Tokio, Japan, and just received in this country.

"Americans vociferously claim to be the champions of justice and humanity," declares the editorial, "yet they do not hesitate to trample upon these very principles and perpetrate the foulest deed ever conceived."

The crime referred to is the burning

nounced news of the impending organization of a committee of leading Englishmen to consider the question of lynching in the United States. Among the leaders of public opinion in England who have become interested in the subject are the famous novelist and historian, H. G. Wells, who is coming to America to attend the Disarmament Conference; Harold J. Laski, lecturer at the London School of Economics; C. P. Scott, editor of the Manchester Guardian; the Rt. Honorable J. H. Clynes, leader in Parliament of the Labor Party; and John H. Harris, of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

Among the names mentioned as possible chairmen of such a committee in England are the following: Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Bishop Gore of the Church of England, Professor Gilbert Murray, Viscount Bryce and Lord Hugh Cecil.

It is further announced that through Sidney Webb, chairman of its advisory committee, the British Labor Party's support has been pledged toward the ending of color discrimination in labor and in other lines of endeavor throughout the world.

Alabama.

Lynching — 1921.
Legal Punishment for Rape.

765

JAKE CRENSHAW AGAIN IN COURT

Montgomery Advertiser

Butler County Negro Arraigned For New Trial; Grand Jury Empanneled

4/6/21

Advertiser Bureau
Greenville, Ala.
By Porter Martin.

Jake Crenshaw the negro who was convicted of committing the most heinous crime ever committed in Butler County and sentenced to hang, but later given a new trial by the supreme court, was in Greenville yesterday. He was brought here to be arrainged in open court and a date set for trial. The negro was in company with his attorneys Bedeaux and Son of Birmingham.

It is rumored in Greenville that the defense will seek to get a change of venue but it is hardly probable that the court will grant this due to the fact that it is believed the negro will be given another fair trial here.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Foster Gafford an elderly white woman, wife of a well known planter and prominently connected in Butler County was brutially murdered at her home near Greenville about a year ago. Her body was cut open and her head mutilated almost beyond recognition. Crenshaw was later arrested in Birmingham charged with the crime. He was brought to Greenville under guard and given a trial. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged July 16th last year.

The case has caused great interest in Butler county and the new trial will be watched with interest.

Circuit Court Convenes

Butler County Circuit Court convened in its spring session here yesterday. The grand jury was quickly empanneled and given an able charge by Judge A. E. Gamble. A number of presentments were turned over to the inquisitorial body and some matters of general interest will be handled at this session.

The petit jury for the civil docket was next to be drawn and within a short while the court was hard at work and one case was tried and completed before the close of the day.

Hubbard Greenville Negro

Huston Hubbard the negro shot by a Montgomery policeman in that city early Sunday morning is, according to information give nout by the local police department, a former Greenville negro. Several years ago when attempting to arrest Hubbard he barricaded himself in a house and defied the officers. Chief J. R. Porterfield of the local force with his men attempted to get the negro when he shot at the local chief, the bullet barely missing the chief's body and penetrating his clothing. Hubbard is considered a bad negro and his name appears on the local police records in a number of places.

JAKE CRENSHAW TO HANG FRIDAY, MAY 30

Butler County Negro Again Sentenced to Hang For Murder of Mrs. Gafford

4/17/21 Montgomery Adv.

Advertiser Bureau
Greenville, Ala.
By Porter Martin.

May 30 is the date set by Judge Gamble for the executive of Jake Crenshaw, convicted by a Butler county jury on the charge of killing Mrs. Laura Gafford last spring. The case consumed practically the entire week of circuit court the jury getting case at midnight Thursday and returned a verdict Friday morning, charging murder in the first degee.

This is the second time Jake Crenshaw has been sentenced to hang. In the previous case the Supreme Court reversed and remanded the case, thus prolonging the life of the negro. It is very probable that a motion will be made for a new trial which will postpone the date of execution till final disposition by the courts.

JUDY OF ANNIE LEE WALLACE FOUND ON ROAD

Young Girl Is Attacked in Densely Wooded Section Near Randolph Where Her Nude Body Is Found by Passerby

POSSE MAKES SEARCH THROUGH 3 COUNTIES

Montgomery Adv.

Sheriff Woods, Leading Posse Secures Bloodhounds From Selma; No Trace of Crim

inal Early This Morning, Report

Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)
CENTERVILLE, ALA., Aug. [illegible]

Waylaying her while enroute to her home at Randolph, Ala., about 15 miles south of here, little Annie Wallace, 14 year old daughter of John Wallace, well known resident of Bibb county, was attacked and chocked to death, Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The body of the young girl was found by Sheriff Hughey was in a nude condition, the prints of the man's hand on her throat.

[illegible] was estimated at [illegible] by Sheriff Hughey [illegible] county immediately started in pursuit of the man, but at a late hour, Tuesday night had been unable to find him, although he was tracked through a large portion of Bibb, Chilton and Dallas counties. It is not known wether the girl's assialant was white or a negro.

According to information received from residents at Centerville, the little Wallace girl was returning to her home, about one half mile from Randolph and was passing through a densley wooded spot of the road, this being the place where her body was found some time later. It was presumed by members of the sheriff's force and members of the mob that the girl's murderer had jumped out and grabbed her from behind one of the large trees which abound in that section of the road.

Immediately after the first report had been received of the tragedy, Sheriff Woods obtained a pack of bloodhounds from the Selma authorities, placing them on the clear trail which had been left by the one who had committed the deed.

Annie Lee Wallace is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace and three older brothers, all of whom are taking part in the search for the one who is supposed to have caused her death.

CLYDE THOMAS IS ARRESTED FOR ATTACK

Montgomery Advertiser 8/12/21

Hurried to Birmingham Jail For Safekeeping Soon After

Confession Is Made to Sheriff and Solicitor of Bibb County

NO OTHER PERSON IS IMPLICATED BY NEGRO

Grand Jury Meets Monday and Is Expected to Call Negro's Case First; Quick Trial Is Anticipated by Officials

Special to The Advertiser)
CENTERVILLE, ALA., Aug. 12—

Clyde Thomas, 35, a negro, arrested late yesterday in connection with the assault and murder of Fannie Lee Wallace, a 14 year old white girl whose body was found in a strip of woods near Randolph on Tuesday afternoon, made a full confession to Sheriff Wood and County Solicitor Thompson this afternoon, according to the officers.

Immediately following the confession deputies left with Thomas for Birmingham, where he will be placed in the Jefferson county jail for safe keeping. According to the confession as quoted by the officers, no other person was implicated in the attack. Thomas lived in the Randolph section. No untoward incident has occurred since his arrest, and quiet prevails.

It is expected that the assault and murder case is the first which will come before the grand jury for consideration when that tribunal meets Monday. It was unnecessary to call a special session of the grand jury because of the fact that the body meets in regular session next week.

Solicitor Thompson who was present when the confession of Thomas was made declared today that a speedy trial will be insisted on by the state and that it is probable that the Thomas case will be the first set on the criminal docket. It is not expected that it will be necessary to call for troops to guard the negro during the trial as there is no indication of violence it being the general concensus of opinion that the people of the section will permit the law to take its course feeling assured that a speedy trial will be granted.

Thomas was arrested in Randolph after investigations had led the Sheriff to believe that he knew something of the crime. No announcement of the arrest was made until the negro had been taken to Birmingham.

NEGRO CONFESSES MURDERING GIRL, STATE OFFICERS

Montgomery Advertiser Constitution

Centerville, Ala., August 12—Clyde Thomas, 35, a negro, arrested late yesterday in connection with the assault and murder of a 14-year-old white girl whose body was found in a strip of woods near Randolph Tuesday afternoon, made a full confession to Sheriff Wood and County Solicitor Thompson this afternoon, according to the officers.

Immediately following the confession, deputies left with Thomas for Birmingham, where he will be placed in the Jefferson county jail for safe keeping. According to the confession, as quoted by the officers, no other person was implicated in the attack. Thomas lived in the Randolph section and was well acquainted with his victim. No untoward incident has occurred since his arrest and quiet prevails.

(Special to The Advertiser)
CENTERVILLE, ALA., Aug. 13—

[illegible] grand jury today returned an indictment against Clyde Thomas charging him with assault and murder in connection with the death of Fannie Lee Wallace, 14, of this county, who he is alleged to have assaulted and murdered Tuesday afternoon. The grand jury was empaneled this morning at 11 o'clock and at 11:10 o'clock the above indictment returned.

At 4 o'clock the prisoner was brought here from Birmingham where he has been kept since his arrest Friday. He was brought here on a special train via Tuscaloosa and with him were 172 members of the Alabama National Guard, from the state encampment at Anniston, in charge of Colonel Walter E. Bare. The men were members of an Opelika and two Montgomery companies. Sheriff R. H. Wood had immediate charge of the negro and he was escorted from the depot to the court house by the soldiers.

Judge Samuel F. Cobbs, ordered the court house and court house square cleared of all persons excepting officers of the court and attorneys. Attorneys Jerome G. Fuller and Frank Head were appointed by the court as counsel for the negro. After the reading of the indictment by Solicitor J. Fritz Thompson, attorneys for the defendant entered a plea of not guilty, with the right to enter a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity later.

A venire of 100 names was drawn to try the prisoner and his case was set for Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Everything is quiet and orderly here but many wild rumors have been floating around during the day. The prisoner will remain in jail here until the date of his trial, and it is believed the state troops will gaurd him until this time.

Upon the request of the circuit judge, the solicitor, and the sheriff of Bibb county, Governor Thomas E. Kilby, through General [illegible] Steiner, early Monday morning, order two companies of infantry and a machine gun detachment, Alabama National Guard, to act as an armed guard for Clyde Thomas,

negro, on his trip to and from Centerville, Ala., from Birmingham. Thomas is charged with brutally assaulting and murdering a young white girl at a lonely spot on a country road near Centerville, a week ago.

The Gaurdsmen and the prisoner, were expected to arrive about noon Monday at Centerville, where Thomas was to be arraigned and the date for his trial set. The two infantry companies selected for this special duty were Company A, and Batallion Headquarters Company, both of Montgomery, which units have been on active duty with the remainder of Alabama National Guard at the annual state encampment, which is being held on the Camp McClellan reservation, near Anniston.

At about midnight Sunday, Bibb county officials called Governor Kilby over long distance telephone, and stated that Thomas was to be brought to Centerville Monday morning for arraignment advised the chief executive that they feared serious trouble and perhaps bloodshed as there had been many threats of violence throughout the community where hostility against the negro was at fever heat. The county officials declared they felt they would be unable to cope with such a situation with any certainty of success, and asked that troops be sent to Centerville to aid officers of the law in putting odwn any hostile demonstration.

After considering for some time what course would be most advisable in the matter, Governor Kilby decided that the sending of the troops requested was necessary. General Steiner, who was in Montgomery was communicated with, and the official order finally issued shortly after 2 o'clock Monday morning.

EVE OF TRIAL FINDS CENTERVILLE QUIET

Montgomery Advertiser 8/17/24

Clyde Thomas, Negro, Will Go to Trial Today on Murder Charge

(Special to The Advertiser)

CENTERVILLE, Aug. 16—Up to a late hour tonight quietness reigned in and around Centerville, although National Guardsmen who are here to guard Clyde Thomas, negro charged with brutally assaulting and murdering a young white girl, were constantly on the alert. There have been no further rumors of possible violence, and it is not believed that any untoward demonstrations are likely to occur.

Monday night groups of white men assembled from time to time in various parts of the community, but these were dispersed by National Guard patrols without any difficulty, and the night passed off without disturbance.

Thomas, who was arraigned here Monday afternoon, will go on trial Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. It is understood that the Naaitnol Guard will remain here until court proceedings in the case have been brought to a close, in order to suppress any hostile demonstartions which might be attempted.

CLYDE THOMAS WILL HANG IN SEPTEMBER

Montgomery Advertiser 8/18/24

Negro Given Death Sentence For Murder of Fourteen-Year-Old Girl

CENTERVILLE, ALA., Aug. 17—Clyde Thomas, negro, was sentenced to hang and the date of his execution set as September 15, after having been found guilty of first degree murder, here today in the Bibb county circuit court. The above verdict was returned after the jury had been out less than five minutes, which is a record in the Bibb Circuit Court.

The negro was convicted on a charge of having murdered little Miss Annie Lee Wallace, fourteen year old white girl of Randolph, this county, Tuesday August 9.

He was arrested on Friday August 12 and sent to Birmingham for safe keeping. He was returned here Monday and indicted by the grand jury and his trial set for today. He was accompanied here by 172 members of the Alabama National Guard, who were encamped at Anniston and they have guarded him through his stay here.

The entire trial of Thomas was completed in record breaking time. His case was called at 9 o'clock and no time was lost in selecting a jury from the special venire of 100 which had been called. The entire trial consumed two hours and thirty minutes and the jury was out less than five minutes before they were ready to report.

After the date of execution had been set the negro was carried back to Birmingham, where he will be held. He was carried back to Birmingham by the National Guardsmen who brought him here and who have guarded him during his confinement in jail and throughout his trial.

The capture trial and conviction of this prisoner sets a new record in the courts of this county. The assult upon the young girl and her death occured last Tuesday. Thomas was arrested Friday, arraigned Monday convicted today.

Solicitor J. Fitz Thompson led in the prosecution of the case and evidence submitted to the jury was that Thomas had confessed to the heinous crime. Jerome T. Fuller was appointed by the court to defend the negro.

CLYDE THOMAS PAYS PENALTY ON GALLOWS

The Montgomery Advertiser 9/16/24

Bibb County Negro Executed 37 Days After Murdering Little Girl

(Special to The Advertiser)

CENTERVILLE, ALA., Sept. 15—Thirty-seven days after Clyde Thomas snuffed out the life of a little 14-year old Bibb county girl he paid the extreme penalty on the gallows in the county jail here this morning at 10:05 o'clock in the presence of several interested witnesses, being the first person to hang in this county on any other day than Friday.

Company I and a Machine Gun Company of Birmingham accompanied the prisoner from the Magic City on a special train early this morning and after the execution the body was turned over to the military authorities to take back to Birmingham for burial on account of reported threats that the body would be taken from his family and publicly burned.

During the trial of Thomas a company of the state militia and two machine gun detachments were constantly on duty to prevent possible mob violence and since the conviction the prisoner has been confined in the jail at Birmingham for safe keeping.

While talking to officers just a few minutes before the drop fell Thomas acknowledged his guilt and blamed his crime on whiskey, stating that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing. The mother, sister and brother of his victim was among the spectators who witnessed the execution.

Lynching - 1921.

Arkansas

764

Legal Punishment for Rape.

LITTLE ROCK ARK DEMOCRAT
FEBRUARY 12. 1921

NEGRO WHO INSULTED WOMAN HEAVILY FINED

By far the heaviest penalty ever inflicted in police court was assessed by Judge Hale Saturday morning when he fined Sam Williams, young negro, $50 and costs on each of nine counts for having insulted white women. Judge Hale announced that the costs would be separate in each case, adding materially to the length of time the negro will have to spend on the county farm. The straight fine was $450 which with the costs, amounting to $152.10 added, made a total of $602, and allowing $1 for each day served, it will take nearly two years for Williams to serve out his fine.

Five white women whom Williams is said to have insulted were in court and each one of them positively identified him. Four others appeared at police headquarters Friday and after looking at the man had no hesitancy in declaring him to be the one who had insulted them. Among those in court Saturday morning was the young woman who was attacked by a negro in the City Park two or three weeks ago as she was on her way to work at an early hour in the morning.

At the time this young woman told the police the negro grabbed her as she neared a clump of bushes, and attempted to throw her down, but that he fled when several white men came running to her assistance in response to her cries for help. Saturday she told Judge Hale she had opportunity to see the man's face while she was struggling with him, and she was positive Williams was the one.

Complaints have been reaching the office of Chief Rotenberry for the past three weeks from women who said a young negro was hanging about the neighborhood of their homes and acting in an insulting manner. On each occasion the patrol wagin with a load of plain clothes and uniformed officers made a hurried run to the scene but on each occasion the man had left the vicinity.

When the last call came Friday morning from Twenty-third and Battery streets, Captain Crow and Sergeant Smart answered and they were in time to arrest Williams before he had left the neighborhood. The woman who telephoned the police at that time identified Williams, and during the afternoon, at the request of the police, three other women who had complained on former occasion, visited police headquarters and had no difficulty in picking out Williams from a number of other negroes who were under arrest.

Two other negroes arrested by other officers were held Friday afternoon and night, while their actions were being investigated, but as none of the women identified them and the officers were unable to gather any evidence against them they were dismissed by Judge Hale Saturday morning.

Williams appears to be 19 or 20 years old, and has the appearance of being a degenerate. His head, face and eyes are small and his lock furtive. Each time a woman identified him he shrank away from her. He insists that a mistake has been made in his arrest, but the positive way in which the women identified him convinces the police that he is the negro whom they have been seeking.

Herald Commonwealth
2/13/21

Little Rock, Ark., April 11.—The jury in the case of Emanuel West, Negro, charged with assaulting a white woman, was discharged after failing to reach an agreement.

The jury, which hs in its personnel, three Protestant ministers, a Catholic priest and a former governor, stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal, it was stated.

Lynching - 1921.

District of Columbia

766

Legal Punishment for Rape.

GETS 12 YEARS IN ATTACK MADE LAST OCTOBER

Former Pullman Porter To Penitentiary for Crime.

WASHINGTON D. C. HERALD
JUNE 11, 1921

Frank Brooks, colored, a former Pullman porter, was sentenced to serve 12 years in the penitentiary yesterday by Justice Siddons in criminal court No. 1 for an attempted attack on Miss Gertrude M. Gardner in Chevy Chase on October 16 last.

Assistant District Attorney James J. O'Leary demanded the maximum penalty of 15 years because of the seriousness of the offense and because a race riot was almost precipitated shortly after the news spread in the neighborhood.

Struck With Revolver.

Miss Gardner was passing a vacant house when a man jumped at her and struck her with a revolver. Brooks denied that he was the man and pleaded that he was the victim of mistaken identity, although he was positively identified by two government witnesses and two of the defense witnesses.

Paul O'Neill, alleged to have taken an automobile belonging to Lewis A. Black, of 1726 First street northwest, on March 16 last; Alphonzo Thomas, Frank and William E. Noel, alleged to have stolen a taxicab belonging to the New taxi service on April 25 last, and Charles H. Thomas, alleged to have taken an automobile belonging to Matthew W. Traverse, of Alabama avenue southeast, were given three-year sentences.

Stiff Sentence for Theft.

Oliver Borneman was sentenced to serve three and a half years in the penitentiary for theft of an overcoat, a watch and chain and $7.50 in money from home of Samuel Brown, 630 G street southeast, on November 5 last.

Sophronia Bell was sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary for the theft of $343 from Thomas McNamara, 416 Sixth street northwest, on December 26 last.

WASHINGTON D. C. POST
JUNE 26, 1921

Twelve Years on Assault Charge.

Charlie Smith, colored, was sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary yesterday by Jusice Bailey in Criminal Court 2 for an alleged attempt to criminally assault Thelma Pryor, also colored, 7 years old, December 10 last, at the child's home 47 D street northwest. When arraigned Smith entered a plea of guilty to the charge.

Lynching-1921

Georgia

767

Legal Punishment for Rape.

NEGROES BALK AT LYNCHING NEGRO

Assaulted Negro Girl on Way From School

Instead They Take Him to Bryan County Jail in Clyde

Savannah Journal 2/15/21

Pembroke, Ga., Feb 14—An unidentified Negro, age about 35 years, narrowly escaped being lynched near Reka Bryan county, late to-night by a mob composed of Negroes, after he had been identified as the assailant of a Negro school girl.

The mob which caught him at Lanier five hours after the assault, left the decision with the victim whether the Negro should be lynched. She is reported to have said she wanted him killed. The white men in the posse then turned him over to the 200 Negroes present and told them to do their duty.

The white men then returned to their homes believing that a Negro had been lynched by Negroes, but a few hours later it was reported that the mob decided to allow the law to take its course and had proceeded to Clyde, the county site, seventeen miles away, where he was to be surrendered to the sheriff.

Th father of the girl is a well-to-do Negro who lives about two miles from Reka, a small town a few miles west of Pembroke. He is well thought of by white people in this section and when they heard about the assault of the girl while she was returning home from school business in this place was suspended for a while late this afternoon and posses were formed. White men led them and one of the posses overtook the man they wanted at Lanier, a few miles east of Pembroke.

He was taken back to Reka and positively identified by the girl.

It was thought for a time that the prisoner had escaped from the Bulloch county chain gang, but an officer from Bulloch said he was not known there.

At an early hour Tuesday morning the prisoner had not been received at the jail at Clyde. It is about seventeen miles from Reka and the roads are said to be bad.

News of the attack on the young girl was given by her two younger brothers who were with her on their way from school when she was attacked by the man who is said to be an escaped Bryan county convict. When the man attacked the girl one of the boys ran home and spread the news, the other going to an uncle's house near by and informing him of what had taken place.

N. Y. C. POST
FEBRUARY 15, 1921

Captured Negro Jailed by Negro Posse

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 15.—Whites and negroes at Clyde, Bryan County, this State, joined in a posse which pursued and captured yesterday an unidentified negro, charged with having attacked a negro schoolgirl. He was turned over to the negro members of the posse for punishment and they decided to jail him for trial under the law.

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
MARCH 17. 1921

SHORTY FORD WILL HANG

Supreme Court Sustains Sentence of Death.

As the result of a Supreme Court decision handed down yesterday, the sentence of death imposed on Shorty Ford, colored, by Judge Meldrim in the Superior Court last summer, is confirmed.

Ford was convicted of murder in the first degree here last August, after a change of venue had been granted from the Superior Court of Brooks county.

The evidence brought out by the state showed that Ford, in company with three other negroes, who were subsequently lynched, had shot a [illegible] through

GEORGIA SHERIFF GOES FOR MILLER

Man Charged With Assaulting Young Girl Held in Jacksonsville

Montgomery Advertiser 4/16/21

THOMASVILLE, Ga., April 15—Sheriff Gordon Davis left here today for Jacksonville, Florida to bring back John M. Miller of Boston, Georgia, charged with an attack on a thirteen year old girl and with attempted attacks on two younger girls at Boston.

Miller, a furniture dealer who is 55 years old and the father of grown children, left here suddenly when he heard of the charges being made public and was arrested in Jacksonville yesterday. There has been talk of violence at Boston and the father of one of the children who was deputized to return Miller telegraphed the sheriff to come for him, saying he did not want to take the risk in view of the reports of intended violence to Miller.

Receives Death Sentence.

The Atlanta Constitution 10/15/21

Hartwell, Ga., October 14.—(Special.)—Will Ravan, colored, recently convicted of criminal assault, was brought before Judge Hodges this morning and sentenced to be executed on November 18.

NEGRO WHO ATTACKED COLORED GIRL TO HANG

Constitution 4/8/21.

Clyde, Ga., May 7.—Israel Waters, a negro, convicted yesterday of attacking a negro girl, was sentenced to be hanged June 3. Israel was captured by a large crowd of negroes after the commission of the crime several months ago.

They were about to lynch him when a negro preacher suggested they pray over it.

The negroes then decided not to lynch Waters, and he was placed in jail to await the action of the court.

Quick Justice Given by Court In Assault Case

Atlanta Constitution 9/8/21

Jesup, Ga., September 7.—(Special.)—After deliberating for nearly three-quarters of an hour the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Joe Jordan and James Harvey, colored, charged with assault upon a white woman of Wayne county on last Friday morning near McKinnon in the southern part of this county.

A special session of Wayne county superior court had been called by Judge J. P. Highsmith, which convened yesterday morning and the case turned over to the grand jury, this body making the indictment against the negroes and returning same about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In the session yesterday afternoon the county selected the petit jury to try the case. Sheriff L. W. Rogers left yesterday afternoon for Savannah to get the negroes and brought them in early this morning, making the trip from Savannah to Jesup in the night. As soon as the sheriff arrived, the judge reconvened court and when the sun was peeping over the horizon this morning the evidence was nearly all in.

About 7 o'clock the sheriff left with the prisoners for parts unknown to make sure the negroes would not be lynched. At some convenient time the prisoners will be brought back to the courthouse to hear their fate, which, according to the law, will be hanging.

THE STAY OF EXECUTION

Joe Jordan and James Harvey, colored, who will hang sometime this afternoon in Jesup for an assault upan a white woman in Wayne county spent their last night on earth in Chatham county jail. They sat quietly through the early hours of the night and later fell asleep.

Deputies from Wayne county will come for the convicted men this morning and start with them for Jesup on the 10:30 train. The Negroes are sentenced to hang between the hours of 10 and 4.

Both the Negroes have stealthily maintained their innocence during their period of imprisonment.

—The Savannah Morning News September, 30th.

But the Fates, in the meanwhile decreed otherwise. Jordan and Harvey's cases were in the hands of th Supreme Court officials, while this news item was finding its way into the thousands of homes and hands into which the Morning News goes. It will be a pleasure to the News as well as to us, that punishment for crime shall be firmly established in the state of Georgia.

We do not condone crime but crave exhaustive and rigid investigation to the better establish the supremacy of the law.

The stay of execution is due largely, to the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and other organizations, having for an object the performance of good unto all men irrespective of race, creed or condition. Dastardly criminals should pay the penalty, but the innocent should be protected.

Negro Is Hanged

Augusta, Ga., December 2.—Henry Lacey, 17-year-old negro, convicted December [illegible] for an attack upon an 8-year-old girl, was hanged in the county jail here this morning.

Lynching - 1921

Illinois

Legal Punishment for Rape

CHICAGO ILL POST
FEBRUARY 7, 1921

Hold Negro in $30,000 Bond on Women's Charges

Albert Kirkwood, a negro, was held to the grand jury today under bonds of $30,000 following his identification by several south side women in connection with recent attack cases. The negro admitted guilt.

NEGRO WATCHMAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED ASSAULT

Savannah Tribune 3/19/21

Chicago, Ill., March 16th (Associated Negro Press)—Mrs. Jennie Antasek, a young matron and mother of two children caused the arrest of Roy White, a Negro watchman employed at the Haymarket Theatre, last Wednesday afternoon charging that the man had attempted to assault her. White is detained at the Desplaines police station and will be tried for the offense on the 18th of March.

Lynching – 1921.
'Legal' Punishment for Rape

Indiana

768

NEW ALBANY IND. TRIBUNE
MARCH 12, 1921

NEGRO ON TRIAL FOR ATTACKING WOMAN

The case of the state against Enoch Keller, negro, charged with making a criminal attack on Mrs. Cora May Fischer, wife of William Fischer, on the evening of January 5 at her home near Jeffersonville, is on trial in the Clark circuit court at Jeffersonville. George B .McIntyre, of this city, and L. A. Douglas, of Jeffersonville, are attorneys for Keller.

Identity of her assailant is a factor in the case. Mrs. Fischer has positively identified Keller as the man who attacked her, but on cross-examination Friday she admitted partially identifying Rufus Jones, another negro, on the night of the assault. Later when both men were taken before her she picked Keller as the man. Keller has been confined in the reformatory instead of the county jail since his arrest.

Lynching - 1921.

Kansas

769

Legal Punishment for Rape

OTTAWA KAN HERALD
MARCH 12, 1921

WHITE GIRL ACCUSES NEGRO

LOUISE ESTES, 14, NAMES EVERETT WEBSTER IN CASE.

Intimacy Took Place During An Auto Ride Last September, It Is Alleged.

Everett Webster, colored, was arrested at 5 o'clock this morning by county officers at his home in the 800 block on Pecan street. Webster is charged with rape. He was arraigned before Justice J. W. Brinkerhoff this morning, waived a preliminary hearing and was sent to jail in default of a $1,000 bond named by the court.

The arrest was made upon a warrant issued by R. R. Redmond, county attorney, upon complaint of George W. Estes, living at Eighth and Cherry, father of the 14-year-old girl, Louise Estes, the alleged victim of the colored man. There is no charge of an attack, the complaint being made upon the grounds that the girl is under 18 years of age.

Late last September, it is claimed, Webster took the girl and her 19-year-old sister, and a colored girl, for a ride into the country in an auto. According to the younger girl, the other two were also on familiar terms with the colored man.

Finding herself in a delicate condition, it is declared, the girl recently told the whole story to her father who made the complaint. The older girls, it is said, did not deny the incident, but it is not known what their testimony will be when the case comes to trial. The trial will probably be delayed until the September term of court because of the condition of the alleged victim of the negro.

Webster is married and, until his arrest, was living with his wife on Pecan street. In default of $1,000 bond he will probably have to await trial in the county jail. He was awakened from sleep this morning by the officers who went to arrest him, the officers choosing that hour of the morning as being the time most likely to find him at home.

Lynching—1921

Legal Punishment for Rape

Maryland.

770

GRAYSON TOLD TO STAY OUT OF CATONSVILLE

Threatening Letter Reported To Have Been Sent To White Attorney Who Defended Dorsey

JUDGE UNAFRAID

Grants New Trial In Spite Of Threat Not To Support Him For Reelection

Following the order of Judge Duncan granting a new trial to Joseph Dorsey, recently convicted by a jury here of assaulting Elsie Tweedale, white, a threatening letter was sent to Gus Grayson, white, Dorsey's lawyer warning him against "showing his face in Catonsville." Catonsville police also told the attorney that it would be best for him not to be seen by any of the Tweedale neighbors.

Judge Duncan in one of the strongest documents handed down by the court declared that after sitting in the case and reviewing all the evidence there is a reasonable doubt as to whether Dorsey is the guilty man. Judge Duncan's order is winning praise from all sides because it is known that he comes up for re-election this year, and some of the less thotful have announced that they will not support him.

Baltimore and Anne Arundel County were suggested as places where the accused may have a fair trial, but a compromise was affected whereby the new trial will take place before Judges Worthington, Peter and Urner at Frederick.

N. Y. C. POST
JANUARY 28, 1921

Negro Legally Hanged for Assault

BALTIMORE, January 28.—George H. Terry, negro assailant of Mrs. Sadie Sibley, a white woman of Mount Winans suburb, was hanged at the City Jail to-day. On the scaffold he declared he was innocent.

Robinson To Hang Feb. 25th

Frederick, Md., Feb. 10.—Sixteen year old Charles Robinson, convicted of assaulting and killing a white woman here, will be hanged in the local jail, February 25th, before two o'clock. 2/4/21.

Hundreds of people have viewed the scaffold w hich stands ready in the jail yard, and have been to see the rope, which is hand plaited with silken finish, and on exhibition in the Central Hardware Store. Afro American.

Thousands of applications to witness the hanging have been received by the sheriff. The law however, only requires twenty witnesses.

BALTIMORE MD. EVE. SUN
MARCH 7, 1921

She Identifies Negro As One Of Assailants

Miss Gldys P. Sargeant Recognizes Wilford Ball, Who Denies Charge. Several Suspects Questioned.

Miss Gladys P. Sargeant, 19 years old, 602 Hanover street, a comely white girl, this afternoon identified Wilford Ball, colored, 25 years old, 601 Sharp street, as one of the three negroes who criminally assaulted her near the Hanover street bridge last night. Ball was arrested by Lieut. Charles Burns and Patrolman Allen Crone. He told them he had been at Belair since yesterday morning after he had denied Miss Sargeant's charges.

The police arrested another colored man this afternoon, but released him as soon as Miss Sargeant said she could not identify him. They are still questioning other negroes.

Questioned today by Captain Santry, the girl told a story that differed materially from the one she told last night, and which in part was at that time corroborated by Fonnin Daniels, 17 West Lee street who had accompained her to the scene of the alleged crime. The story she told last night was to the effect that the negroes attacked Fonnin and the girl while they were walking. She said Daniels was attacked and severely beaten by the negroes and to escape them he rolled down an embankment.

Today the girl said she and Daniels were seated on the ground when the negroes appeared. She said that when Daniels saw the negroes coming he left her and ran away, after which the three negroes assaulted her.

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN
MAY 6, 1921

Girl Accuses Negro Of Criminal Assault

Emma Anderson North Of Hamilton, Causes Arrest Of Jeremiah Davis.

Accused by a 14-year-old girl of criminally assaulting her within a short distance of her home, near Hamilton, yesterday, a negro who gave the name of [illegible]iah Davis, 20 years old, was arrested a half hour later by the Northeastern district police. The girl, Emma Anderson, daughter of Martin Anderson, who lives on the Wheeler farm, about two miles from Hamilton, is at her home in a nervous condition.

Davis denies knowledge of the crime. However, it is said that when Patrolman Lewis, Northeastern district, approached him on the farm of Joseph Sindall, where he works, the negro ran away.

The girl had been to the store at Hamilton and was returning home about 5 o'clock. On her way she passed through Sindall's farm and it is thought that the negro followed her.

The Anderson girl was taken to the Johns Hopkins Hospital and examined by Dr. H. B. Shellabear and Dr. B. N. Carter. Davis will be arraigned in the Northeastern Police Court today for preliminary hearing.

PRESIDENT GIVES BROWN THIRTY DAYS RESPITE

Annapolis Sailor Convicted Of Assaulting Woman Was To Be Hung On Wednesday

Afro American
6—3—21

LOCAL FOLK BUSY

Made Two Trips To Washington And Secured Reprieve Until July 2

Thanks to the interest and hard work of three local people Henry A. Brown, sailor, was given a thirty days respite by President Harding Tuesday.

Brown was to be hung in the city jail yesterday having been convicted of murdering Harriet Kavanaugh, white, on the Naval Academy grounds in Annapolis. President Harding granted the stay of the execution until July 2, during which time Brown's friends hope they will be able to have his term commuted to life imprisonment.

Dr. Boston Allen, 1516 Lawrence street was instrumental in uncovering new evidence proving conclusively that Brown was in this city wthin a stone's throw of the Northwestern Police Station at the time the crime was committed. The woman wih whom he was passing some time, was said to have been threatened by detectives with three months in the "Cut" if she aided Brown by her testimony.

A. W. Schnepfe, white, Brown's attorney, Dr. Boston Allen accompanied by Mrs. Edward J. Wheatley and Mrs. Emma Truxon, both well-known welfare workers made two trips to Washington and succeeded in getting the matter before Attorney General Dougherty and the Presdient himself. Evidence was so strong that President Harding granted the stay of execution at once.

HENRY BROWN

The story was labeled as false that sometime ago Brown wrote an appeal to Mrs. Harding stating the circumstances of his case and telling the alleged third degree method through which detectives put him in order to make him say he committed the crime. Mrs. Harding, the garbled story declared, turned the matter over to her husband who took no action until visited by the local delegation.

The committee headed by Mrs. Wheatley, 1226 Druid Hill avenue, is making a public appeal for funds with which to continue the fight.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN
DECEMBER 29, 1920

770

Terry, Negro Rapist, To Hang January 28

Death Warrant For The Assailant Of Mrs. Sadie Sibley Is Signed.

George M. Terry, negro rapist, will pay the death penalty January 28 for his assault upon Mrs. Sadie Sibley. The death warrant from Governor Ritchie fixing the day for the execution was received this afternoon by Sheriff McNulty, who went at once to the Jail and read it to the convicted man.

Terry was convicted before Judges Soper, Dobler and Duffy in Criminal Court on November 17 and was sentenced to be hanged.

Terry's crime is said to have been prompted by revenge. The negro is said to have blamed William J. Sibley, husband of Mrs. Sibley, because his brother was drafted into the Army.

He once served a sentence of 10 years in the Maryland Penitentiary for murder and 18 months for assault with intent to rob. He also served a sentence of 10 months in jail in Washington.

Lynchings—1921.

Legal Punishment for Rape.

Maryland.

771

SAILOR BROWN GOES BRAVELY TO GALLOWS

afro-american 9/24/21

Maintains His Innocence To The Last And Dies With Prayer On His Lips

DROP SPRUNG AT 7.52

Sixteen Minutes Later Life Pronounced Extinct

Protesting that he was innocent of killing Harriet Kavanaugh, white, of Annapolis, thanking all both white and black who had interested themselves in his case and asking the prayers of those who had assembled to witness his last moments on earth, Henry A. Brown was hung in the Baltimore City Jail Thursday morning.

Execution Orderly

The execution of Brown was carried out without any disorder. Long before the gates were opened a large crowd of men made up of newspaper reporters and curious spectators had assembled, reinforced by some two dozen members of the City Police Department. The latter were the first to be admitted, followed by the newspaper men.

This was about 7.15. A few minutes later the latter with a number of City Officials were uushered into a reception room where the black gown and gloves were to be put on the victim. After a wait of some 10 minutes Brown preceeded by Marshall Stockham and followed by Fathers Cohill and Ayd and other attendants, was brought in.

The Marshall then announced the purpose of the occasion and the attendants proceeded to put the gloves on the man's hands. They had some difficulty in their efforts and Brown cooly pulled them on himself.

Has No Final Statement

His wrists were then bound and his arms strapped to his side. While this was being done the prisoner was apparently as cool as anybody in that little room, watching the proceedings with interest. The black gown with h attached was then placed on h

Just before the march to th scaffold was begun the Marshall asked Brown if there was anything he wanted to say. He shook his head saying "no."

With the two priests on either side he was led out, down the jail steps across the yard to an out building, and up the winding staircase to the second floor where the scaffold loomed in the semi-darkness. He was then led on the scaffold.

Asked by the Marshall if he wished to make a last statement, in a firm voice without the least sign of quaver he said that he was not afraid to meet his Maker. Thanked all those who had interested themselves in his case, asked those assembled to pray for him, bade them goodbye, and asked forgiveness for the person who had caused his death and with words "Jesus, Joseph and Mary, have mercy on my soul" repeated after Father Ayd plunged into Eternity.

Hung 18 Minutes

The trap was sprung at 7.51 and at 8.09 he was pronounced dead. His body was then lowered into a plain wooden pine box in which a pillow had been placed and given over to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fink (white) who will bury it in the Sacred Heart Cemetery, the St. Vincent DePaul Society defraying the expenses.

Brown slept intermittenly his last night on earth. He asked Father Cohill who spent the night in his cell to pray with him every time he should awake. This was done several times during the night. He arose at 4 o'clock and began praying and did not cease until the end.

He refused to eat any breakfast spending the time in prayer and died with a prayer on his lips.

Lynchings-1921.
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Massachusetts

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BRAVA BOY IS HELD

JUDGE JUSTIFIES WOMAN IN HAVING VARIATIONS IN HER TESTIMONY.—SHE LEAPS ON THE SOUTH AND MAKES COURT SCENE.—ESCORT STILL CAN'T REMEMBER.

The Guardian 9/10/21

(Special to the Traveler.)

Barnstable, Sept. 6.—Miss Gertrude Butler, 21, of Buzzards Bay, jumped from the witness stand in juvenile court today, while under cross-examination, and seized Joseph Andrews, 16-year-old Brava, who was being arraigned on the charge of criminally asaulting her.

As she jumped at Andrews, Miss Butler shouted, "Kill him." She then fainted, and was taken from the court room. Judge Fred C. Swift called a recess.

Andrews was taken to court from the Barnstable jail, where he and John Dies and Benjamin Gomes, also Bravas, of Onset, have been under guard since they were threatened with lynching following their arrest about three weeks ago.

Judge Swift found probable cause and held young Andrews for the grand jury in bail of $5000 on the assault charge and $2500 on the charge of robbery. The grand jury sits the first Monday in October.

Dies and Gomes were held for the grand jury in connection with the alleged assault and robbery of the girl's escort. William Eldredge, of Bourne, while they were returning home from a dance at Bournehurst.

State Detective Ernest F. Bradford of Hyannis handled the case today for the prosecution.

Miss Butler was repeating her story of the attack on herself and her escort when she made the demonstration. Atty. John L. Sheehan, counsel for young Andrews, had asked her:

Resents Attorney's Question.

"Did you sit beside the road with Eldredge?" she replied, "No." Atty. Sheehan twice repeated the question, and each time Miss Butler made the same reply with greater emphasis.

As she answered for the third time she jumped from the stand and ran toward Andrews. Court attaches and attendants tried to restrain her. Miss Butler collapsed after crying: "Don't allow that —— lawyer to ask me such questions!"

As the girl collapsed, her mother, who had been a spectator, left her seat and ran to her daughter's side, assisting the court officers in removing her from the court room.

Miss Butler was revived within a few minutes and resumed the witness stand. Questioned by Atty. Sheehan, her testimony was similar to that given at the arraignment of Dies and Gomes.

Eldredge Can't Remember.

Eldredge was put on the stand and cross-examined briefly. He answered many of the questions with the statements: "I don't know," "I forget" and "I don't remember."

He could not remember, he said, how far he was standing from the automobile when the alleged attacks on Miss Butler were committed. He had previously testified that the three men had taken him from the car and marched him to the rear, while they held the girl a prisoner in the machine.

Atty. Sheehan, in summing up, laid stress on the fact that a criminal assault, such as charged against young Andrews, carried a penalty of life imprisonment. The lawyer asked Eldredge if he would have a prisoner put behind the bars on such testimony as "I don't remember" or "I forgot." Eldredge's reply was "Yes."

Stories Conflict.

Atty. Sheehan declared the stories told by the girl and her escort today conflicted with those told at the earlier hearing.

Their stories may have been "made up," he said. Either Miss Butler and Eldredge had forgotten what occurred, or they could not remember their "made up" story.

In holding young Andrews for the grand jury, Judge Swift stated he was not surprised that the girl's stories were conflicting, considering the circumstances. There were bound to be variations in her story, he said.

CONVICT THE 3 BRAVAS OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT

The Boston Mass. Guardian

Prosecution's Request for Immediate Sentence Denied by Judge as Illegal—Time for Filing Exceptions Extended—All 3 Declared Innocence on Stand, Were Unshaken and Had Witnesses to Alibis.

12/10/21

THE TRIAL OF THE BRAVAS

New Bedford, Dec. 9, 1921.—John Dies, Benjamin Gomes and Joseph Andrews were found guilty at 12:25 o'clock this morning of committing criminal assault on Miss Gertrude Butler on the evening of Aug. 15.

Judge Lummus ordered the sheriff to tolerate no expression of approval or disapproval, but there was no sound in the crowded courtroom until the sobs of the Bravas' relatives broke the silence, as the foreman of the jury announced that each was guilty.

The judge then thanked the jury and by dismissing its members, cautioned them against talking about their deliberations in the jury room. The sheriff cleared the court and conducted the prisoners to a side room. When all had left except the families of the prisoners, the judge returned to the bench to take up the matter of filing exceptions.

He complied with the request of the defence, that the period be allowed for filing exceptions be extended from three to 30 days.

The state asked that sentence be imposed at once, but the judge ruled that it could not be done in this county. The prisoners will be remanded to Barnstable county, where the case originated. The prisoners will be taken back to Barnstable jail tomorrow by Deputy Sheriff Maloney.

Bravas All Denied Guilt on Witness Stand

New Bedford, Dec. 7, 1921.—John Dies and Joseph Andrews, two of the three Bravas on trial for the alleged assault on Gertrude Butler stuck firmly to their alibis when taking the witness stand today, though subjected to long and severe cross-examination by Dist.-Atty. Kenney. Dies was grilled for two hours. He was the first of the three defendants to take the stand.

Andrews And Gomes Defiant

New Bedford, Dec. 7, 1921.—Joseph Andrews, trembling, and Benjamin Gomes, at times loudly defiant, took the witness stand in their own behalf in the Superior Court late this afternoon and declared that they not only did not felonously assault Miss Gertrude Butler on the night of Aug. 15, together with John Dies, but that they never saw the young woman until she appeared in the Barnstable court.

Negroes Convicted In Assault Case Get Prison Terms

Atlanta Constitution 12/14/21

Barnstable, Mass., December 13.—Sentence of not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five years in the state prison was imposed today upon John Dies, Benjamin Gomez and Joseph Andrews, all Cape Verde negroes, of Onset, convicted on December 9 of assaulting Miss Gertrude Butler, of Buzzard's Bay, at Bourne last August.

The testimony at the trial was to the effect that the three negroes attacked Miss Butler and her escort William O. Eldridge, who were walking home from a dance, forced them into an automobile by a display of revolvers and took them to a lonely place where Miss Butler was assaulted while Eldridge was covered by a revolver.

Missouri

773

Lynchings - 1921.
Legal Punishment for Rape.

NEGRO GETS LONG TERM FOR ASSAULT

KANSAS CITY MO POST
DECEMBER 14, 1921

Black "Passing Through" Missouri Will Make Lengthy Stay at 'Pen' for Attacks on White Women.

Tom Davis, 34 years old, Negro, passing through Kansas City from Birmingham, Ala., must serve 99 years in the Missouri penitentiary.

Judge Ralph S. Latshaw imposed the sentence when Davis entered pleas of guilty to two assaults on white women last June.

Davis, the day after his arrival in Kansas City, visited a Brooklyn avenue home, entered and attacked a white woman. The Negro threatened to cut off the head of his victim if she made an outcry.

The next night he assaulted a woman in an Admiral boulevard home.

Lynching - 1921.

New Jersey

774

Legal Punishment for Rape

NEW JERSEY JURY DOES QUICK WORK

Morning Advertiser 3/19/21

(Associated Press)

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 18— In less than five minutes, the Middlesex county grand jury today returned an indictment charging first degree murder against George Washington Knight, negro, who is alleged to have confessed the murder of Mrs. Edith Wilson, church organist at Perthamboy last Saturday night. Arrested last Monday, he will be placed on trial next Monday.

MORRISTOWN N J RECORD
MARCH 19, 1921

NEGRO SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER INDICTED IN FIVE MINUTES

George Washington Knight, the negro who confessed to the murder of Mrs. Edith Wilson in Perth Amboy, N. J., was indicted in five minutes yesterday by the Middlesex County Grand Jury in New Brunswick. The indictment charges murder in the first degree. The jury also returned indictments against Mrs. Sarah Strum, owner and William Blenscha, bartender, of a Perth Amboy saloon where Knight says he obtained gin before killing Mrs. Wilson. They are charged with selling liquor in violation of the State law and were held in $2,000 bail each by Judge Peter F. Daly in the Court of Common Pleas.

Joseph E. Stricker, Prosecutor of Middlesex County, said last night that at the request of the Rev. Ralph P. Russell, a negro preacher and a representative of the National Baptist Congregation, he would have alienists examine Knight on Tuesday. The negro will be arraigned before Justice Bergen in the Supreme Court at New Brunswick on Wednesday for pleading and the trial will begin on that day. The report of the alienists will be submitted at that time.

NEGRO TO DIE FOR ATTACK ON CHURCH ORGANIST

Constitution 3/25/21

New Brunswick, N. J., March 24.—George Washington Knight, 22, of Cliffwood, today was found guilty of first degree murder in connection with the death of Mrs. Edith Wilson, a church organist, who was attacked near her home at Perth Amboy March 12. Knight was sentenced to die during the week of May 2.

The jury returned its verdict in 15 minutes.

Mrs. Wilson's body, bearing marks of a brutal attack, was found on the night of March 12 in a vacant lot near her home. It was raining and an umbrella had been opened and set over her. Knight was arrested the next day and made a confession which his attorney said was extorted from him.

PRISON FOR NEGRO WOMAN BEAT OFF

Legal Punishment-Rape

Ex-Convict Who Attacked Mrs. Morick on Street Gets 2 to 3-Year Term—Two More Men Fined for Liquor Sales.

ELIZABETH N. J. JOURNAL
APRIL 29, 1921

Fred Davis, negro ex-convict, who attacked Mrs. Frances Forick near her home on Spring street on the night of April 15 and was chased by a mob after she beat him off, was sentenced by Judge Pierce in Special Sessions Court this morning to a term of from two to three years in State prison on his plea of guilty. Mrs. Forick was on her way to a store close to her home when Davis grabbed her by the arm and made an insulting remark. She broke from him and ran and Davis fled, pursued by a growing crowd that gave him rought treatment before he was rescued by the police. Davis was convicted several years ago, in this city, on a charge of manslaughter after he had caused the death of another negro in a row.

Two men charged with illegal selling of liquor, which they admitted through pleas of non vult, were fined by Judge Pierce. Josua Schaaf, who kept a saloon at 914 Third avenue, was fined ..650 because the offense took place after repeated warnings from the court that the traffic must be stopped in this county. Joseph Olar, whose saloon was at 423 Magnolia avenue, was before the court for an offense committed last November and the fine in his case was set at $250, the amount fixed in similar cases during that period.

Gaetano Covetto, of New Providence, convicted recently of shooting Michael De Palma, a neighbor, was fined $250 and sentenced to spend three months in the county jail. John J. Walsh, his counsel, made a plea for clemency and the court stated that the sentence would have been more severe if the jury had not also recommended mercy.

Frederick Haintz, of this city, was fined $200 because he acted as a stakeholder for two other Elizabethans who wagered $91 on the result of a hirse race. It was represented by the Prosecutor that Haintz is not a professional "bookmaker," and this was a consideration saving him from jail.

Three defendants were arraigned to plead to allegations of crime. Harry Higel pleaded non vult to a charge of carrying a concealed weapon and was held for sentence two weeks from today. Morris Weisbrot pleaded non vult to a charge of illegally selling liquor here, and Edward Reed admitted embezzling, from the Lyric Theater Company, property worth $40. Both of the last named are to be sentenced next Friday.

Lynching- 1921

New York

775

Legal Punishment for Rape.

HARLEM POLICEMAN INDICTED; CHARGED WITH STATUORY OFFENSE

Negro-owned 4/9/21.

Young Colored Matron Recently from South Complainant Against Martin McMahon of Thirty-eighth Precinct—Is Mother of Two Children—Police Commissioner Dismisses Charge Without Notifying Her of Action.

An indictment against Patrolman Martin McMahon (white) of the West 135th Street Station was handed up to Judge McIntyre in General Sessions last Friday by the regular April Grand Jury.

Mrs. Beulah Cooper, twenty-three, of 2102 Madison avenue is the complainant against McMahon. She is employed at nights in a downtown chophouse, where she works from about 11 o'clock at night to 8 o'clock in the morning, to add to her husband's earnings to support herself and two children and her mother, with whom the couple resides at the Madison avenue address. Mrs. Cooper and her husband came to New York about a year ago from one of the Southern States, and she states that she has been compelled to work and assist her husband make ends meet in their home.

She charges that on January 27 McMahon pulled her into the premises of the Maceo Pool Parlors, 71 West 132d street, after securing a key from under the stairway of the building, and abused her in an unprintable manner despite her efforts to prevent him.

Mrs. Cooper is a slightly built woman weighing about 105 pounds and is about five feet in height. She alleges that immediately after the offense was committed she rushed home and informed her husband and that he immediately accompanied her in search of the officer. When they got to Lenox avenue and 132d street they saw him get out of an automobile in which he was sitting and run across the avenue, joining another patrolman who was coming down the avenue. Cooper states that his wife prevailed on him not to follow the officer, expressing the fear that he might do him bodily injury, but to report the matter to the station house on 135th street. They made the complaint to Captain McGrath there, and he told them to come back later and identify the patrolman. Later, when they returned to the station house, Mrs. Cooper identified McMahon out of a platoon of men.

Hearing at Headquarters.

The case came up for trial before Deputy Commissioner Leach in the trial room at headquarters. McMahon was represented by Alexander Rorke, who until recently was a member of the District Attorney's staff. Mrs. Cooper appeared without counsel. The policeman had as witnesses a colored man who gave his name as Wright and said he was proprietor of the Maceo pool parlor. He swore that there was only one key to the premises and that he carried it with him all the time. Mamie Murphy, a colored woman, swore that at or about the time the offense was alleged to have been committed McMahon was in her house seeing about some woman who had fits there.

A grilling cross examination by Attorney Rorke failed to shake Mrs. Cooper's testimony. Decision was reserved and Mrs. Cooper states that since the trial at Headquarters, which was about the latter part of February, the Police Commissioner has not notified her of his decision or whether he reached one in the case.

McMahon was transferred to a downtown precinct where he continued to do duty.

Tried in Magistrate's Court.

Mrs. Cooper procured a summons in the Heights Court for McMahon and he was brought to trial before Magistrate Mancuso. Attorney Richard L. Baltimore of 135 West 135th street, who became interested in the case when it was brought to his attention by public spirited citizens, appeared for Mrs. Cooper without charge in conjunction with Assistant District Attorney James Wilson at the Heights Court. McMahon was represented by Attorney Rorke. The case was continued several times and the defense introduced Wright and the woman as witnesses along with some character witnesses. McMahon's war record was placed in the minutes through direct examination by his counsel and testimony by character witnesses.

Held in $1,000 Bail.

On Monday, April 25, Magistrate Mancuso rendered his decision in the case and ordered McMahon held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury. McMahon was paroled in the custody of his counsel to furnish bond the next day. The following day the matter came up before Magistrate Levine, who reduced the amount of bail to accomodate the policeman whose surety could only furnish bond in the amount of $500, according to statement made to the court by the defendant's counsel.

In handing down his decision, Magistrate Mancuso stated that a court investigator had looked up Mrs. Cooper's record and found that she enjoyed a good reputation in the neighborhood in which she lived and a good character where she worked and that he had not allowed himself to be influenced by any racial considerations and could not find any motive which would prompt her to make false charges against the policeman. Throughout the trial Magistrate Mancuso was perfectly fair and impartial.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL,
APRIL 22, 1921

NEGRO BUTLER GUILTY OF ATTACK ON WOMAN

Fillmore J. Brockington, a negro butler in the home of John H. Lodge, No. 409 East Fiftieth street, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Talley in General Sessions to assault in the second degree. He is charged with having attacked Ruth C. Brady, of No. 36 West Fiftieth street in the home of Mr. Lodge on the afternoon of Feb.

Ohio

Lynching – 1921.

Legal Punishment for Rape.

776

YOUNGSTOWN O VINDICATOR
JANUARY 28, 1921

WOMAN'S ASSAILANT GETS 6 MONTHS TERM

If William H. Moore, colored, who Thursday noon attacked Mrs. Lena Kalaman, at her home, 941 Albert st., and choked her after being refused $100, has any friends who desire to communicate with him during the coming six months he may be addressed at county jail. Judge Gessner, in police court Friday morning sentenced Moore to county jail for six months at hard labor on county highways and fined him $100 and costs.

Mrs. Kalaman was in court to prosecute. The case is all the more serious owing to the fact that the victim is paralyzed on one side.

It is hard to conjecture what would have been the outcome of the affair had not Dr. George Pearson heard the woman scream and run to her aid. Moore would have been roughly treated by the crowd which collected had it not been for the timely arrival of Officer Joseph Virag, who rescued Moore and locked him up.

Lynching - 1921.

Pennsylvania.

Legal Punishment for Rape

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
MARCH 1. 1921

TWO BRUTES CONFESS

Negroes Who Assaulted Teacher Whine When She Identifies Them.

The cases against Henry Wilson, Kater street near Twenty-third, and Thomas Page, Fitzwater street near Broad, both colored, will be brought before the Grand Jury today for indictment on charges of robbing and assaulting Mrs. Marie Sterrett, a school teacher, near her home, No. 2623 Bainbridge street, Tuesday night.

According to the police, the men confessed when taken before Mrs. Sterrett yesterday in the Polyclinic Hospital for identification, dropped to their knees and asked to be forgiven after she identified them.

According to their confession, the negroes hit Mrs. Sterrett on the head with a revolver, resulting in a fractured skull, and after taking the rings from her fingers, maltreated her. Captain of Detectives Souder yesterday went to the District Attorney's office and urged a speedy trial for the men who are now in Moyamensing prison.

Superintendent of Police Mills highly commended the police and detectives who worked up the case and arrested Wilson and Page within 24 hours after the crime was committed.

PHILADELPHIA PA. N. AMER.
MARCH 4. 1921

TWO WHO ATTACKED AND ROBBED TEACHER GET 46 AND 36 YEARS

Virtually Life Sentences for Hold Up of Bride of 6 Months

The two negroes who robbed and assaulted Mrs. Marie Sterrett, 23-year-old school teacher, February 22, were sentenced to thirty-six and forty-six years' imprisonment by Judge Monaghan yesterday. The attack occurred in an alley near Twenty-second and Fitzwater streets while the young woman was returning from church. The negroes were also convicted of holding up two other women on the street.

Mrs. Sterrett, a bride of six months, lives at 2623 Bainbridge street. When she entered the courtroom yesterday she was half carried by a physician and a nurse. Her head was swathed in bandages that covered the wounds from five blows from the butt of a heavy pistol. Weak, she took the witness stand and whispered her answers to a court attendant, who shouted them to the judge, the jury and the several hundred persons, who had gathered to hear the case.

The two prisoners sat behind a negro lawyer, whose cross-examination of Mrs. Sterrett seemed to intensify the suffering of telling the story. The attorney's efforts to save the prisoners or delay sentence after the jury's verdict were futile.

The prisoners, Clarence Wilson, of Twenty-second and Kater streets, and Joseph Houston, Thirty-sixth and Filbert streets, were called to face the bar.

For their hold-up of Mrs. Sterrett, each was sentenced to not less than nineteen years and six months or more than twenty years.

For their assault and battery and attack on Mrs. Sterrett, each was sentenced to serve not less than fourteen years and eleven months or more than fifteen years.

For carrying concealed deadly weapons each was sentenced to serve one year.

In the case of Wilson, for the robbery of Mrs. Margaret Mulligan, of 1708 South Sixtieth street, he was sentenced to not less than four years and eleven months or more than five years, and for attempting to rob Mrs. Anna Talbot, at Twenty-fifth and Lombard streets, last month, he got a similar sentence—in all, almost forty-six years for Wilson, and thirty-six years for Houston, probably a record for heavy sentences for these offenses in Philadelphia county.

Assistant District Attorney Charles Kelley prosecuted the case.

Mrs. Sterrett was on her way from the Church of the Holy Apostles when one of the men stepped behind her, hit her on the head with the pistol and dragged her into the alley, striking her again and again as she fell. They took off her gloves and stripped her fingers of her rings, including her wedding ring. Mrs. Sterrett was unconscious. No one came near the alley. They finally left her lying in the mud.

When she regained consciousness she was able to drag herself to the home of her mother, a block or so away, and from there she was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, where surgeons took nine stitches in her scalp.

The arrest of her assailants followed the attempt of one of them to pawn one of her rings. Benjamin H. Wolf, a pawnbroker at 1509 South street, recognized the ring from a description sent out by the police. He refused to lend money on it. When the negro left the shop he followed him to a point near the Twelfth and Pine streets police station, where he called for help. Acting Detectives George R. Barton and William Farley gave chase and captured Wilson and a companion. Subseequent search located Houston.

They were taken to the hospital and were identified by Mrs. Sterrett.

PHILADELPHIA EVE. LEDGER
MARCH 4, 1921

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LYNCHING

TWO men, convicted of a savage and abominably cruel attempt at the sort of outrage that is punished with lynching in many parts of the country, began to serve sentences of thirty-six and forty-six years each in less than an hour after their conviction yesterday in the court where Judge Monaghan is presiding.

The judge who pronounced the sentences is to be congratulated. The rod has been spared in the courts. And it is increasingly apparent that there are some classes of habitual criminals who do not understand leniency or profit in the least by it.

ACCUSES NEGRO OF ATTACK, TRAILS ONE, HAS HIM ARRESTED

Follows Suspect On Street until She Meets a Policeman and Tells Her Story—He Denies Charge at Police Station

HARRISBURG PA PATRIOT
MAY 5, 1921

FRIGHTENED AWAY WHEN BOYS ARRIVE, SHE SAYS

Authorities Get Report of Similar Attack On Thirteenth Street Woman Yesterday, but She Fails to Identify Suspect in Custody

Seeing a negro who she recognized as the man she says attacked her on Saturday morning, Lota Kunkle, of 116 South Second street, followed him yesterday afternoon until she met Sergeant Drabenstadt, of the local police department, and told her story. The negro was immediately placed under arrest on charges of assault.

When taken to police headquarters, the negro gave his name as William Myers, of 549 Showers avenue. He denied the charge, claiming he was at work on Saturday morning. He told the police he has a wife and small child.

The Kunkle woman, according to the police, was attacked by a negro under the Front and Second street bridge of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad bridge on Saturday morning. The negro ran away at the approach of some young boys. The Kunkle woman, the police say, positively identifies Myers as her assailant.

For a time police suspected Myers was the negro who yesterday morning attacked a Thirteenth street woman. When the negro was taken before this woman, however, she told the police that he was not the man who attacked her. The name of this woman is being withheld by the police.

HARRISBURG PA PATRIOT
MAY 6, 1921

IDENTIFIES NEGRO AS HER ASSAILANT

Held for Court in $1500 Bail — Operator of Taxi Gets Fine for Reckless Driving

William Myers, colored, of Showers avenue, was identified by Lela Kunkel, white, of 116 South Second street, yesterday afternoon in police court as the negro who attacked her on Saturday morning under the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad bridge between Second and Front streets. Myers was held for court in $1500 bail.

Leroy C. Yorke, white, of Keller avenue, charged with indecent exposure, pleaded not guilty to the charge, but was held under $500 bail for court when identified by a witness as the guilty person.

W. O. Renecker, of 1247 Mulberry street, charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, was held for court under $500 bail. Renecker was arrested on Wednesday night, shortly after he drove his automobile into another machine driven by Stanley G. Backenstoss, of 34 North Second street.

Charged with reckless automobile driving, Charles Schaeffer, of 960 Dunkel street, a City Transfer taxi driver, was fined $10 or thirty days in jail. Schaeffer was arrested by Patrolman Berry, following an accident at Sixth and Hamilton streets on Wednesday evening.

DOYLESTOWN PA INTEL'G'CR
MARCH 8, 1921

Negro Got 46 Years

The two negroes who robbed and assaulted Mrs. Marie Sterrett, 23-year-old school teacher, Philadelphia, February 22d, were sentenced to thirty-six and forty-six years' imprisonment by Judge Monaghan Thursday. The attack occurred in an alley near Twenty-second and Fitzwater streets while the young woman was returning from church.

WIDESPREAD SEARCH MADE FOR ASSAILANT

Four Suspects Held After Attack on Summerdale Girl

HARRISBURG PA TELEGRAPH
MAY 4, 1921

GRABBED BY THROAT WHILE IN WOODS

State Police late yesterday were notified of the arrest in Sunbury of a negro who is being held on suspicion in connection with attacking Miss Ada Roth, aged 18, of Summerdale, Sunday morning while she was walking through a woods near her grandfather's home.

Three others are now being held on suspicion, and will not be released until they are taken before the girl for identification. One of them is in Carlisle, another in York and the third in Sunbury.

According to the State Police this morning the men may not be taken before the girl for several days. In the meantime the man now in custody may confess and if not yet arrested may be apprehended, State Police and authorities all through Central Pennsylvania are searching for the girl's assailant.

When approached at the home of her parents yesterday, the girl did not care to discuss the incident. She is slowly improving from the nervous shock which she sustained when attacked.

According to her father, F. M. Roth, the man grabbed her by the throat and demanded she give up her money. The girl's neck still bears the marks of her assailant's grasp. Otherwise, the father said, she did not suffer any injuries.

RECOVERING FROM SHOCK

MISS ADA ROTH

Lynchings – 1921

South Carolina

778

Leagal Punishment for Rape.

Two-Hour Trial Of Negro Brings Death Sentence

Atlanta Constitution 8/16/21

Greenwood, S. C., August 15.—In exactly two hours after the first juror was drawn at a special term of court here today "Pink" Griffin, negro, was tried, found guilty and sentenced to die by electrocution in the state penitentiary at Columbia Friday, September 2, for the murder of Dr. Lawton C. Lipscomb near Ninety-Six July 5. The jury was out ten minutes.

Drawing of the jury began at 10:30 o'clock and occupied only a few minutes of the court's time. The state offered two witnesses who testified that Griffin killed Dr. Lipscomb, his employer, following an upbraiding of the negro for mistreating a mule. The defendant, who was represented by Attorney L. B. Harrison, appointed by the court, offered no testimony, Griffin declining to take the stand after he had insisted on pleading guilty. The prisoner heard his doom with a smile.

Although a large crowd attended the trial, there was not a semblance of disorder.

Lynching - 1921.

Legal Punishment for Rape.

Tennessee

779

NEGRO'S ARROGANCE AND LOVE OF SISTER CAUSED BOY TO SHOOT

Montgomery Advertiser 2/17/21

(Associated Press) 2/17/21

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Feb. 15—A brother's love and the alleged arrogance of one of two negroes on preliminary trial for attempted assault upon his young sister, Minnie Bowling, aged 19, are given by Donald Bowling as his reason for shooting and probably fatally wounding Arthur Hendrix a negro.

Young Bowling gave himself up and was later released on bond. The negro is in the hospital with a bullet through his abdomen. The shooting occured just as the two negroes were being escorted from the trial room by officers after having been bound over to the criminal grand jury without bond.

JUDGE NELSON REFUSES TO GRANT BOWLING NEW TRIAL

SHOT NEGRO PRISONER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT ON SISTER.—GIVEN SENTENCE OF ONE TO FIVE YEARS.

East Tenn. Register 4/12/21

Donald Bowling, young white man, appeared before Judge Nelson on last Saturday morning and through his attorney appealed for a new trial. Bowling was found guilty of attempt to commit voluntary manslaughter and given a sentence of one to five years in the penitentiary for having shot Arthur Hendrix while the latter was handcuffed and in the charge of an officer. Hendrix was returning to jail from Magistrate Sellers' office where he had been given a preliminary hearing on the charge of having attacked Bowling's sister.

The claim of Bowling was that he did not know wher he was shooting the Negro and that he had gone to the trial armed for the purpose of protecting his one-armed father. "Some one told me that the niggers at the trial would kill all of us," stated Bowling, "and before I knew it I had shot one." Bowling used an automatic pistol and the ball passed through the body of Hendrix, and only due to the pistol hanging up was he saved from immediate death.

Judge Nelson refused a new trial for Bowling and his attorney announced that the case would be appealed to the supreme court.

CONVICTED OF MURDER, [illegible] EXECUTED

[illegible] 8/10/21

Nashville, Tenn., August 3.—Tay- Neal and C. J. Jackson, Hamilton county negroes, convicted of the murder of Abraham Barron, Chattanooga negro, and an attempt to criminally assault a white woman, for whom he was attorney at the time, were executed at the state prison here this morning.

Lynching—1921

Legal Punishment for Rape.

Texas.

780

SOUTHERN LOVE IS RAPE; LOVER MUST HANG

Chicago Tribune 4/30/21

Ridiculous Defense Offered By Court-Appointed Counsel Draws Laughter From Crowds.

By a Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, Texas, April 30.—Southern race hatred entered the courts here last week and, terming the clandestine love affair between a white woman and a black man "criminal assault," caused the sentence of death to be passed on Virgil Sampson, the alleged "rapist."

True Story Suppressed.

The true story of the affair has been suppressed by the Southern white press, and members of our race who discuss the travesty on justice do so at a risk of their lives. The true story of Sampson's trial and conviction was obtained by an observer whose fair complexion deceived the whites into thinking he was white also.

The Love Affair.

Virgil Sampson had for some time carried on a mutual love affair with a young white woman, about 22 years of age, near Honey Grove. Often he met her at designated times and places in the woods near Honey Grove. To avoid suspicion, she always left home accompanied by her small brother, aged 9. He kept watch for the pair, being bribed by his sister to keep the secret.

Finally the secret leaked out, and the parents forced the details from the boy. As the affair began to be talked of through the community, Sampson was arrested "to save the good name of the girl."

Confession Forced

In order to force a confession from their victim, the authorities in Paris are said to have beaten, tortured and hanged the unfortunate man by his wrists until, crazed by pain and agony, he finally signed a confession of the crime of "rape."

Defense Provokes Laughter

Sampson's counsel, appointed by the court stated that he never would have accepted the case for pay, but had no other alternative when ordered by the court. Their defense was so ridiculous that the spectators were provoked to laughter.

The girl herself refused to testify in any manner whatsoever.

With a mere show of legal formalities, Sampson was convicted and sentenced to hang May 27. When asked if he had a statement, he said he had one, but he knew it would do no good, so he wouldn't make one.

The jury was out nine minutes.

Think Sampson Confesses to Shield White Man

Chicago Whip 5/7/21

DALLAS, TEXAS, May 7.—Authorities here believe that Virgil Sampson, sentenced to die for alleged assault, has confessed to the double murder of a white woman and her daughter in order to shield the dead woman's husband, John Wadford, who has been indicted for the double murder. No motive can be assigned Sampson's confession unless it is that he, knowing he is to be executed on the assault charge, is willing to accept responsibility for the double murder and thus shield Wadford.

"FAIR TRIAL" IN SOUTH TOLD BY WHITE WITNESS

Virgil Sampson Convicted in Nine Minutes After One-Sided Court Hearing

Chicago Defender 5/7/21

Honey Grove, Texas, May 6.—The usual touch of "Southern journalism" is said to be responsible for the suppression of facts in the case of Virgil Sampson, recently sentenced to hang after a trial in Judge Denton's court. The jury was out only nine minutes. Such procedure as displayed in the Sampson case is commonly known in the North as "mock trials" and usually held in churches and social centers to afford amusement. Persons who attended the trial indicated that law was entirely absent and that the newspapers did not publish the real facts in the case. This statement was given out by a prominent white man at Paris, Texas, where the trial was held, who was formerly connected with an automobile concern in Chicago, but now a temporary resident of this city. He gives the following account:

History of Case

"Virgil Sampson had for some months past, in a small Southern town, carried on a mutual love affair with a young white woman about 22 years of age. To avoid suspicion she always left home accompanied by her smaller brother about 9 years old. It comes to me from good authority that the boy would keep watch for the pair, being bribed by his sister to keep the secret. Suspicion and gossip began. At length it reached her parents, who forced the details from the boy. It become known in the community and to save the name and hide the shame of the girl Sampson was arrested one night about 10 o'clock while at his home asleep.

The Court Trial

"In a town which can boast of being the birthplace of stake burning; in a town where the expressed public sentiment had fixed his penalty before his trial and in a court-room packed to its limits, though isolated from his Race, Virgil Sampson was tried and convicted on the 'short order' plan. Five men, heavily armed, from the state militia, prevented mob violence. Previously they had stated in the daily press that they had no sympathy for the Negro, but intended to uphold the law and that every one entering the courthouse would be searched.

"Judge Denton appointed to defend Sampson, who was without funds, two lawyers of ordinary ability. Previous to the trial Sampson had been beaten, threatened, hanged by his wrists with iron handcuffs and tortured by the officers in other ways until he signed a confession said to have been carefully worded by one of them. The composition of the confession indicated on its face that it was designed by brains of a greater intellectual capacity than which Sampson possessed. Judge Denton overruled a motion not to use this as evidence against Sampson.

Plea Was Feeble

"So feeble, in my estimation, was the plea of his attorneys, who had stated that they would have refused the case in private practice, that laughter was created at intervals of the trial when they asked the mercy of the court. Court was halted for order several times.

"The brother of the white woman was not put on the witness stand, neither was the wife of the defendant, who is said to have known of the relationship. The white woman herself when called to testify refused to answer all questions and was excused, although the white newspapers here stated different. The defendant when asked by the court was he guilty, replied, 'Not guilty.' He was not permitted to say any more.

Woman Escapes Assailant

"While sitting at the trial I though of Lela Haynes, a colored woman who suffers a broken leg caused by fleeing from a white man who attempted to criminally assault her short time ago. The same man, understand, attended Sampson's trial and was strong in his utterances that he should be lynched. Sampson will be hanged on Friday, May 27, according to court sentence.

"I have never declared myself a any particular friend of a Negro, but I believe in common justice to both black and white. Sampson did not get justice, and although white myself, I disagree with those who administered it to him. Negroes here are not permitted to discuss the case, so for that reason, coupled with threatened mob violence, he may go to his death without even an appeal being made. Therefore, I am forced to conclude that the South is not yet fully civilized."

Negro Will Be Hanged For Assault on White Woman

Houston Post 11/24/21

Houston Post Special.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 23.—George McKinley Grace, negro, convicted of assault upon a white woman in San Antonio, February 24, 1919, must hang for the crime. The court of criminal appeals at Austin Wednesday overruled a motion for a rehearing, thereby again affirming the death sentence. Grace will probably hang the last of December county officials said Wednesday. It will be the first hanging in San Antonio in 11 years. The last man to be hung was a negro.

MUST DIE FOR ASSAULT UPON WHITE WOMAN

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT

NOVEMBER 23, 1921

Appellate Court Affirms Death by Hanging for George Grace, Negro.

CRIME HORRIBLE ONE

Threat to Kill Infant of Victim With Knife Accompanied Attack.

George McKinley Grace, negro, twice convicted and given the extreme penalty on an indictment charging criminal assault upon a white woman in San Antonio, will be hanged in the Bexar county jail. Final judgment in the hard-fought battle to save his life was rendered Wednesday, when the court of criminal appeals again affirmed the death sentence in refusing a motion for a rehearing.

The only avenue of escape for the negro is through clemency by Governor Neff.

The mandate from the court of appeals, according to Chief Deputy Sheriff Newton, is expected to arrive here before the end of the week. It may be, he said, that it will reach the sheriff's office as early as Friday. In that event, under the law, Grace will be taken before Judge W. S. Anderson of the Thirty-seventh district court and sentence passed upon him. The negro must die 30 days from the date of sentence.

Grace, up to an early hour Wednesday afternoon, was unaware of his fate.

Has Become Reader of Bible.

"It is not my duty to inform him that final judgment has been passed upon him," said John Waitrek, Bexar county jailor, early during the afternoon. "The negro does not know yet that he must die. Someone else of his folks must break the news to him. The negro has become a very religious person. He reads the Bible all day long, but I know he will break down when he learns his last chance for life has failed."

The opinion in the refusal of a re-hear... was written by Associate Judge Hawkins.

"On account of the extreme penalty having been inflicted in this case," the court states in the opinion, "we have examined the record and the authorities cited in appellant's brief referred to in his motion for rehearing. We regret that we have been unable to reach the conclusion so ably contended for by counsel.

"The views expressed in our original opinion were arrived at after careful consideration because of the severe penalty fixed by the jury. To write at length on the motion could amount to nothing more than an expression in different words of the same conclusions. The facts alleged in the motion cannot be considered by us."

Crime a Fiendish One.

The crime for which the negro was convicted was committed in February, 1919. A white woman was attacked at her home and criminally assaulted. Her assailant entered the house through a window during the absence of her husband at night. With drawn knife, the negro attacked the woman while she was in bed. In a crib beside her was her infant. The negro threatened to kill the child if the woman persisted in her efforts to repulse him.

Grace was arrested early the following morning at his home on Callaghan avenue. In a signed confession made at central police headquarters the negro, officers say, admitted his guilt. He was brought to trial but repudiated his statement made in the confession. He was positively identified from the witness stand by the victim.

"That's the nigger," the woman dramatically declared in open court, pointing at the prisoner. "I will never forget his face in a thousand years," she added and then collapsed on the stand.

The death sentence was returned by the jury. The verdict, however, was reversed on the grounds that the court erred in permitting the negro's garments be introduced as evidence. The second trial resulted in the same verdict and his judgment in June, last, was affirmed by the court of criminal appeals.

Negro Given 25 Years On Assault Charge

Houston Post Dec 17 21

Houston Post Special.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 16.—Howard Jimerson, negro, was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment by a jury in district court here which found him guilty of attempted criminal assault upon a young woman nurse at Parkland hospital. The negro was a prisoner at the city farm and had been detailed for porter duty at the city hospital, a city institution. He broke into the nurse's home at night and the nurse who was attacked drove him from her room at the point of a revolver.

Negro Will Be Hanged For Assault on White Woman

Houston Post Special.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 29.—George McKinley Grace, mulatto negro, will be hanged here January 6 for an assault committed on a white woman in February, 1920. The negro was sentenced by Judge W. S. Anderson. After being sentenced, Grace lost his nerve and deputy sheriffs were compelled to carry him to the death cell.

Lynchings- 1921.

Virginia.

781

Legal Punishment for Rape.

PRESIDENT REFUSES CLEMENCY TO NEGRO

Constitution. 6/21/21

Washington, June 20.—President Harding declined today to commute the death sentence of William Turner, a negro held in the state penitentiary at Richmond, Va., on conviction of murdering Morgan Moore, Jr., near Alexandria, Va. Turner is sentenced to be hanged next Friday. In refusing to exercise clemency, the president is understood to have followed the recommendations of Attorney-General Daugherty.

President Harding Refuses to Save Cold-Blooded Murderer

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., June 20.—President Harding has refused to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of William H. Turner, Washington, D. C., colored, who shot and killed T. Morgan Moore, of Alexandria, on the night of April 26, last, on the Virginia end of the highway bridge over the Potomac. He was executed Friday morning. The offense occurred on Federal property and the man was taken away from the Arlington County authorities after a number of lynching parties had been narrowly averted by the strategy of Sheriff Hack Clement in spiriting his prisoner from jail to jail under cover of darkness and finally landing him in Richmond a wek later.

West Virginia.

782

Lynching—1921

Legal Punishment for Rape.

WHEELING W V INTEL'GEN'CR
FEBRUARY 12, 1921

NEGRO ADMITS SERIOUS CRIME

21-YEAR-OLD HENRY GIVENS ASSAULTED 70-YEAR-OLD WOMAN.

Gives Way Under All Day Grilling at the County Jail.

Henry Givens, twentyone-year-old negro, arrested Thursday evening by Officer William Rine, yesterday afternoon confessed to Prosecuting Attorney Carl G. Bachmann that he had been in the vicinity of the home of Mrs. Mary Morgan, 1013 Morrow street, and that he committed a criminal assault upon the woman, who is 70 years of age.

Givens was grilled all day by the prosecutor and the police, and his confession may mean the death penalty, as the law of the state is to that severe extent.

Givens is alleged to have entered the home of Mrs. Morgan while she was absent, and upon her return assaulted her, choking her to stifle her screams for help. The negro was arrested soon after and taken to police headquarters where he denied having been near the place.

The man has a bad reputation, having served several years in the state reform school on charges of breaking and entering the Barlow, Kennedy and Discher stores in the Second ward, and has been arrested several times since.

He is at present in the county jail, without bond, and is being held pending the action of the criminal court grand jury next month.

Lynching—1921

755

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
JANUARY 17, 1921

JAIL GUARDS IN LYNCHING

Four Officers and Five Privates of Alabama Militia Are Arrested.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Monday.—Four non-commissioned officers and five privates of company M, Alabama National Guard, were arrested last night and placed in the Jefferson County Jail here in connection with the lynching last Thursday at Jasper, Ala., of William Baird, a coal miner.

AArest of the guardsmen followed testimony before Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special investigator.

Every member of Company M, which at the time of the lynching was stationed at Townley, near Jasper, in connection with the strike of Alabama coal miners, was questioned closely yesterday by the investigating oficers. Civilians living in the neighborhood where the lynching occured also were examined by the officers.

The nine guardsmen arrested last night will be sent to Jasper today to appear before the Coroner who is investigating the death of Baird. The coal miner, when taken from the jail by masked men last Thursday was being held in connection with the fatal shooting, December 23, of James Morris, a private of Company M.

It was announced late last night that a taxi driver made acomplete confession of the part he took in the lynching. The nine members of Company M who were arrested were named by the driver as accomplices, according to Judge Wilkinson, who made the announcement.

N. Y. C. MAIL
JANUARY 18, 1921

LYNCHERS OF MINER FACE MURDER TRIAL

Indictments of Alabama Guardsmen Expected Today.

Jasper, Ala., Today.—Indictments charging murder were expected today by the grand ury whjich is investigating the death last Thursday of William Baird, a miner, who was taken from jail by a mob and shot to death.

Special Assistant Attorney General Wilkinson said he would present to the jury today the written statements of Clyde Springer, a national guardsman and Leslie West a taxicab driver, whose confesions Sunday night were said to have led to the arrest of ten members of Company M., of the state militia.

West is said to have admitted he furnished the two automobiles in which the lynching party rode to and from the jail and Springer is said to have implicated the men under arrest in the affair.

Testimony was presented yesterday by persons living along the road traversed by the lynchers and the written statements by Springer and West was expected to complete the hearing today.

It was a member of Company M Baird was charged with having slain and he was in jail waiting trial when lynched. The militia at the time of the shooting was on strike duty in the coal mine district here.

CONFESSION OF TWO MEN GOING TO JURY TODAY

Montgomery Advertiser 1/18/21

Circuit Judge Tom Sowells Establishes Record in Organizing Jury to Probe Baird Lynching; Walker Citizens Heard

INDICTMENT OF TEN GUARDSMEN, FORECAST

Horace Wilkinson and Solicitor Pennington Conduct Examinations; Coroner's Jury Still Functions; Inquiry Is Rigid

(Special to The Advertiser)

JASPER, Jan. 17 — Within thirty minutes after Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special prosecutor representing the attorney general had arrived in Jasper from Birmingham, this morning, Judge Thomas Sowells, of the circuit court had ordered and instructed a grand jury to investigate the lynching of William Baird, 24-year old miner, who was taken from the local county jail on the night by January 13, and riddled with bullets. Within another thirty minutes the grand jurors were organized and prepared to hear testimony. It is easy the time record in court annuals.

It is reasonably certain that the testimony before the grand jury, which began during the late afternoon under direction of Judge Wilkinson and County Solicitor J. M. Pennington will result in the indictment of ten soldiers, members of Company M, (Tuscaloosa) who had been on guard duty and now are in jail in Birmingham. These include Clyde Springer, Glen L. Stevens, Robert J. Lancaster, D. E. Cox, all sergeants; Sim Manley Rixton, E. W. Speed, Jr., Joseph W. Key, corporals; William E. Hamby, James Franklin, Roy Patton, privates, and C. E. Richardson, bugler.

It is not improbable that Leslie West taxi-driver of Holly Grove, also will be indicted, although there are unverified rumors that because of his confession and the fact that he is reported to have been acting only as a chauffeur on the night of the lynching, may cause the state to hold him only as a witness. The state, it is understood, did not present other evidence before the grand jury this afternoon than the testimony of people living along the Montgomery highway leading towards Townley, the road taken by the mobbers after leaving the jail.

These witnesses it is understood will establish the fact that two automobiles passed their houses at about the time the jail raid was made. Others it is stated will be used to show that a fusilade of shots were heard at approximately the same hour and in the identical vicinity where Baird's body was found lying along the road the following morning. It is possible that the grand jury inquiry will close Wednesday, and Tuesday it is thought will be the principal session.

It is understood that Judge Wilkinson, on Tuesday will offer in evidence the written confession's of Clyde Springer, guardsman and Leslie West, the chauffeur.

There is a probabiliey that the Springer confession was offered this afternoon, for it is known that Judge Wilkinson had a transcript. The transcript, however, of West's confession had not been completed for use Monday.

Jailer J. F. Sides and his son Watts Sides on duty at the prison when the raid was made will be other important witnesses and it is thought that George Cryer living only a short distance from the scene of the killing will testify that he heard the shots.

The grand jurors selected from the petit jury list,or rather, transferred from one department of jury duty to another by reason of this, Judge Howell's court attains the distinction of putting a grand jury into action more quickly than was ever known.

The list includes the following:

G. D. Long, merchant, Jasper; foreman; Ed W. King, merchant, Townley; Pink Underwood, farmer, Cordova; Jas C. Brown, farmer, Jasper; Robert L. Musgrove, farmer, Jasper; James Donahoo, miner, Dora; D. Lee Tubb, farmer, Oakman; Lee B. Nowles, farmer, Navuoo; John R. Cagle, farmer, Nauvoo; M. Felix Fuel, farmer, Jasper; Dock H. Murry, farmer, Nauvoo; John Henson, farmer, Empire; F. Marion Chandler, farmer, Gamble Mine; Albert C. McCannes, miner, Dora; E. B. C. Black, barber, Townley; G. Lewis Lindsey, carpenter, Sipsey; Oscar Smith, farmer, Nauvoo, and Charles W. Miller, farmer, Nauvoo.

Peculairly and of less importance, now in that the grand jury has begun an investigation, Coroner A. B. Legg and his jurors are continuing their investigation. The coroner's jury is working just across the hallway from the grand jury and are going to the bottom before returning a verdict. "I shall not stop until the inquiry has been through" declared the Coroner. "There will never be a charge that this lynching was not given adequate attention in an effort to arrive at its responsibility.

Judge Wilkinson and Solicitor Pennington conducted the examinations before the coroner's jury for a short time this afternoon. The evidence, it is understood, was confined exclusively to reading the transcripts of the testimony of various soldiers, not under arrest or even held in connection with Baird's murder, but of these who might know something of the movement's probably, of the prisoners on the night of the tradegy, or of conversation before or afterward.

It also was understood about the court house this afternoon that Judge Wilkinson had introduced the confession of Claude Springer, but not of Leslie West, and thus the machinery of the courts is beginning at a point where the work of the arresting officers stopped, for it is understood that with the arrest of one more Guardsman, every man suspected of connection with the lynching conspiracy has been apprehended.

It is a notable instance of quick and efficient duty on the part of Sheriff Claude Guttery and his deputys, Chief Conrad Austin and his force of enforcement men, and of Col. Dallas Smith and officers of the militia. It also is to the eternal credit of these men the absolutely lack, even the suggestion of selfishness in an attempt to claim the credit for bringing to quick trial the alleged participants in a lynching that stands unique, alone, notably historic in the records of crime in Alabama or elsewhere. Each compliments the work accorded by the other and the Walker county citizenship enthusiastically compliments each division of the pursuing squads.

It also is a notorious fact that a large per cent of Walker county people in the beginning, were inclined to think the miners should yield a fight generally conceded as lost, but Baird's lynching has developed a spirit that though silent is dangerous and one that insists that the guilty, whoever they are must be punished. Walker county has long boasted of its lack of violence in cases of extreme persuasion. Nasty crimes have been committed, but invariably the citizenship has permitted the law to act. Mobbers have not lived in Walker, and the killing of Baird has sullied an otherwise clean record.

Will Baird, the slain miner, is not without friends surviving him, and scores of them are high class friends. He comes of a good family, his father, Jerry Baird, once treasurer of Winston, and now a citizen of the county, is a man of influence. William Dodd, living in the Nauvoo section, and an uncle, is wealthy and highly respected. To these may be added a large number of other relatives and friends.

Walker county has reason to be dangerously expectant, quiveringly so. Nine killings and numberless clashes of serious importance have occurred within the last six months. Early last fall Deputy Sheriff Ben Barrett was killed in a pistol duel with Will Hicks. Hicks was shot by a posseman, but before dying he added another victim, a boy named Mc Dade. These three killings occurred at Carbon Hill.

A few weeks later, in September, Leon Alder, a coal mining official and Earl Edgill a deputy sheriff, were kiled at Patton junction. Within a few days, a negro miner was shot to death. The negro had hardly been buried when a man named Hill, a recent arrival from Pennsylvania was found dead. And then the killing of Northcutt, by Morris and Morris's immediate killing by Baird, to be followed by Baird's death at the hands of a mob.

Small wonder, declared Walker county citizens, that alarm is felt and demand is instistent that quick action be taken to punish the guilty regardless of who or what they are. Law, unless it gets results is useless, and with murder coming not singly but doubly and triply and attended by fiendish brutality, stalking every high way and hill and valley, the time has come to act, but:

There is a general admission that the militia must remain. "I shall insist it stay until this unhappy situation is settled," declared the sheriff. "The Military must remain," declare other citizens."

That is the situation in walker county. It is noticable without effort there is no attempt at concealment. The citizenship is frank, candid, earnest and mean exactly what they say.

CIVIL COURTS

In Full Charge of Lynching, Steiner Says; No Charges Yet

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 17.—Civil authorities took complete charge today of the case in which nine members of Company M, Alabama National Guard, and one civilian, Leslie West, Townley taxicab driver, are charged with the lynching of William Baird, a miner at Jasper, last Thursday morning.

This announcement was made by General Steiner tonight. No charges have as yet been preferred against any of the officers of Company M for neglect of duty, General Steiner stated. "In fact," he said, "I have been so busy with the investigation, the object of which was to ferret out the perpetrators of the lynching that I have not had time to consider this question as yet."

The Commander added that his in-

(over)

(From other side)

vestigations so far had failed to show that any of the officers of the detachment were negligent in their duty.

Those accused of the lynching are thought to have left camp during the night and returned before roll call, so their absence was not discovered by the officers. There was a noticeable relaxation of tension at military headquarters today. General Steiner is preparing to resume his daily inspection of military posts throughout the mining district. Constant shifting of troops continues, it being the policy of the military authorities now not to permit any outfit to remain long in one section.

Leslie West, Townley, taxical driver whose confession led to the arrest of the Tuscaloosa guardsmen, together with the ten soldiers implicated, remained in the Jefferson county jail here today.

Private Clyde Springer, who with West was sent to Montgomery for interrogation by Governor Kilby, is not now under arrest it was stated by Chief Law Enforcement Officer Conrad Austin tonight. Sergeant D. E. Cox, who is being held in jail with the other nine soldiers is not charged with complicity in the crime Chief Austin said. He did not reveal the nature of the charge against Cox.

WALKER JURY WILL REPORT WEDNESDAY INDICATIONS SHOW

Montgomery Advertiser 1/19/31

Developments Pile Up on Each Other Tuesday at Jasper; Two Guardsmen Brought in Under Heavy Guard and Give Testimony; Leslie West Expected to Recite His Story Today; Captain Lollar of Company M. Is Called to Jury Room; Tuscaloosa Law Firms Engaged by Parents of Guardsmen Under Arrest; Change of Venue Motion Expected to Follow Arraignment of Those Indicted; Uniforms of Soldiers Before Inquisitors

(Special To The Advertiser.)

JASPER, Jan. 18.—Jasper a city of tragic sensations, was the scene of another this morning when Guy Cannon and Clyde Springer, guardmen, held as witnesses were brought here to testify before the grand jury investigating the lynching of William Baird, 24 year old miner, who was taken from the jail by a small band of masked men on the night of January 13, shot to pieces and his body thrown by the wayside.

The two prisoners arrived under heavy guard from Birmingham. They were surrounded by about twenty soldiers and were marched from the station to the court house in military order. Col. Dallas Smith, in charge of militia headquarters lead the squad. It was an unusual spectacle and hundreds rimmed the curbing of the streets as the little band of marchers and their prisoners passed. Additional crowds met them at the court house and in the little park which leads from the court house to the city's principal street.

The crowd was quiet, there was no suggestion or even rumors of violence the multitude was merely curious.

Immediately after arriving at the court house the prisoners were passed through other guards in the corrider and ushered into the grand jury. room. What they told the inquisitors concerning the conspiracy to lynch is problematical, but it is recognizable presumption that Springer repeated the confession given by him to Judge Horace C. Wilkinson in Birmingham Sunday and that Cannon gave testimony seriously implicating the guardsmen suspects now in jail awaiting the report of the grand jury.

The grand jury, Judge Wilkinson examining the witnesses, ground steadily throughout the day. Such progress was made that it is reliably rumored that a partial report will be made Wednesday afternoon and that a final report possibly will be made Thursday. The partial report, it is reported with convincing authenticity will formally indict virtually all the suspects now in the Birmingham jail and there is a probability that two or three indictments will be returned against guardsmen not now in jail.

The drag net which caught the young non-commissioned officers and privates in the conspiracy which resulted in yong Baird's death is being more tightly drawn hourly. The latest development this morning was the discovery by officers of a set of uniforms in the house occupied by the soldiers at Townley. The State will allow that these uniforms were hidden by the soldiers when they donned overalls preparatory to their raid on the jail. Identification of the clothing it is stated, is conclusive in that many of the garments bore the names of guardsmen, now under arrest, and written or printed in indelible ink. Judge Wilkinson has possession of the clothing and possibly will introduce them into the evidence in the case.

"The discovery of these uniforms' Judge Wilkinson is reported as stating, "indicates the magnificent cooperation that the State is receiving from the military authorities. I am decidedly pleased with the splendid manner in which the officers are assisting in handling this unfortunate matter. General Steiner, Colonel Dallas Smith, Sheriff Guttery, Chief Conrad Austin, every one of them and all the men in their separate jurisdictions are giving every possible assistance. I expected this for I know the calibre of these men and I know that the State will feel grateful that they are using every industry to bring the guilty to trial and to responsibility in a court of justice."

Another development of today was the employment of counsel by the suspected guardsmen. The Tuscaloosa law firms of Harwood and McQueen, and Foster, Vernon and Rice have been retained as chief counsel. Fleetwood Rice and John D. McQueen were in Jasper today and received an order from Judge Wilkinson on the Birmingham authorities to be permitted to confer with the prisoners. They left immediately for Birmingham and it is understood were in consultation with their clients during the afternoon.

As a third important development it is understood that Captain Lallar, commanding officer of Company K., who has been in Tuscaloosa, was summoned today to report to Jasper and probably will be used as a witness before the grand jury tomorrow. In that connection Leslie West, the chauffeur from whom Judge Wilkinson secured a confession Sunday implicating the soldiers, may be a witness.

Absolutely no intimation can be obtained from those in authority as to West, but it is generally believed that he will be brought to Jasper under guard probably tomorrow. This report is based, it is thought, on the substantial rumor that a partial report will be made by the grand jury Wednesday afternoon and it is reasonably certain that West's testimony will be taken before the report is returned.

And as a further development of more than usual importance, it was stated today that Company M., the organization to which the suspects belong, is being broken up; that is, members of the company are being assigned to other companies doing guard duty in the strike zone of Walker county. The reason is manifest and further compliments the judgment of the military chieftains. It is but in line with the policy of the commanding officers to reduce feeling that any of the striking miners or other citizens might feel toward the company which suspects were taken from.

And finally immediately after the final report of the grand jury on Thursday, Judge Wilkinson will ask for trial on next Monday, January 24. This is but another indication of the remarkable speed with which Judge Wilkinson is proceeding in this historic case, a speed which, it may be stated, is redeeming the majesty of the laws of this state and which will tend to cause other prospective conspirators and mobbers to hesitate. Already the developments have set new records in the annals of court and the chances are bright that even more new records will be established.

There is a chance that a change of venue will be asked. Just what effect that will have depends entirely upon the court. The prisoners, those indicted by the grand jury, and it is generally conceded that indictments will be returned, will be taken to Jasper to be arraigned probably the latter part of this week. Immediately after arraignment, it is understood counsel for the defense will ask for a change of venue provided they decide to file a motion for a change.

As a concluding feature of a crime that stands alone in American jurisprudence, if the suspects are indicted, the coroner's jury is proceeding with its investigation. Coroner A. B. Legg is in charge and possibly will finish Wednesday afternoon. The examinations are being conducted by Solicitor J. M. Pennington and W. C. Davis, the latter of whom was counsel for Baird. As quickly as witnesses finish in the coroner's court, they are rushed across the hallway into the grand jury room, where Judge Wilkinson and his inquisitorial body is in session.

Just why Coroner Legg and his jury continued their inquiry with the grand jury in session is not known, except that it might tend to prove conclusively that "every possible effort is being made to get to the bottom of the lynching."

Lynching – 1921

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Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Alabama

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Special Correspondence.

HAMILTON, Jan. 30—Hamilton, nearly a score of miles from a railroad and devoid of telegraph or through telephone service, is crowded with visitors tonight, gathering for the State's greatest legal drama, the enactment of which will begin unfolding here Monday afternoon with the calling of the case of the State of Alabama vs. Robert L. Lancaster, charged with murder in the first degree, indicted in connection with the Baird lynching at Jasper on January 13.

Counsel, witnesses, guards from the State law enforcement department, friends and relatives of the boys of Company M have already arrived in such numbers as to make the housing problem difficult with additional visitors expected tomorrow. There is an avid curiosity among the visitors, but no excitement, and the nine Tuscaloosa county soldier boys held in the Marion county jail here were visited by squadrons of friends and relatives throughout the day.

General Robert E. Steiner, Major Lucien Brown, Captain James Gillespie arrived Sunday afternoon and military headquarters are temporarily at Hamilton, General Steiner having been summoned as a witness for the. defense. Conrad W. Austin and five deputies also arrived here Sunday evening. More than 150 witnesses have been summoned by the defense from Tuscaloosa and these are coming in by every train and by auto.

Among arrivals Sunday was Colonel Bibb Graves, of Montgomery who was Commanding Officer of the 117th Field Artillery, in which served Sergeant Robert L. Lancaster, first of the guardsmen to go on trial for the death of William Baird. Colonel Graves made the trip to testify in behalf of his former sergeant. Judge T. L. Sowell and Special Assistant Attorney General Wilkerson will arrive this morning.

Court opens at 1.30 Monday afternoon and the first matter to be considered is the plea in abatement filed by the defense last Monday. The defense will endeavor to show that the Walker county grand jury which investigated the case was not drawn according to law. Another point to be made by the defense is the legality of employment by the state of Horace C. Wilkerson as assistant attorney general. This is based on that section of the constitution which provides that circuit judges shall not serve with the state in any other capacity during the term for which they were elected or appointed.

The fact that although Judge Wilkerson has resigned as circuit judge of Jefferson county, his term of office for which he was elected will be used in connection with the abatement plea.

According to local counsel retained by the state, the elimination of ex-service men will be one of the objects of the prosecution in selecting the jury.

It is reported that the defense will contest the reliability of the alleged confession of Charlie West, the chauffeur, which implicated the men awaiting trial.

The first attorney for the defense to reach Hamilton was Senator A. H. Carmichael of Tuscumbia, brother of Judge Malcomb Carmichael, of Montgomery, former solicitor of this circuit. Other legal talent retained by the defense includes Foster, Verner and Rice, of Tuscaloosa; Harwood and McKinley and Aldrich, of Tuscaloosa; L. D. Gray of Jasper and E. V. Fite of Hamilton.

Public sentiment in Hamlilton, especially among the women, appears to be sympathetic with the nine Tuscaloosa boys in the county jail. The prisoners were visited Sunday afternoon by such a crowd, consisting mostly of women, that the visitors were admitted in "details". Crowds awaited their turn to come for their admission into the jail.

The boys joined in singing, "Let the Rest of the World Go By", and several other popular airs and greeted their visitors in high spirits, expressing regret that there would be none of the ladies present on the jury.

First interest in the trial was centered in the plea of abatement which, if sustained, will mean that the prisoners must be indicted again.

There is no excitment in Hamilton, although much interest is manifested in the case. The fact that J. F. Sorsby, the negro vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America for the Alabama District has been summoned by the defense as a witness has been commented upon, the negro being almost a curiosity in this vicinity and none of those here holding official position.

CASE REVIEWED

Curtain Rises on Second Act of Wm. Baird Lynching Today

(Associated Press)

HAMILTON, ALA., Jan. 30.—The curtain rises on the second act of Alabama's legal drama tomorrow when Sergeant Robert L. Lancaster of Company M., Tuscaloosa, Alabama, national guard, will be placed on trial in connection with the lynching of William Baird, a young coal miner, who was taken from the Walker county jail shortly after 3 o'clock on the morning of January 13, and his body riddled with bullets.

None of the soldiers charged with the lynching are over 22 years of age. Some of them are 18. Two of them are over-seas veterans, having served with the American forces in France during the world war. All are members of families in moderate circumstances. They have no money with which to defend themselves. But they will be represented by able counsel. Tuscaloosa is raising a defense fund and Tuscaloosa has supplied a dozen attorneys to conduct the defense of the soldiers.

On December 22, James Morris, "buddy" of the accused men, shot and killed John Northcutt, a Walker county coal miner, after the miner is said to have tried to kill the soldier. Morris sent another soldier for assistance while he stood guard over the body. When assistance arrived Private Morris was dead, with a bullet hole in his body. Reports were that he was shot in the back.

William Baird, 24, son-in-law of Northcutt, disappeared and was suspected of the crime.

On Christmas night Baird surrendered to the sheriff of Winston county at Haleyville and begged for protection. He was taken to the Franklin county jail for safe keeping and two days later removed to the Walker county jail at Jasper.

Early on the morning of January 13 a small body of men—less than a dozen—dressed in overalls and otherwise disguised, forced their way into the Walker county jail and took Baird away. It was thought at first that he had been liberated by his friends, and not until several hours later, when his body was found beside the road by a rural mail carrier, was it known that he had been lynched. There were more than a score of bullet holes in his body.

As soon as the lynching was reported the coroner began an investigation and searching parties were formed in an effort to trail the lynchers.

Company M., under command of Captain Richard Lollar, was stationed at Townley, near Jasper, in connection with the coal miners' strike. On the day following the lynching the members of Company M. were ordered to their home barracks at Tuscaloosa by General R. E. Steiner, state troops commander. One member of the detachment, Clyde Springer, and a Townley taxicab driver, Leslie West, were held for investigation.

Members of Company M. were examined by General Steiner at his headquarters in Birmingham.

In the meantime, without news of definite results in the hunt for Baird's slayers, the situation in Walker county was described as extremely tense, with speculation rampant as to what would happen next. Seven prisoners in the Jasper jail, held in connection with the killing of Leon Adler, a mine superintendent, and Earl Edgill, a deputy sheriff, at the beginning of the mine strike, were sent to the Jefferson county jail at Birmingham for safe keeping.

Springer and West were taken to Montgomery, where they were interrogated by Governor Kilby and Attorney-General J. Q. Smith. Judge Horace C. Wilkinson was appointed special attorney-general by the governor and placed in charge of the investigation.

On January 16, Judge Wilkinson announced that West had made a complete coinfession of the part he took in the lynching and that he had implicated others. In it he told how the mob started just after midnight in two automobiles, going to the jail and taking Baird, who was in his night clothes.

Baird was placed in one of the two automobiles used by the party, and when they arrived at a point two miles from Jasper he was shoved out and shot to death.

TRIAL POSTPONED IN LYNCHING CASE

Atlanta Constitution

Defense Scores Point as Opening of Guardsman's Trial Is Carried Over for Day.

2-1-21.

Hamilton, Alabama, January 31. Winning the first skirmish in the legal battle that is brewing over the trial of nine national guardsmen indicted by a Walker county grand jury on charges of murder for the lynching of William Baird, near Jasper, January 13, the defense in securing postponement of the trial of Sergeant Robert L. Lancaster until 9 o'clock tomorrow was ready to continue its fight, which will center about the motion to abate the indictments which will be argued before the petit jury finally selected to try the guardsman.

Judge Sowell had ordered a recess of the Marion circuit court within an hour after it had organized today after the defense charged that seven national guardsmen, summoned as witnesses for the defense were being held at Guin, Ala., by officers of the state law enforcement department. This charge was laid after the state, through Special Prosecutor Horace C. Wilkinson had announced ready. To the charge of counsel for the defense, made by Fleetwood Rice, of Tuscaloosa, Judge Wilkinson retorted that the men in question were also state witnesses and that they stopped at Guin because they could not find quarters at Hamilton.

Judge Sewell ended the argument between the attorneys, however, by recessing the court after ordering Sheriff Couch to secure the release of the witnesses, if under arrest, and see that they appeared in court Tuesday.

2/3/21

Montgomery Advertiser

HAMILTON, ALA., Feb. 2.—Guy Cannon and Robert J. Hall, members of Company M, Alabama National Guard, were approached by Sergeant Robert L. Lancaster several days before the lynching of William Baird, a coal miner, at Jasper on January 13, and asked to join in the lynching, but refused, according to their testimony in the trial of Lancaster late this afternoon. Wesley West, taxi cab driver was a state witness.

Cannon testified that he saw Lancaster on the morning of the lynching and heard the sergeant instruct the "shine" boy to "clean my gun." Later he said, he heard Lancaster say "get the mud off before all the deputies get out here." Law enforcement officers were in the office of the camp at Townley at that time, the witness declared.

The defense objected to Cannon's reference to the alleged conversation between himself and Lancaster, which he claimed took place several days before the lynching, but the court admitted it.

Cannon testified that Lancaster and three or four others were discussing the lynching of Baird at that time and he was asked if he wanted to go to Jasper and help take Baird out. He declined, he said, as did Private Hall, when invited to join the mob. Corporal Speed, the witness testified, said he would join the party.

The witness testified that he heard Hamby, Lancaster and Speed discussing "some clothes" on the morning of January 13, after mess, which were hidden nearby. Lancaster saying that he thought "they would not be found." He said he heard Key and Lancaster discussing "clothes" on a train later. Also, he said, he heard Lancaster referring to "notches on his gun." on the day the lynching occurred.

On cross-examination Cannon stated that Conrad Austin, chief law enforcement officer, had offered him a job at $5 a day and had promised to get Cannon's discharge from the militia if the soldier would join the law enforcement forces.

Hall who followed Cannon on the stand, declared that he was invited to join the mob, but refused.

Soldiers testified that Lancaster, shortly after the lynching, asked a boy to clean his gun and scabbard and obtain dry shoes for him. Captain H. L. McMeans testified that a muddy overcoat bearing the initials "R. L." was found with other clothing secreted between two walls of the barracks of Company M, at Townley.

The defense, in cross examination of the state's witnesses, obtained the testimony of one soldier, Guy Cannon, that C. W. Austin, chief law enforcement officer, during the investigation of the lynching and while Cannon was being held for inquiry, had said that he "would be given a job paying $5 a day and his discharge from the national guard. From another witness, Robert Hall, the defense brought out the statement that Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, chief prosecuting officer, had shown him the Jefferson county jail and had informed him that he "would be placed there and all of Company M indicted before morning if they did not tell the story."

The state brought from various soldier witnesses statements that Judge Wilkinson had informed them they might refuse to discuss the case with attorneys for the defense if they so desired, although they had been summoned as witnesses for the defense also.

West stated that he was met by a party of ten or twelve soldiers near Townley shortly after midnight, who suggested that they take a ride, Sergeants Lancaster and Stephens being in the party. He also stated that he gave his hat and overcoat to one of the soldiers, but gave no other description of their attire. According to his

(From other side)

testimony, the pary was held in waiting until some of the soldiers proceeded in the direction of the military camp, and returned with another car. The two cars then proceeded to the jail at Jasper, the military car a Ford, leading.

West testified that when the soldiers returned from the jail with Baird, he was unable to see that they had a prisoner with them. The two cars then proceeded down the road, the military car leading, stopping a mile from Jasper, and ther. proceding a mile further. At the second stop West testified that he saw Baird taken from the car, and heard the shooting which followed, although he turned his head and did not witness it. The party then drove to the camp at Townley, where West declared he was told to beat it, and did. He stated that the soldiers were armed partly with rifles and partly with automatic pistols. He testified to seeing Sergeant Lancaster's pistol scabbard muddy on the morning after the lynching, and also that he sent for a new pair of shoes, stating that those he had were wet.

Instructions to the party were were given from time to time by Sergeant Stephens, who rode behind West, according to his testimony. When cross examined by Senator A. L. Carmichael for the defense West admitted that his testimony was at variance with three previous statements, in which he had admitted that he denied all connection with the affair. When asked whether he had received a promise that he would not be indicted, West answered in the negative, though he admitted knowing that he has so far not been indicted.

The next witness was Private Claude Kitchens,, he gave his age at 17 and admitted making false statements of his age upon enlisting.

Private Robt. Hall testified that Sergeant Lancaster made a statment in his presence advising against any discussion of the lynching, stating that such talk might bring suspicion on the men of Company M. All the enlisted men of Company M admitted that their testimony was given after they had been told that they must talk or go to jail, and that they had been under orders of Conrad Austin since the shooting. Some rather hot discussion took place between opposing counsel as to whether the soldiers who testified had been under arrest since shortly after the shooting.

When asked whether he had been under arrest since shortly after the shooting, Kitchens stated that he had been in the company of Conrad Austin and his men at a hotel in Birmingham and since arriving at Hamilton, but that he was not confined or guarded. He seemed uncertain as to whether he had been actually under arrest.

"All that I know is that I have been with these fellows' he said, referring to Austin's men.

The next witness, Private Clyde Springer, testified that on the morning after the lynching, Sergeant Lancaster stated that he was going to cut a notch on his gun, he also stated that when the question was raised in barracks as to who fired the first shot at Baird, that Lancaster admitted doing so.

Under cross examination the witness admitted that he could not be certain that either statement was made by Lancaster, stating that it was done by him to the best of his recollection. The witness gave his age at 15 and admitted to swearing that he was 18 upon enlisting in the army. He denied signing any statement relative to the shooting. The next witness, Private Guy Cannon, stated that he was invited by Sergeant Lancaster before the lynching to form one of the party, and refused. He also testified to hearing a conversation between Sergeant Lancaster and Private Key after the shooting as to whether certain clothes were likely to be discovered, the state endeavoring to show that the clothes referred to were those which were later discovered between the walls of the barracks at Townley.

Cannon was badly confused by Senator Carmichael on cross examination. He admitted that before making a statement inmplicating his comrades he was promised a position as a deputy on the state law enforcement department by Conrad Austin, and that Austin also promised to assist in securing his discharge from the service with this object in view.

Following the testimony of Cannon, W. D. Crowder, a farmer of Walker county was introduced by the state, and told of being awakened at his home early on the morning of January 13, by a party of men in a car, who asked the road to Townley. He could give no clear description as to their identity.

J. A. Ballenger and R. M. Ellis, merchants of Jasper were called on to testify as to the location of lights around the jail at Jasper, and testified that there were none in its immediate vicinity. Rifle and pistol cartridges which Ballinger alleged to have picked up near Baird's body were introduced as testimony.

The state then summoned Captain Y. L. McMeans, one of the officers who conducted the investigation of the lynching. He testified to finding a quanity of military clothing and equipment between the walls of one of the houses used by the detachment of Company M at Townley. The equipment was brought in as evidence in spite of objections of the defense. The lot was an overcoat bearing the initials, "R. L.", another containing a letter addressed to Private Roy Patton, and a printed pass from the camp which had been issued to Privates Clarence Richardson and W. E. Handy, and to Corporal Manly Sexton.

Several ammunition belts, gunslings, clips of ammunition and pairs of spiral puttees were also identified by Captain McMeans as having been found, while a civilian overcoat and a cap was shown, which the witness testified to finding under the barracks. The coat bore the name of West, the state endeavoring to show that it was the same coat which West testified to giving to a soldier on the night of the lynching. The last witness, Major T. H. Fallaw, who also conducted investigations of the crime identified empty shells said to have been found near Baird's body as having been manufactured at the government arsenal at Rock Island, and stated that both rifle and pistol cartridges were adapted to the Springfiald rifle of automatic rifle with which the national guard is equipped, and to the .45 Colts automatic pistol used in the service. Judge Horace Wilkinson announced after adjournment that the state expects to finish the presentation of its testimony by noon Thursday.

HAMILTON, Feb. 3.—Sergeant Robert L. Lancaster, member of Company M, Tuscaloosa, accused of being a member of the mob that lynched Will Baird near Jasper, on January 13, had his day in court today when witnesses testified that from midnight until 4:30 o'clock on the morning of that date he was in barracks at Townley and was asleep on his cot. Montgomery Advertiser 2/4/21

It was a day of thrills for the spectators, the council for the defense at once set out to contrdict the evidence of Leslie West, Townley chauffeur to the effect that Lancaster was a member of the mob. By various witnesses the defense obtained evidence that Lancaster was in charge of a patrol the night preceding the lynching and that he and other members of the patrol walked to the barracks.

This testimony was considered of importance from the ract that Leslie West, the only witness offered by the state as one who saw the killing testified that he picked up the bunch of soldiers at the drug store at Townley before midnight, took them to barracks where they prepared for the trip to the jail and then took them to Jasper.

The defense also obtained from Corporal E. B. True the statement that he was threatened in the office of special prosecutor Wilkinson at Birmingham during the investigation, and that when told other soldiers had confessed, he replied, "The others can tell a damn lie if they want to, but I know nothing about it.

The state completed its case at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon when court recessed until 2:30 in order that the defense might prepare its case.

The first witness for the defense was Private Ben Searcy of the Townley detachment of Company M who gave his home as Mirmingham and residence of his parents as Tuscaloosa.

Searcy testified that he was on guard from midnight until 4:00 a. m. at the barracks near Townley, January 13, his duties being to keep fires burning the barracks while on duty and to patrol the company street. He testified to seeing Sergeant Lancaster and other members of his patrol come in off duty shortly after midnight and that in making rounds of the barracks to look after fires he saw Lancaster asleep on his cot at 1:00 a. m. and again at 2:30 a. m.

Searcy stated that Lancaster's cot was close to the fire, and expressed himself as positive of the identification.

He also testified that the car known as the "Captain's Car" which was alleged to have been one in which the soldiers drove to the jail, was standing in front of the orderly room when he went on duty and that he saw it at intervals later.

Searcy stuck to his testimony under cross-examination. Special solicitor Wilkinson read a statement alleged to have been made by Searcy after the lynching, in which he stated that he was on duty in Townley on the night of the lynching. This was denied by the witness

The second witness for the defense Private Westley Patton, testified that he served on the same patrol as Sergeant Lancaster from 8:00 p. m. until 12:00. He testified that the defendant returned directly behind him to the barracks from Townley, shortly after midnight and entered the barracks. He also testified to seeing the "Captain's car" in front of the orderly room upon reaching quarters and again at 4:30 a. m. apparently unused.

The third witness, Private Westley Moore, corroborated the testimony of other members of Lancaster's patrol as to his returning to barracks shortly after midnight and also testified as to his crossing the Company street at 12:20 p. m. This witness further stated that he was examined by special solicitor Wilkinson after the crime and threatened with indictment unless he made a statement.

The clothing alleged to have been found between the walls of the barracks was introduced again by the state at this juncture, the witness failing to identify it as clothing worn by the defendant. Considerable amusement was created in court by the production of a letter said to have been found in a coat, addressed to Roy Patton, and signed "The Vamp." Reading of the letter was suggested by the state, but the court ruled otherwise.

The final witness for the defense, Corporal E. B. True, testified to serving on Sergeant Lancaster's patrol from 8:00 p. m. until midnight and that the defendant returned to barracks and was last seen by him sitting on his cot undressing between midnight and 12:30 a. m. He next saw Lancaster in his room dressing between 6:00 a. m. and 6:30 a. m., according to his testimony. The witness also testified that he was examined by special solicitor Horace Wilkinson and Connie Austin after the crime and was told that he had better confess as others had done, and that upon his refusal to make a statement he was carried to jail and detained under guard for several hours before his release.

Cross examination of the witness by Wilkinson and circuit solicitor Pennington resulted in conflicting testimony being gven as to the man who was said to have been relieved on duty as barracks guard by Ben Searcy the first witness. Searcy stated that he relieved Westley Moore, while Moore testified that he was not on duty at the barracks, and the other members of the party made the same statement. Moore testified that he awakened Searcy at midnight to go on duty, but that he was not relieved on duty at the barracks by Searcy this being in conflict with the latter's testimony.

The state endeavored to show that there was no guard on duty at the barracks during the night and the defense did not bring out this other than by the testimony of Searcy that he was on duty there from midnight until four a. m. and that he relieved Moore which latter statement was denied.

All members of the patrol in Townley testified that Sergeant Lancaster returned to barracks after being relieved at midnight and none testified to seeing West's car which was alleged to have been left near the barracks.

There was much laughter in court when Corporal True persisted in referring to the chief of the law enforcement department as "Coney" Austin, and also when he grew somewhat indignant in tone when the circuit solicitor showed difficulty in understanding that as Corporal of the guard he did not have a post to walk.

Sergeant Lancaster's patrol according to the testimony of its members, consisted of Lancaster, True, Laton, M. Franklin, Corporal Sexton, and Roy Patton, all of whom returned to barracks on foot after being relieved according to testimony.

The State rested at 9:30 a. m., after Leslie West had again been placed on the stand and several other witnesses examined. West identified as his property the coat bearing his name which he testified to having loaned to a member of the mob on the night of the lynching, and which was found under the barracks of the detachment of company M, at Townley, according to testimony of Captain McMeans Wednesday.

West also testified that Baird was shot on the left side of the road leading from Jasper on Wednesday. His testimony was that the man was taken from the car on the right of the road and he made no reference at the time that he was taken across the road before being shot. Several witnesses followed West and testified that the body was found upon the left and he affirmed their testimony upon appearing upon the stand Thursday.

The witness was cross examined by Cecil Gray, of Jasper, who asked if he had not heard of the testimony of other witnesses before making his second statement, and also whether he had not conferred with the state counsel before doing so. This brought a hot reply from Judge Wilkinson, who declared that he resented the imputation that he had advised the witness as to his statement.

"I don't care what he resents," Mr. Gray rejoined, and the clash ended only when Judge Sowell threatened to jail both lawyers if they did not subside.

Judge Wilkinson then asked the witness to name all members of the mob whom he recognized on the night of the shooting, declaring that he had been under the impression that such a statement was made by West while on the stand Wednesday, but that upon examining the stenographic report he found that such was not the case. West declared that he recognized Sergeants Lancaster and Stephens, Corporal W. E. Hamby, Bugler Richardson and Private Roy Patton and Joe Key. He paused here, and Judge Wilkinson asked if Speed was not there also. The defense objected to this, but was overruled and West answered in the affirmative stating that there were two other members of the mob who he did not recognize. Under cross examination West stated that "I don't know what swore," referring to his statement of the day before.

The first witness for the state Thursday was Captain C. R. Fleming, one of the officers who assisted in investigating the case. He was asked by counsel for the defense for what purpose the state troops were sent to the mining areas and whether there had been any violence in that vicinity pre-

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Legal Punishment of Lynchers

(From foregoing card) Hamilton Feb 3.
"Sergeant Robert L. Lancaster etc"

vious to the lynching of Baird. Both questions were objected to by the State, and the objection sustained.

The state also called Private A. P. Robertson and Sergeant L. C. White of Company M, who were on duty at Holly Grove on the night of the lynching. The private testified to having seen Private Springer on the morning after the lynching, the state seeking to show that Springer under orders had taken the car belonging to West, which was said to have been left at the military camp in the direction of the chauffeur's home.

The last witness for the State was W. D. Craven, a farmer of Walker county, who testified that the body of Baird was seen by him on the left of the road leading from Jasper. The state then rested and at the request of counsel for the defense the court recessed until 2:30 p. m. when the presentation of evidence by the defense began.

A sister of Sergeant Lancaster, Miss Cork, of Tuscaloosa county, and a sister and a niece of Baird were in the court room during the afternoon session.

Counsel for the defense expressed doubt as to whether their evidence would be completed Friday. General Steiner has been excused as a witness for the defense and left today for Birmingham.

(Special To The Advertiser.)

Montgomery Advertiser 2/5/31

HAMILTON, ALA., Feb. 4.—Sergeant Robert Lancaster on trial in connection with the lynching of William Baird, Jan. 13, stood like the "Rock of Gibraltar" against the fire of cross examination by Special Prosecutor Horace Wilkinson today. Sergeant Lancaster left the stand with a smile on his face after a gruelling examination which lasted nearly all day. He denied any participation in the Baird lynching and the prosecution was unable to shake his stalwart defense.

Efforts on the part of the state to prove that Lancaster was a man of bad character failed when witness after witness declared that not only was the young soldier a man of fine character but that he was brave and fearless. Associates in the world war including some of the officers serving over him declared that he was a brave soldier, and a man of unswerving loyalty and high integrity. A flood of testimony as to his good character was presented by citizens of highest standing in Tuscaloosa city and county. These witnesses included judges, mayors, county and city officials, a chief of police, business men and farmers.

As to the good reputation borne by the defendant while in the military service at Tuscaloosa, at his former home near Romulus in Tuscaloosa county and in the mining area, several witnesses testified that the two state witnesses Springer and Cannon whose evidence considered damaging are men of bad character whom they would not believe on oath.

Sergeant Lancaster was calm on the stand answering all questions without hesitation, and left the stand smiling. Under interrogation from Senator Carmichael he gave a brief account of his career, stating that he was born in Romulus precinct in Tuscaloosa county, and will be 22 years of age next August, he enlisted in the army in December 1916, serving first at Montgomery with Troop C, of the First Alabama Cavalry. He did guard duty at a bridge on the Coosa river, the A. B. and A. bridge, the Parkwood Tunnel between Birmingham and Montgomery, and at Helena. He was later transferred to the 117th Field Artillery, serving at Camp Jackson, Camp Mills and finally going to Brest and Camp Coeqidan in France.

Upon his return to the United States he was delayed two and one half months in getting his discharge by an attack of pneumonia at Camp Gordon. After receiving his discharge he was employed as a taxi driver at Tuscaloosa, re-enlisted in the National Guard, was at Camp McClellan and finally called for duty in the mine area with Company M, on September 17, 1920. He had been stationed at Corona, Coal Valley and finally at Townley.

His story of the night of the lynching was a complete denial of all incriminating statements attributed to him and of all participation in the crime, lining up well with testimony of witnesses for the defense. He stated that he was on patrol duty in Townley from eight o'clock to midnight on January 12, and walked in to barracks with members of his patrol going to bed about 12:30 a. m. after a conversation in his room with Roy Jatton. He declared that he was awakened the next day about 4:30 by Lieutenant McBride, a statement which was substantially corroborated previously by that officer on the stand.

He stated that in company with three comrades he had visited the jail where Baird was confined on the night of January 5th and that he had also visited the jail previously. All incriminating statements or gestures attributed to him by state witnesses were denied and he also testified that he did not see Leslie West on the night of the lynching.

The cross examination was brief. A pair of gloves alleged to have been found with clothing concealed in the walls of the barracks of the detachment was handed to him by Horace Wilkinson with a request to try them on, which was done, the gloves being considerably larger than needed for a fit. He denied their ownership, but stated that the overcoat bearing his initials which was alleged to have been found with the other concealed equipment was his, but had been turned in by him to the supply sergeant. A cigar holder said to have been found in the pocket he denied owning, stating that he never used one.

Lancaster also testified that there was no member of his patrol on guard at the barracks on the night of the lynching, he having listened to the requests of his men that they be allowed to go to Townley and failed to leave anyone at quarters, although Private Westley Moore was intended for that duty. Private Moore was the man who testified to waking Private Ben Searcy at midnight and who Searcy declared he relieved on barracks guard.

Lancaster left the stand without having been confused in any way.

Private Kelly Watkins testified that he was in the mess hall on the morning after the lynching and did not hear or see Lancaster make any of the incriminating statements or gestures attributed to him by state witnesses. Privte Robert Inbram testified that he renturned an overcoat borrowed from Corporal E. B. True early on the morning of the lynching corroborating the latters testimony as to his presence in the barracks at the time.

Supply Sergeant Earl Quinn testified to receiving an overcoat turned in by Sergeant Lancaster about January 1. He testified to having loaned his automatic pistol to Private W. E. Hamby on the evening before the lynching, stating however that he received it back the following day without any indication of it having been used.

The first witness to take the stand Friday morning was Sergeant B. S. Tompson, company clerk of the Townley detachment of Company M. He testified that he was awakened at 4:30 a. m. on the morn- of the lynching by a phone call from Col. Dallas Smith who informed him of the crime and gave orders to put all o fhis men on guard. He stated that in awakening the sleeping men he recognized Lieut. McBride and Sergeant Stephens and Richardson and Speed and that the "Captains car" alleged to have been used by the lynchers was in front of the orderly room when he awoke. He also stated that so far as he knew Sergeant Lancaster made no statement or gesture in the mess hall that morning which would indicate that he participated in the crime.

Lieut McBride in command of the detail told of being awakened at about 4:40 a.m. by Sergeant Thompson, of assisting in rousing the men and declared that he personally awoke Sergeant Lancaster at 4:40 a. m. He testified that he saw the car alleged

(Special to The Advertiser)

HAMILTON, Feb. 5.—At 2 o'clock this morning the jury trying Robert Lancaster for murder was still out and there was no indication that a verdict would be reached during the night.

2/6/31 — Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser.)

HAMILTON, Feb. 5.—Sergeant Robert Lancaster's fate is sealed in the minds of a jury of his peers at midnight at which hour there was no indication of when a verdict in the case of the young Guardsman, indicted for murder in connection with the lynching of Will Baird, would be forthcoming.

Charged by Judge Sowell at 7:00 o'clock tonight, the jurors were permitted an hour for recreation during which time they also had their evening meal after which they repaired to the little jry room there to thresh out the details of a legal battle that has been watched throughout the length and breadth of Alabama.

The end of Lancaster's trial came quickly today, and the afternoon was given over to the arguments of counsel for the state and defense, the address of State Senator Archibald Carmichael being an outstanding feautre in which he scored the character of the witnesses offered by the state in an effort to convict an honorably discharged soldier, as well as the special prosecutor, Horace C. Wilkinson and Conrad W. Austin.

Senator Carmichael charged that the "clank of the sword" and the mailed fist had marked this trial as never before, while Prosecutor Wilkinson's address was illuminated by declaration that the uniform of the state soldiery was "muddy" and could only be cleansed with "blood." He asked the extreme penalty of the law.

It was dark as the concluding arguments were being made, and four large oil lamps that were brought into play to light the Marion county court room threw a series of shadows on the walls of the buildings as the final scenes in the great dramatic event of the week were being enacted. Judge Sowell released witnesses and jurors during the afternoon after drawing a special panel of 100 talesmen for the trial of Sergeant Gleen L. Stephens, which was set for February 21 at the request of Tuscaloosa lawyers who will be engaged in other courts.

Judge Sowell's charge to the jury was brief. He defined the various degrees of homicide but did not review the testimony in the case. Arguments were finished shortly after six p. m. W. C. Davis, who spoke first for the state was followed by Ernest Fite of Hamilton and Fleetwood Rice of Tuscaloosa for the defense.

Circuit solicitor Pennington then spoke and following him Senator Carmichael closed for the defense and Horace Wilkinson for the state.

Senator Carmichael's closing address was declared by many who heard it as one of the greatest ever made before a jury. He asked the jury if they would take the testimony of Leslie West, a self-confessed murderer and liar, against six soldiers not accused of any crime. He also spoke feelingly of the value of the discharge from the service which was offered in testimony, declaring that while it might appear to the state as a scrap of paper, to him it was one of the greatest proofs of good character in existence.

Senator Carmichael also spoke of what he termed the lack of orderly procedure in the case, the alleged intimidation and threats which he declared had been used against witnesses. The high handed procedure of Austin's men and the rattling of the sword which he declared had permeated the trial. He declared that while he would not attempt to condone the killing of Baird that there is war in Walker county today, and that the troops were sent there to preserve law and order

He spoke sarcastically of Judge Wilkinson, expressing surprise that a man so great and good as he would appear in such a case against a soldier and charging that the special solicitor was interested more in his own personal glory than in justice. He declared that some promise must have been made to the chauffeur Leslie West, and appealed to the jury to weigh carefully the testimony of the young soldiers who testified that their statements were made after threats of jail and indictments.

Judge Wilkinson, who followed, declared that the lynching of Baird is the greatest crime in the history of America and urged the jury not to consider the pleas and equivocations of smoothed tongued lawyers, but to base their verdict on the evidence of the government ammunition, the muddy clothing and the other testimony offered by the state.

He urged fathers who had had sons in the service to be foremost in punishing the crime, declaring that there is mud on the uniform of the soldier of this state which only blood can wipe out. It was well after dark when Judge Wilkinson closed. The court room had not been lighted hitherto, but four lamps were brought in, and their flame dimly lighted up the big courtroom, with the shadows of the special solicitor and the crowd of spectators dimly silhouetted against the white walls. Lancaster sat calm through it all, though his sister who sat by his side was sobbing quietly before as the the attorneys raised the prospect of the scaffold and death for her brother.

Both state and defense attached much importance to the testimony of Ben

(Over)

(From other side)

Searcey, who declared that he saw Lancaster asleep at the hour of the crime, and each endeavored to sustain or break down his testimony as best they could. Hearing of evidence in the case closed at 10:20 a. m. The defense introduced several adidtional character witnesses, while the state brought in Connie Austin, Captain Fleming and Major Fallaw to rebut testimony that threats were used to extract statements from members of Company M who testified in the case.

Major T. H. Fallaw testified that he was in the room ith Wilkinson when Corporal E. B. True was examined after the lynching, and heard no threats against him.

Similar testimony was given by Captain C. R. Fleming, who stated however, that the men who were

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

HAMILTON, ALA., Feb. 6—The jury in the trial of Sergeant Robt. J. Lancaster was ordered to bed tonight at 9:30 o'clock by Judge Sowell, with instructions to continue its deliberations tomorrow. The jury at that hour had been locked in its room for twenty nine hours. The foreman reported just before retiring that no agreement was in sight.

The jury deliberated all night Saturday and at 10:30 Sunday morning reported to Judge Sowell that it had been unable to reach a verdict they were instructed to proceed with their deliberations. Judge Sowell expects to leave Monday for Jasper, and unless a verdict is reached before noon it is expected that a mistrial will be declared.

The jury has not declared for sleep since receiving the case though members are reported as snatching a brief nap on the benches in the jury room. Sunday was a beautiful day in Hamilton and the jury was taken out for an outing at noon returning after an hour's stroll.

A partial view of the jury room may be had through a court house window and late Sunday afternoon the jury appeared to have stopped discussion altogether, the members smoking rending and appearing at windows and smiling out at those who awaited the verdict as though enjoying the suspense which they had caused. The bulk of the crowd had left Hamilton, but groups waited around the court house all day for a decision.

It was reported Saturday night that the jury was ten to two and then eleven to one for conviction. When the report was made to Judge Sowell Sunday morning that an agreement could not be reached the count was reported as standing six to six with, none favoring the death penalty.

The general opinion among people of Hamilton who know the jury is that a mistrial is inevitable with acquittal as the only verdict likely to be rendered now. All members of the jury are farmers, and it is stated locally that three or four of them have a reputation of sticking to their ideas in spite of the majority.

Out of town attorneys have left Hamilton with the exception of Horace Wilkinson, special solicitor employed by the State, and Fleetwood Rice and John McQueen, of Tuscaloosa for the defense. Sergeant Lancaster's father is still here and could be seen through most of Sunday outside the courthouse watching the window where the jurymen could be seen deliberating.

The jury has had the case since 7:53 o'clock last night. Its deliberations continued during the entire night and day, not one of the members of the jury closing his eyes in sleep. The jury is locked in a small room, with only one kerosene lamp for illumination. An open fire place furnishes heat. The trial started last Monday and was one of the hardest fought legal battles in the history of Alabama criminal procedure.

Lancaster and the other indicted guardsmen are members of Company M, of Tuscaloosa, who were stationed at Townley, Walker county on the date of the lynching.

Baird was in jail at Jasper, Walker county, held as a suspect in connection with the killing of Private James Morris, of Company M, who, it is alleged, had slain Adrian Northcutt, preacher-miner and father-in-law of Baird. The mob overpowered Jailer Sides, took Baird from prison and sieved his body with bullets.

Walker county has been the storm center of the Alabama coal fields since the general strike was called September 7, last.

Baird was the ninth man slain in that county as a result of the strike, directly and indirectly, state officials have stated.

Immediately after the lynching of Baird, investigation by state and military authorities resulted in Company M being ordered to barracks at Tuscaloosa. After a special grand jury had returned indictments against the nine guardsmen, separate trials were demanded and Lancaster's case came first. A change of venue was granted to this county.

The trial of Sergeant Glenn L. Stephens has been set for February 21. Whether the mistrial in the Lancaster case will change the plans to begin the Stephens case on that date was not announced.

Montgomery Advertiser 2/8/21

(Special Correspondence)

HAMILTON, Feb. 7—A mistrial was declared by Judge T. L. Sowell in the case of Sergeant Robert Lancaster at 10 o'clock Monday morning, after the jury had failed to reach a verdict and announced that there was no prospect of ever doing so. This leaves matters as they stood ten days ago, with Lancaster to be tried again at a date yet to be decided upon. Judge Sowell announced that it will not be set until after the date of trial of the next indicted guardsmen, Sergeant Glenn Stephens, which is February 21.

The jury reported to Judge Sowell at 9 a. m. that an agreement was impossible. As the jurymen filed into the box they looked worn and hollow eyed after 39 hours which had left their two opposing factions as hopelessly inrreconcilable as Briand and Stinnes on the matter of German reparation with both sides showing determination to fight it out all winter if necessary.

Judge Sowell inquired if they had reached an agreement, and was told by several jurymen speaking simultaneously in unmistakable terms that 'they were far from it. "It seems to me that after an impartial consideration of the evidence in the case 12 such men as you could agree" said the court. "This case has got to be decided by twelve men, and I give you an hour more to consider it". An hour later the jury again reported the trial hopelessly balled up, and a mistrial was then entered by Judge Sowell and the jury dismissed.

Members of the jury stated before leaving the courthouse that they were divided into groups of six for conviction, five for acquittal, and one who could not decide either way. It was stated that this balance was maintained throughout the trial from the start. Of the six men who stood for conviction, five were for life imprisonment, and one for a lesser sentence.

Judge Sowell, special solicitor Horace Wilkinson, and other legal lights and participants in the trial departed soon after the jury had agreed to disagree.

One feature of the trial was the fact that although it originated primarily in a strike of union coal miners, and although the man who was lynched was a union miner, the name of the union was scarcely brought into the case, each mention of organized labor being objected to by the state, and its objections sustained. For example, when a soldier witness was testifying to entering the Jasper jail, before the lynching he was asked for what purpose he had gone there. "To take some prisoners" he replied. "Who were these prisoners" was the next question.

"There were men who killed Adler' replied the witness, referring to the coal operator murdered in the strike area. "Were they union miners" asked the attorney for the defense. The state solicitor was on his feet in an instant, objecting to the question as "irrelevant, immaterial,and having no direct bearing upon the case' or words to that effect, and his objection was sustained. The policy of rejecting anything relating to the United Mine Workers of America was maintain by Judge Sowell throughout the case. Someone remarked that about the only thing relating to a union which was not ruled out was Baird's union suit, plentifully sprinkled with holes and bloody, which was offered by the state in evidence.

Another feature of the trial was the fact that knowledge of military customs was necessary at times to fully get the drift of the testimony of soldier witnesses. In this knowledge attorneys and the court itself were lamentaly and admittedly lacking. For example, when Private Ben Searcy testified that he was barracks guard at Townley on the night of the lynching, special solicitor Horace Wilkinson asked accusingly "Dont you know that Corporal McBride was in charge of quarters?" The difference between a barrack guard and a non com in charge of quarters was frankly beyond most of the legal talent assembled. Again, when Corporal E. B. True testified to being on guard at Townley, he was asked to state on what posts the men under his command were stationed. He did this, and was then asked by circuit solicitor Pennington on what post he was stationed.

Corporal True is a young Corporal, and apparently proud of his stripes. His eyes flashed indignantly at the question, and he replied proudly and almost contemptuously that he was Corporal of the guard and had no post. The worty solicitor evidently considered this a falsehood, for he nagged the witness for several minutes in regards to the exact location of his post of duty.

A special venire of 100 men has already been drawn in the case of Sergeant Glenn Stephens, whose trial is for February 21. Stephens is the highest ranking non com in the list of nine men indicted, being a first Sergeant. Leslie West, self-confessed accomplice of the alleged lynchers, testified to having seen Stephens in the party which lynched Baird. What other evidence the state may have to bring is of course unuknown.

The nine guardsmen will remain at Hamilton until their cases are disposed of.

Sergeant Lancaster showed no change when a mistrial was announced by the jury Monday. He has been as unaffectedly unmoved as any man could be since the trial started, watching the proceedings with about as much interest as other spectators, greeting his friends upon entering courtroom with a natural looking smile and handshake, and showing no indication of fear at any stage of the game.

NEW LEADS FOR LYNCHING CASE ARE DEVELOPED

Montgomery Advertiser 2/9/21

Walker Grand Jury Ready to Meet Again Subject to Wilkinson's Call; Rumor Asserts Other Indictments Will Be Returned

INVOLVE CIVILIAN AND ARMY OFFICER

Leslie West, Self-Confessed Participant in Baird Lynching, in Jefferson Jail; Horace Wilkinson Goes to See Kilby

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 8—According to a report current here today, additional testimony may be presented before the special grand jury at Jasper which investigated the lynching of William Baird which may result in additional indictments against two or more civilians and one or more soldiers including an officer.

The Grand jury has recessed subject to the call of special assistant attorney General Horace C. Wilkinson, who is now in Montgomery for a conference with Governor Kilby. Leslie West, chauffeur and star witness for the state in the trial of Sergeant Robert J. Lancaster, which has just closed at Hamilton, was in the Jefferson county jail here today. He is the self confessed driver of one of the automobiles which transported the men to Jasper jail, where Baird was seized and shot to death.

No statements are being made by court officials, but the investigating of the lynching is known to be far from closed. Numerous reports and rumors sensational in the extreme are afloat.

It is hardly probable that the Walker county grand jury will get together to take up other ends of the investigation before the Stephens case, though this may be given consideration. Indictments of civilians is rumored. Absence from the state of a civilian is hinted at and his whereabout is said to be under consideration.

Word from Hamilton is to the effect that the citizens look for as large a crowd on February 21 as was there the past week and that a cordial reception would again be tendered the people. The homes of the citizens again will be thrown open and there will be accommodations for all. Food supplies will be gatherend a week ahead and the delightful menus of fried and stewed chicken, fresh eggs, home made country sausage, occasionally beef, vegetables and pies together with plenty of sweet milk and butter milk, coffee and good well water, will again be provided.

STEINER COMES HERE TO SEE GOVERNOR

General Robert E. Steiner, commanding the Alabama National Guard on duty in the coal mining districts of the state was in conference for some time Tuesday afternoon with Governor Kilby. The subject of the conference was not announced, but it is presumed the present situation in the strike zone was discussed.

Later in the evening Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special assistant attorney general, who recently conducted the trial of Sergeant Lancaster, at Hamilton, Alabama, also arrived in Montgomery, and, it is understood conferred with the governor at some length.

Lynching-1921. 758 Alabama.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers

LESLIE WEST GIVES DETAILS OF LYNCHING OF WILLIAM BAIRD

Montgomery Advertiser 1/17/21

Horace Wilkinson Announces Possession of Signed Confession From Walker Countian Which Implicated Ten Men in Jasper Case, All of Whom Have Been Jailed in Birmingham; Men Raided Jail in "Civvies," Using Two Automobiles and Check Back at Townley Camp For Roll Call; Coroner's Inquiry Will Be Resumed Today

(Associated Press.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 16—Leslie M. West, Jasper, has made a complete confession of the part he took in the lynching of William Baird at Jasper last Thursday morning, according to an announcement made late tonight by Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special assistant attorney general appointed by Governor Kilby to carry on the investigation of the case. Members of Company M. Tuscaloosa were named by the Jasper man as accomplices, according to Judge Wilkinson.

"The confession has been made in full and formally signed and is now in my possession", said Judge Winkinson. "In his confession Leslie West states that the party started just after midnight in two automobiles. There were nine or ten in the party. In the confession the soldier names the men in the party. He says they went to the jail and got Baird, who was in his night clothes, and that they put a towel around his neck.

"They then took him from the jail and put the prisoner in one of the cars. This automobile took the lead, followed by the other containing the other members of the party. When they arrived at the outskirts of the city both cars were stopped and there was some discussion as to whether they had gone far enough, it finally being decided that they were too near town, and they proceeded to a point something like two miles from Jasper, where Baird was shoved from the automobile and shot.

"The confession then says that the soldiers returned to camp at Townley where they arrived just in time to be checked up. The man making the confession says that members of the party wore civilian clothes, several wearing overalls".

Judge Wilkinson says that the overalls and other civilian clothes were apparently secured from garages and other places near Townley, and that spots where some of the clothing was burned after the party returned to Townley have been located.

As a result of the confession, three other members of Company M. were placed under arrest at the terminal station tonight as they were about to entrain for Tuscaloosa. This makes a total of ten men of the detachment who are held in the Jefferson county jail. These men will be kept here and will not be taken to Jasper to give further testimony, Judge Wilkinson announced although he will leave for Walker county tomorrow morning.

The three soldiers taken into custody tonight were a bugler, sergeant and a private. Earlier in the night two sergeants, two corporals and three privates were locked up.

At the time of the lynching Baird was held in jail at Jasper on a charge of murder in connection with the killing of Private James Morris of Company M. shortly after the soldier had shot and killed John Norhcutt, father-in-law of Baird. Northcutt had been arrested by the soldier on a charge of disorderly conduct.

GRAVE ALARM A

Curtain That Descends Over Tuscaloosa as Men Arrested

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Jan. 16—Tuscaloosa is a city in which apprehension, serious, unhappy apprehension tensely abounds tonight. The announcement that seven members of Company M, Tuscaloosa National Guard four of whom are non-commissioned officers and virtually all residents of this city had been arrested and jailed at Birmingham in connection with the lynching of William Baird at Jasper, has created a genuine sensation. Police Chief A. L. McDuff was advised of the arrests this evening.

The accused in many instances are members of prominent families, Corporal James W. Key one of the prisoners, is the son of P. W. Key, well known merchant of Tuscaloosa, Sergeant Robert J. Lancaster is the son of a Mobile and Ohio railroad man and before enlisting with the Guard was a local taxi-cab driver, First Sergeant Glenn L. Stevens also lives in the city. His parents are dead, but his brothers and sisters live here. Corporal Manley J. Sexton is the son of Robert Sexton, a stationery engineer of near Holt.

Private William E. Hanby is the son of a mill operator at Rosedale near this city, Private James Franklin's parents live on a farm in the vicinity of Buhl near the Pickens county line and Emmett W. Speed also is the son of a farmer, living five miles out of Tuscaloosa on the Birmingham-Huntsville Road.

Claude Springer, Guardsman taken into custody several days ago and examined by Governor Kilby and the Attorney General yesterday at Montgomery and re-arrested today at Birmingham also is a Tuscaloosa man. His father is R. N. Springer, wealthy merchant and real estate owner.

Since the arrest of Springer and Leslie West, chauffeur at Holly Springs Tuscaloosa has been expecting developments of the more serious character It is stated that Police Chief McDuff has been answering inquiries as to developments. Mothers have petitioned him to use every effort to keep them informed and citizens generally have been noticeably expectant of the climax which has just occurred.

CONFIDENCE IN

Action of Coroner's Jury Expressed; Dangerous Calm Noted

(Special to The Advertiser)

JASPER, Jan. 16.—Miners in the strike zone and citizens generally of Jasper and Walker county did not receive the news of the arrest of seven non-commissioned officers and privates of the National Guard today at Birmingham with any display of excitment Instead there was no apparent indication that the senrational developments in Birmingham had been expected and an air of "I told you so" pervaded this community, the more directly interested sections about Navauoo, Townley and other communities of the mining region.

It is a well known fact that suspicion, in this section had centered for the last several days in the direction where the tension snapped. This situation here is marked by a quiet, dangerous calm, a calm that gives cause for alarm and compels a silence lest a word or an act become a match that might start a violent upheaval. Every man apparently has a double lash upon his conversation and a steady silent wait for further development is studiously on.

Today, as yesterday and last night, the report of the coroner's jury which resumes its session at 10 o'clock Monday morning, is being awaited with suppressed impatience. It is understood that Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special investigator will arrive here tonight or tomorrow to conduct the examination of the twenty or more witnesses. He will be assisted by County Solicitor J. M. Pennington. The public have confidence that the examination will be thorough, as the jurors selected by Coroner A. B. Legg include men prominent in the affairs of the city and county and R. M. Ellis, well known merchant, has been chosen as foreman. With this organization, and with Judge Wilkinson and Solicitor Pennington directing the inquiry, there is a feeling that there will be no suggestion of a "White Wash," and that respensibility will be placed.

Sheriff Claude Guttery, who returned to Birmingham today, Col. Dallas B. Smith and the authorities continue their policy of silence. No intimations of probable development being given out.

Members of Company M, Tuscaloosa, Will Be Formally Served Today; Walker Grand Jury Submits Partial Report Wednesday Afternoon

INDICATED OTHERS WILL BE RETURNED

West Before Jury Yesterday; John H. Bankhead of Counsel For Defense, Said to Be Preparing Venue Change Motion For Judge Sowell

Montgomery Advertiser 1/20/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

JASPER, Jan 19.—Nine men, members of Company M, Tuscaloosa, National Guard, and now in the Birmingham jail, were indicted in a partial report returned this afternoon by the special grand jury in session here. The indictments formally charge first degree murder in connection with the lynching January 13, of William Baird, young Nauvoo miner who was taken from the Walker county jail and shot to death.

The defendants will be served Thursday in their cells and probably arraigned before Judge Thomas Sowell, of the Walker county circuit court late Friday afternoon or Saturday. Names of those indicted are withheld.

Events came in rapid succession here today. Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special assistant attorney general, who is conducting the examination of witnesses before the grand jury, kept the machine in swift and constant motion. His plans, formulated the previous night, have been carried out to the final letter and progress, quick, certain and positive, which has characterized the entire investigation, was registered with almost each succeeding minute.

Big things began to happen at nine o'clock when the Frisco train arrived from Birmingham with Leslie West, Holly Grove chauffeur, who confessed to driving one of the cars which carried the alleged soldier mobbers from Townley to Jasper on the night of Baird's assassination. West was accompanied by J. H. Knox and O. D. Motes, members of Chief Conrad W. Austin's state law enforcement squad. Soldiers had been detailed from Jasper headquarters to go to Birmingham and accompany the two officers and their prisoner to Jasper, but the soldiers remained in the back ground.

Upon arrival in Jasper the three hurried to a waiting automobile and drove to the court house. West immediately was taken into the grand jury room and remained there for approximately two hours. It is presumed he repeated to the grand jury, substantially what he previously had told Judge Wilkinson in a formal confession. He was excused as a witness at the noon hour and taken to military headquarters, where he remained, under guard until 2:20, when he was taken back to Birmingham.

West's appearance in Jasper failed to attract the curiousity that the appearance of Clyde Springer and Guy Cannon, guardsmen, created yesterday, when they were brought here to testify.

Indicative of the thoroughness with which Judge Wilkinson is going in to the most sensational lynching probably in the entire history of the county, and the only one on record where soldiers have been suspected and indicted, more than seventy-five witnesses have been examined within the last sixty-four hours. Also the highest of the highest of the military officers have not been excepted from the inquisition. Col. Dallas Smith, in command of the strike zone was a witness today. Likewise Captain Lollar, summoned from Tuscaloosa yesterday was examined by the grand jury this morning. To these have been added majors, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals and privates, together with more than a score of civilians living along the route which the alleged lynchers traveled with their victim before throwing his body to the wayside sieved with bullet holes

Because of the thoroughness of the Wilkinson system of boring for facts and declining to discriminate as to titles, it is probably that when the grand jury makes its final report Friday, for it is reasonably certain the inquiry will be finished on that date, two additional first degree murder charges will be preferred and probably a batch charging a lesser offense—that of aiding in organizing the mob and in protecting them from detection following the tragedy.

(over)

(From other Side)

There are no details of the transaction from all indications that will not be in possession of the state when the grand jury makes its final report. Incidentally, the examinations of the prisoners before the grand jury are fair. No advantage is being taken of the prisoners held as material witnesses. This was evidenced this morning when West was permitted to consult with John Bankhead, one of the better known Alabama lawyers, and who has been retained as counsel for the defense. The witness was allowed to seek advice before appearing in the grand jury room, whether he decined to answer any questions on advice of counsel is not known.

Rumor was sufficiently persistent here today to make the statement almost certain that a change of venue will be asked when the prisoners are arraigned. It is understood that decision was agreed upon this afternoon between Attorneys Bankhead and E. B. Gray, the latter also of counsel for defense and a Jasper lawyer. As a matter of fact, it is understood the motion for a change of venue, which will be presented immediately after the arraignment of the prisoners, is now being prepared in Mr. Bankhead's offices. This is rumor, but it is understood as correct.

Counsel for the defense now totaling eight lawyers, it is known are watching the proceedings with trained eyes. They recognize the calibre of counsel for the state and know that they are scheduled to enter the most notable battle ever waged in an American court. The trial will not only be spectacular, because of the fact that soldiers are defendants in a lynching case, but also because of the recognized talent of the lawyers. It will be a lawsuit that will compell the attention of a nation.

As a final feature of today's events in Jasper Coroner A. B. Legg and his jury adjourned at 5:30 until Monday January 31, at which time they will return a verdict. The coroner's jury has examined approximately 65 witnesses. R. M. Ellis, foreman, specifiedly denied a report that the inquest had sought to go into other matters than the lynching. He declared that Baird's death and the identity of those involved was the only matter given attention by the coroner and the jury.

JASPER, ALA., Jan. 20—The special grand jury will make its final report on the William Baird lynching case tomorrow morning to Judge Sowell of the circuit court, it was stated this afternoon. Special Assistant Attorney General Wilkinson having completed presentation of evidence at today's session.

Witnesses before the grand jury today included persons who live in the vicinity of the scene of the lynching, for which nine National Guardsmen, members of Company M, of Tuscaloosa, have already been indicted. Members of the grand jury visited the Walker county jail, from which Baird was taken by the mob on the morning of January 13.

Announcement was made that counsel for the accused men will appear before Judge Sowell, probably tomorrow to ask for a change of venue. Judge Wilkinson conferred with Governor Kilby by telephone relative to the proposed motion, but no announcement was made as to whether the move would be resisted.

(Special To The Advertiser.)

JASPER, Jan. 20.—Nine men all members of Company M, Tuscaloosa National Guard, indicted for first degree murder by the Walker county grand jury in connection with the lynching of William Baird, young miner, were served in the Birmingham jail this morning according to information received here today.

The men are separately indicted and each specifically charged with being a part of a conspiracy that raided the Walker county jail, Jan. 13, taking Baird and shooting him to death. The complete list of those indicted is Glenn L. Stephens and Robert Lancaster, Sergeants Joseph Key, Manly R. Sexton, E. W. Speed and James Franklin, Corporals C. E. Richardson, Bugler and Roy Patten, and William Hamby, privates.

Developments in the grand jury room, where eighteen Walker county citizens, under direction of Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special attorney general, are probing further into the lynching were lacking in the spectacular. The investigation ground steadily on, but made no additional report and will not until Friday morning. It is understood, however, that all the evidence which Judge Wilkinson intends to present has been presented and that a final vote on at least two, possibly three, first degree murder indictments will be made in the morning. Also, it is expected three or four indictments will charge lesser offenses. The grand jury will make its final report to Judge Sowell, of the circuit court, during the morning session.

No soldiers or officials were examined today. The witnesses included civilians who added more details to movements of the two murder cars, which it is alleged, were used by the soldier suspects and also as to the noise of the fusilade of shots that caused young Baird's death. The grand jurors, accompanied by Judge Wuilkinson, also visited the jail to assure themselves of the reasonable stability of that institution and also discuss with prisoners any conversations they might have heard on the night of the death raid.

Another development of today's proceedings was the announcement that counsel for the defense will appear before Judge Sowell Friday and ask for a change of venue for their clients. The motion will be formally statutory and alleged that justice cannot be had in Walker county. Judge Wilkinson, it is understood has not definitely decided to what extent he will resist the motion. He conferred with Governor Kilby today relative to the proposed motion for a change of venue and it is known that the governor advised him to use his own judgment as to whether it should be industriously resisted.

It is understood here tonight that Judge Wilkinson is investigating the Walker county situation, also is debating upon the probable county which might be selected, the costs of a change and other matters in that connection, preparatory to a final decision. The question of a change of course is up to the court, but the court will be governed by the arguments of counsel and the showing made by either side. It is not known which of the lawyers employed will appear here in support of the motion. Judge John C. Bankhead made the formal announcement today that he did not represent any of the accused men, but only Leslie West, Hollygrove chauffeur, who gave a confession to the state and also who appeared yesterday before the grand jury.

DREW FOR MINER'S LIFE.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 20.—That he saw members of the mob which lynched Wm. Baird drawing numbers from a hat to determine who should fire the shots which would end the miner's life, was the story told here tonight by Mike Pallane, who is being detained at the request of Sheriff Guttery of Walker county, according to the police.

Pallane was arrested in North Birmingham when officers were informed that he claimed to be an eye-witness to the shooting of Baird. According to Pallane's story, police say, his home is at Townley, where Company M's nine members of which are under indictment for the lynching of Baird, were on duty, and claims to have seen the two automobiles in which the soldiers made the trip from Townley to the jail and back to camp stuck in the mud after Baird was shot to death.

Interrogated by detectives, Pallane is quoted by them as stating that immediately after the lynching he left Jasper for Warrior, going from there to Pratt City and thence to North Birmingham.

HAMILTON, ALA., Jan. 29— This little North Alabama mountain town has experienced more excitement in the last four days than it has known since it was swept by a cyclone last year. Nine members of the Alabama National Guard are in jail here charged with first degree murder. Montgomery Advertiser 1/30/21

The curtain rises on the second act of Alabama's most sensational legal drama Monday, when Sergeant Robert L. Lancaster of Company M, Tuscaloosa will be placed on trial in connection with the lynching of William Baird, a young coal miner, who was taken from the Walker county jail shortly after 3 o'clock on the morning of January 13, and his body riddled with bullets.

The Baird case reads more like fiction than fact. There is no parallel to it in the history of Alabama. It has attracted national attention. Incredible speed has marked the investigation, indictment and arraignment of the men accused of the crime.

All Mere Youths.

None of the soldiers charged with the lynching are over 22 years of age. Some of them are only 18. Two of them are over seas veterans, having served with the American forces in France during the world war. All are members of families in moderate circumstances. They have no money with which to defend themselves. But they will be represented by able counsel. The people of Tuscaloosa have no intention of permitting their boys to suffer for lack of funds.

Tuscaloosa is raising a defense fund, and Tuscaloosa has supplied a dozen attorneys to conduct the defense of her own.

Tuscaloosa is determined that the soldier boys shall have a fair trial. And they will have. There is no question on this point. The people of Marion county are absolutely neutral. Many of them had not even heard of the Baird lynching until the soldiers were brought here for arraignment.

Marion county citizens are rugged and honest. Few crimes are committed here. A single prisoner occupied the Hamilton jail prior to the coming of soldiers. The people leave their doors unlocked at night.

Bitter Fight Pending.

The preliminary skirmishing at the arraignment indicates that Hamilton is to be the scene of one of the hottest legal battles in the history of Alabama when the trial opens Monday. Defense attorneys surprised the state by making a plea of abatement. They claimed that the law requires that the names of jurors shall be drawn from the jury box by both judges in circuits having two, as this, the Fourteenth circuit, has. The constitutionality of the jury law was also attacked, the defense alleging that it carried no caption.

But the two pleas that Judge Sowell considered of greatest moment, and which will be argued before the jury Monday, aver that the law had not been complied with in drawing the panel for the special grand jury which indicted the guardsmen or drawing the grand jury itself. The state is willing to have this point determined by actual evidence to be presented to the jury, and if it loses to have the accused re-indicted and another trial date set.

Sergeant Lancaster, who is 22 years old, is among those who fought for their country when the Huns threatened the liberty of the world. He enlisted originally in the First Alabama Cavalry, was later transferred to the 117th Field Artillery and sent to France.

Sergeant Stephens, also 22, enlisted in the First Alabama Cavalry and was sent over seas with the 167th Infantry, which saw service in many of the big battles in France. Sergeant Cox and Private Patton are each 22 years old, Corporal Key and Private Franklin are 19, while the remainder are only 18.

"The Gang's All Here."

Last Monday the nine guardsmen were brought to Hamilton on change of venue for arraignment. To the clank of their chains the happy-go-lucky youngsters shouted and sang all the way from Guin, where they left the train, to Hamilton. "Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here," was their favorite song. Song after song rose from the throats of the accused soldier boys "Nearer My God To Thee" and "I've Got The Blues," were others in which the men joined as the seven automobiles of prisoners, counsel, court officials and officers coursed along the dusty road.

Not one word of protest or complaint passed the lips of Tuscaloosa's boys. They joked and bantered as though they were on a picnic expedition. They were left in the Hamilton jail until the trial.

Among those who have contributed to the defense fund of the accused men are former United States Senator B. B. Comer, the Mortimer Jordan chapter of the Rainbow Division, and many others. Donations have come in from all parts of the state, many from Walker county where Baird was lynched. Congressman Oliver has wired the chairman of the defense fund committee asking in what manner he may aid the soldiers.

The fact that Private Morris is alleged to have been shot in the back by Baird—although Baird claimed he shot in self defense— has swung public sentiment and sympthy to the side of the guardsmen, and the state generally is standing by Tuscaloosa in that city's effort to assure a fair trial and ample funds for the boys.

Lynching – 1921.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

STATE QUASHES ALL INDICTMENTS DRAWN AGAINST GUARDSMEN

Montgomery Advertiser

Wilkinson Springs Surprises When Marion Court Takes Up Stephens Case

2/23/21

NEW WARRANTS HOLD MEN FOR LATER TRIAL

Nine Tuscaloosians Ordered Jefferson Jail; Trial in Walker to Be Sought

(Associated Press)

HAMILTON, ALA., Feb. 22—Charges against nine members of the Alabama National Guard, held in connection with the lynching of William Baird at Jasper on January 13, were quashed by the state here today and new warrants charging first degree murder served on the defendants, all of whom are members of Company M, Tuscaloosa.

A surpise second only to the arrest of the national guardsmen came when Special Prosecutor Horace Wilkinson moved that the indictment against Sergeant Glenn R. Stephens, who was placed on trial today in connection with the lynching of William Baird, be noll prossed.

No sooner than this motion had been made than the state also proposed that the indictments against eight other defendants, including Sergeant Robert L. Lancaster, whose case resulted in a mistrial, likewise be cancelled.

For a few minutes after the request had been made persons in the court room were stunned, so great was the surpise. Even the defense had not been expecting such a move. Judge Wilkinson then announced that a warrant charging murder had been sworn out for each of the defendants, thus bringing to light the fact that the state will seek a new beginning, will seek a return to the courts of Walker county where Baird was lynched, and will assist any move to take the new cases from that jurisdiction.

Sergeant Stephens, who was in the court room, was immedintely re-arrested while warrants were served on the eight other guardsmen in the Marion county jail.

Judge T. L. Sowell issued an order removing the soldiers to the Jefferson county jail at Birmingham, giving attorneys for the defense the right to choose the place of confinement.

After the court had compiled with the request of the state, the full facts came out. Special Prosecutor Wilkinson declined to start the qualifying of the jury Monday because he sought the aid of Solicitor J. M. Pennington, who had been detained in Jasper by illness. At nine o'clock a conference was held between Judge Wilkinson, Solicitor Pennington and W. C. Davis, another special prosecuting officer. At that conference it was agreed that the state would go no further in Marion county, but would start again with a new session of the grand jury new indictments and another set of trials, all in Walker county if possible.

This agreement being made, there came a midnight ride to Walker county of the father of Baird. He reported back to Judge Wilkinson early this morning. His message was a warrant sworn by himself preferring a charge of first degree murder against each of the nine soldiers.

On the list of state witnesses were placed the names of Leslie West, the state's star witness, Clyde Springer and Guy Cannon, two soldiers who testified for the state in the trial of Sergeant Lancaster.

Not a word was given any one by the three men in conference and no one knew the plans of the state until the motion had been made. Defense attorneys declared they had expected an unusual development, but the most they had looked for was a motion to quash the venire which had been called for jury service in the Stephens case

GUARDSMEN ARE RE-INDICTED ON LYNCHING CASE

2/26/21

Grand Jury of Walker County Adjourns After Returning Bills

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

JASPER, ALA., Feb. 25—Members of the special Walker county grand jury which convened here at 9:30 this morning to further investigate the lynching of William Baird, who was taken from the Jasper jail January 13 and shot to death, remained in session but six hours, examined twenty witnesses and re-indicted the nine accused guardsmen, now in jail in Birmingham.

Adjournment was then taken subject to call of Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special attorney general in charge of the prosecution of the defendants.

Contrary to expectations, there were no other indictments returned. It is understood, however, that six cases investigated by the grand jury and in connection with [illegible]'s murder, were continued. It is believed that the state is on the trail of other witnesses that the grand jury will be recalled within a few weeks to take further evidence directly applicable to these six suspects. It is not thought probable that any of these will be charged with first degree murder, but with the lesser offense of conspiring with or aiding the nine alleged principals of the lynching.

As yet nothing has been done as to fixing the date of the trial of the accused soldiers. It is understood that neither Judge Wilkinson or solicitor J. M. Pennington has even discussed the date of arraignment. In the meantime, it is understood, They will be kept in the Jefferson county jail under the original order of Judge Sowell, transferring the prisoners from Hamilton to Birmingham.

With the date of arraignment uncertain, the fate of the trials becomes even more a matter of specultaion. It is improbale that the cases will be reached before the latter part of March in that Judge Sowell already has arranged his docket for the two weeks beginning March 7.

Two capital cases, those of the state against Tyre and Bounds, both charged with murder, are included in the March calendar. The trials of the twenty-three miners in jail charged with killing Earl Edgill and Leon Adler, manager of the Corona Coal Company at Patton Junction, last September, have not been docketed.

Alabama.

NO INDICTMENTS FOR LYNCHING MOB

Atlanta Constitution

Sheriff Is Exonerated of Blame for Losing Prisoner — Strengthening of Jail Recommended.

3/27/21

Athens, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—That "the forcing of the jail was done by unknown parties who were not members of the idly curious crowd who surrounded the courthouse," but was done by a crowd of men who came to the courthouse in automobiles about 8 o'clock" and that the sheriff acted in good faith and was warranted in his feeling the prisoner's security, up to that time, was assured, was the finding of the grand jury reconvened here Friday by Judge Blanton Fortson, of the western circuit superior courts, after two days of searching investigation into the attack upon the Clarke county jail and the taking therefrom of a negro, an Oconee county prisoner, on February 16, who was taken to Oconee county and lynched on the same night.

The report said "your grand jury was charged with the investigation of the deplorable incident of February 16, when the jail of this county was broken into, and an Oconee county prisoner, who had been placed in the Clarke county jail for safekeeping, was forcibly taken from the custody of this county and subsequently carried to Oconee county and there lynched. We were directed to inquire first into t[illegible] mob guilty of this crime against law and order, and second, into the conduct of the sheriff of this county during this entire affair.

"After an investigation covering two days we report as follows:

"We have examined numerous witnesses, and have run down every rumor that came to our attention in an effort to fix the responsibility for this breaking into the jail, but we have been unable to uncover any evidence which would warrant us in finding true bills against any party connected with this matter.

Parties Are Unknown.

"We believe that the forcing of the jail was done by unknown parties who were not members of the idly curious crowd who surrounded the courthouse, but that the actual breaking into the jail was done by a crowd of men who, about 8 o'clock in the evening came to the courthouse in automobiles, and made their way through a mass of people around the courthouse, who, apparently, were innocent spectators.

"Upon arriving at the courthouse this body of men proceeded to attack the jail at two separate points, in the one case by means of acetylene torches and in the other by chisels and sledge-hammers.

"The sheriff of the county had taken the precaution of sending the keys to the jail away by one of the bailiffs, and, as the other bailiff was sick at the time, the sheriff was in the court house without the assistance of any other county officer.

"When the actual attack on the jail began the sheriff was defending that point threatened by acetylene torches and did take from the mob this torch and stop entrance at this point of attack, while he was at this point of attack, entrance was forced at another point by means of chisels and sledge hammers.

"We feel that the sheriff was warranted in feeling up to about 8 o'clock that there was no probability of an attack being made upon the jail and that the orderly conduct of the crowd of curious parties did not constitute a notice of danger. We also feel that the general impression as to the strength of the jail was ground for his feeling of security.

Sheriff Not to Blame.

"After hearing all the testimony brought out in this investigation, we find that Sheriff Walter E. Jackson has acted in entire good faith. We feel that he may have made errors of judgment, but we feel that others who observe the general situation on the night of February 16, made the same errors in judgment. The sheriff is known to be fearless and self-possessed and we believe that he had a full appreciation of his duty and that he had a desire to discharge this duty to the best of his ability.

"It is needless for this grand jury to say that it is unanimous in condemning the action of the mob in violating the sanctity of the laws of this state and we recommend that in the event of any subsequent gathering of any crowds around the court house where the safety of any prisoner is threatened, that the officer in charge of the county jail swear in whatever number of citizens or summons such military forces as may be necessary to defend the jail, and that the jail and court house be equipped for such an emergency regardless of cost.

"We wish to express our thanks to Solicitor W. O. Dean, who diligently and painstakingly examined all witnesses, and who traced up every clue to a final conclusion, thereby rendering a valuable service to this body."

Montgomery Advertiser 7/24/21

Young Guardsman Charged With Complicity in Murder of William Baird on January 13, 1921, During Mine Strike, Goes to Trial

(Associated Press)

HAMILTON, ALA., July 24—Sergeant Robert J. Lancaster, overseas veteran and member of the Tuscaloosa Company of the Alabama National Guard will be placed on trial here tomorrow for the second time on a charge of being a member of a mob which removed William Baird, coal miner, from the Walker county jail and shot him to death on the morning of Januafy 13.

Baird was charged with killing Private James M. Morris, comrade of Lancaster. The troops were on strike duty at the time. Lancaster will be the first of nine men to face the jury on indictments charging murder in the first degree. He was the only one tried when the cases were first called in the latter part of January. A jury failed to reach a verdict after deliberations which began on Saturday night and continued until almost noon the following Tuesday.

After the jury failed to agree, Special Prosecutor Horace C. Wilkinson nol prossed the case against Lancaster and the other soldiers and new warrants were sworn out charging murder, and afterward the men were reindicted. The purpose was to restore the cases to the Walker county circuit court, which had jurisdiction until the soldiers were granted a change of venue to Marion county.

The state supreme court ruled, however, that when a case has once been transferred to another county on change of venue, it cannot again be moved but must remain in the county until it has been disposed of.

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Georgia

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GUARDSMEN TO BE TRIED ON BAIRD LYNCHING IN JULY

Sergeant Lancaster and Other Members of Tuscaloosa Company Will Begin Trial in Hamilton Latter Part of Next Month; Trials Will Continue Until Nine Cases Are Disposed Of

advertiser 6/26/21

Sergeant Robert J. Lancaster and eight other members of the Tuscaloosa company of the Alabama National Guard, charged with the lynching of Will Baird, coal miner, who was taken from the Walker county jail and shot to death by a masked mob during the early morning of January 13, will be placed on trial in the circuit court of Marion county at Hamilton the latter part of July, according to present plans.

It became known Saturday that the first cases are scheduled to be called July 25 and that the trials will be continued until the nine cases have been disposed of. Since the supreme court held that the cases must be tried in Marion county attorneys for the soldiers have been urging that the trials be held, but because of the trial of other cases in the judicial circuit in which Marion is located it has not been possible to call the cases before July 25.

Sergeant Lancaster probably will be the first of the defendants to face a jury. He was the first defendant to be called into court soon after the indictments were returned in January and the jury was unable to reach an agreement, the case resulting in a mistrial after the jury had deliberated from Saturday night until Monday.

Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special prosecutor for the state, has indicated that the state will have new evidence to offer when the trials are started, but has declined to show his hand. His star witness is expected to be Leslie West, the taxicab driver of Townley, who claims to have been a member of the party which went to the county jail at Jasper, removed Baird from the prison and shot him to death beside the road leading from Jasper to Townley. In his testimony at the previous trial of Lancaster, West claimed he took no part in the lynching, that he merely drove the party to Jasper in his automobile and that he did not know the purpose when the party started from Townley.

The defense pleaded an alibi at the Lancaster trial, contending that the defendant was asleep in his bunk at the military barracks at the time Baird was lynched and that he had nothing to do with the commission of the crime. This plea is also expected to be made in the trial of the other soldiers.

Since the trial of Lancaster and the fight of the state to return the cases for trial in the Walker circuit court, from which they were taken on a change of venue, Lancaster and his associates have been held in the Jefferson county jail at Bessemer. They were first confined in the Birmingham jail after the trial but were transferred to Bessemer on orders of the state prison inspection department because of the condition of the jail at Birmingham.

The same attorneys will be lined up for and against the defendants during the trials as were lined up in the cases soon after the indictments were returned. Judge Horace C. Wilkinson will be chief prosecuting attorney and will have as his associates J. M. Pennington, circuit solicitor, and W. C. Davis, special counsel employed by representatives of the Baird family.

Attorneys who will represent the soldiers are Senator A. H. Carmichael, of Tuscumbia; Judge Bernard Harwood, Manly Foster, Fleetwood Rice, John McQueen and Mr. Findley, of Tuscaloosa; Cecil Gray, of Jasper, and Ernest B. and Kell V. Fite of Hamilton.

NINE NATIONAL GUARDSMEN CASE IN SUPREME COURT

Special Solicitor Contends Petition For Change of Venue Not Legally Drawn and Cases Never Properly Before Marion County Court; Defense Claims Time to Demur Passed.

4/8/21 Montgomery Advertiser

Two points were set as the issue in the application of nine National Guardesmen charged with murder of William Baird in Walker county before the Supreme Court in arguments submitted Thursday. These two points are contention of the state that the original petition for a change of venue was filed by counsel for the Guardsmen and not by the soldiers themselves, the claim that the trials in Marion were illegal because they had not been regularly transferred from Walker county, and the claim that the quashing of the original indictments caused the cases to revert to the county where the crime was committed.

The court announced at the outset that it did not care to hear arguments on the contention that the state in not demurring to the original petition for a change has not the right to do so now. It was generally regarded that this announcement was a point in favor of the Guardsment.

Judge Wilkinson admitted that no demurrer was originally filed but claimed that the state assumed that the change of venue had been propertly drawn and that the error was not discovered until the night before he asked for a nol prosse in all the cases. Tthis was after a mistrial had been declared in the Sergeant Lancaster trial.

Action of the supreme court in making this announcement is generally construed as indicating that it is the attitude of the court that the time for consideration of this particular point brought out in briefs submitted by the state, has passed.

Chief Justice Anderson. had stated from the bench a short time before, to L. D. Gray, counsel for the soldiers, who are first to be heard, that it would not be necessary for him to go into the history of the indicement and trials of the Guardsmen, as it was his understanding there were only two points involved in the state's contention, namely the statement that the original request for a change of venue was presented by counsel for the soldiers instead of the soldiers themselves and was therefore illegal, and that even it were legal, the nol prossing of the original indictments and the drawing of new ones would automatically cause the cases of the guardsmen to revert for trial to the Walker county circuit court.

It was the contention of Mr. Gray, who proceeded with his argument after the foregoing instruction had been issued by the court, that no other court but the circuit court of Marion county had jurisdiction in the trial of the defendant soldiers. Reply to the argument of Mr. Gray was made by Special Assistant Attorney Horace C. Wilkinson, in behalf of the state. Judge Wilkinson had not concluded his argument when court recessed at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, until Friday morning at 10 o'clock, when the case will be again taken up. It is thought probable that the submission of further arguments will consume the greater part of the supreme court's time, Friday.

Touching upon the contention of the state that the original petition for change of venue in trial of the soldier's cases, was filed by counsel for the soldiers and not by the soldiers themselves, it was admitted this was true, it was contended by the defense that counsel had a right to file such a petition. Even granting that an attorney for the defendants did not have such a right, it was argued that the order for change of venue should have been demurred to by the state at that time instead of waiting until one of the accused soldiers had been placed on trial for his life.

Mr. Gray, who presented the opening argument in behalf of the soldiers, contended that in transferring trial of the cases of the soldiers from Walker to Marion county, trial of any other cases involving the same offense and against the same defendants, was passed to the jurisdiction of the Marion county circuit court.

It was his contention that the cases now pending against the soldiers, which the state is endeavoring to have tried in Walker county, are but a continuation of the original cases against the defendants. The question of change of venue, Mr. Gray argued, is one that should rightly be raised only by the defendants, as the state possesses no privilege in this connection. He said that in cases in which defendants do not swear to the facts set forth in a petition for change of venue, but where this act is performed by attorneys for defendants accused of a crime, the state may in its discretion, waive any rights it may have in the premises.

Mr. Gray said he could find no authority in decisions made in cases similar to the one in point, which would sustain the state's contention that the nol prossing of the original indictments against the soldiers and the drawing of new ones, returned trial of the cases in point from the Marion county to the Walker county circuit court.

By permitting dismissal of the cases he said, the state rather than the defendant would be granted the right to say wnere a fair trial could be received by the defendants.

A good deal of time was devoted by Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, representing the state, to the point raised by counsel for the defendants, that the state in failing to demur to the original order for change of venue, forfeited the right to question the regularity of the order at this time. He stated the discovery that the motion on the part of counsel for the defense, for change of venue, had not been properly made, was discovered on the night preceding the day upon which the original indictments were noll prossed, and that previous to that time he and other counsel for the state had taken it for granted that the petition for change of venue had been properly drawn.

He said he felt sure the trial judge did not know of the alleged error in the petition. The only way of correcting this error Judge Wilkinson said, was to dismiss the original indictments and return the cases to the grand jury for new indictments. In the event of a conviction, he contended this errr could have been raised at any time in the supreme court by the defense.

It was Judge Wilkinson's position that every act performed by the Marion county circuit court was illegal in connection with the trial of the cases of the soldiers, because these cases had not been properly transferred to Marion county and were legally still pending in the Walker county circuit court until they were nol prossed. As an extra precaution, he said, he caused the cases on the Marion county court's docket to be nol prossed.

Authorities were cited by Judge Wilkinson tending to show that once a case is dismissed, cases which may thereafter develop involving the same matter are actually new prosecutions. This was done by Judge Wilkinson, in developing his answer to the point made by counsel for the soldiers that the new indictments now pending are but a continuation of the original cases.

In addition to L. D. Gray of Jasper the soldiers were represented by J. Manley Foster and Bernad Harwood of Tuscaloosa. The state is represented by Judge Wilkinson and W. C. Davis of Jasper. Judge T. L. Sowell of the Walker county circuit court, who was cited to appear before the supreme cort together with Judge Curtis to show cause why the writ of prohibition requested, should not be issued, was present throughout Thursday's session.

Lynching—1921. 760 Alabama.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers

STATE GUARD DREW LOTS FOR LYNCHING

Guardian 1/29/21

JASPER, Ala., Jan. 21, 1921.—Statements by a witness indicating that a committee had been selected by lot from M company, Alabama national guard, to lynch William Baird, a coal miner, caused the special grand jury, which has already returned 14 indictments in the case to resume its inquiry today, instead of submitting a complete report.

Mike Pallane was said to have told

NEGRO OFFICIAL IN MINE WORKERS BODY CALLED AS WITNESS

Montgomery Advertiser

Joe Sorsby of Bessemer, First Vice-President of Alabama District of Mine Workers, Called by Defense Attorney in Trial of Indicted Guardsmen 1-30-21.

RACIAL PREJUDICE IS HINTED BY OFFICERS

Judge Wilkinson Says Sorsby Need Have No Fear of Going to Hamilton; Can't See Connection of His Call, However; Coroner's Report In

(Special To The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 28—Joe Sorsby, a negro, first district vice-president of the Mine Workers of Alabama was today served with a subpoena to appear at Hamilton as a witness for the defense in the trials of Sergeants Robt. L. Lancaster and Glenn R. Stephens, guardsmen, accused of the lynching of Wm. Baird at Jasper on January 13. The serving of the subpoena was one of the unexpected developments in what promises to be one of the most absorbing criminal hearings in the history of the State.

Shortly after he was served with the subpoena, Sorsby called at the headquarters of the Mine Workers in the Farley building here and stated that he had no knowledge of the lynching whatever. He expressed surprise that he had been summoned in the case, stating that his home is at Bessemer and that he had not been near the scene of the killing at any recent date. "Seventy per cent of our membership in Alabama is negro, and of course we must have some negro officers," it was explained at union headquarters.

"We are forced to believe that the purpose of the defense in summoning this witness was to inject racial feeling into the trial and to point to Sorsby as a type of Alabama miner. It is a well known fact that there are but few negroes in Marion county. Only three families residing at Hamilton, and that considerable prejudice exists there against those of that race."

When questioned regarding the serving of the subpoena, Special Prosecutor Horace C. Wilkinson said: "I have just learned that subpoenas have been served on Sorby to appear and testify on behalf of the defendants, Lancaster and Stephens. A man is entitled to have any witness in his behalf that he desires. If this negro Sorsby can do the defendants any good they are entitled to have his testimony I have no objections. It only strikes me that it is unusual for a soldier defendant to summon a negro labor leader in his behalf. Further than that, I have no comment to make. I assured the men who gave me the information that Sorsby had been summoned by the defendants that in my opinion he was perfectly safe in Marion county. There will be plenty of law enforcement officers on hand to preserve order should there be a need. I do not anticipate the slightest need for their services."

ACTED WISELY

Coroner's Jury Says 10 Soldiers Killed Baird; 2 Civilians Along

(Special to The Advertiser)

JASPER, Jan. 29—Members of the coroners jury, empanelled by A. B. Legg, January 13, a few hours after Wm. Baird was taken from the Walker county jail by a masked mob and shot to pieces, made a final report today. The report directly charges that "ten members of Company M, Tuscallosa National Guard, and at least two civilians constituted the mob that lynched the youthful prisoner. The report, in this particular, charges one more solider than was indicted by the Walker county grand jury which formally accused but nine.

In a summary, the report states that the jury devoted six days to the investigation of the lynching. That it began the inquiry at the point where Baird's body was found along the roadside, three miles north of Jasper and that 42 witnesses were examined the report states that Baird was siveved with eleven bullet holes, each going entirely through the body and that in addition to the bullet wounds an ugly abrasion was observable upon the victims forehead. Continuing the report states that the masked mobbers entered the jail by the rear door, covered the jailer, Bud Sides, with automatic revolvers and courage would have been unavailing.

Proceeding from that point, the jury declares that Watts Sides, guard at the jail, was similarly covered and that obedience was his only choice. The report exonerates both jailer Sides and his son, Watts Sides, by declaring that they acted as any reasonable individual in similar circumstances would have acted. Intimated criticism, however, is directed at "those who neglected to have the jail property equipped with locks and keys".

Of the actual confiscation of the prisoner the report states that the mob entered the cell, ignored the pleadings of their victim took him in a half clad condition and rushed him to waiting automobiles to begin his death journey of a few miles" along the Manchester road north of Jasper. The hour of the crime is fixed at "about 2:30 of the morning of January 13, 1921".

The report is formally directed to Coroner A. B. Legg. It was signed by R. M. Ellis, foreman, J. Aballinger, C. C. Waldrop, Ben Baker, W G. Young and W. J. Freeman.

Austin Replies To Cowan With a Counter-Charge

Chief Declares Former Deputy Derelict in Failing to Report Lynching Plot Given by Col. Smith

Montgomery Advertiser

Replying to a statement said to have been made in Birmingham Saturday, by A. S. Cowan, Jr., formerly a deputy of the state law enforcement department, that General R. E. Steiner, commanding the Alabama state troops on duty in the coal strike area, had interfered with the preliminary investigation of the lynching of William Baird, which investigation was being conducted by Cowan and a squad of additional deputies, Conrad W. Austin, chief of the state law enforcement department Saturday issued a counter statement and incidentally denied the statements made by his former deputy.

Chief Austin said that other law enforcement deputies who were on duty together with Cowan at Jasper have stated that some 10 days previous to the date upon which William Baird was taken from the Walker county jail by a band of masked men, and riddled with bullets, Colonel Dallas Smith, of the Alabama National Guard, had told Cowan, in the presence of the deputies referred to that he had discovered a plot among the "boys at Townley" to lynch Baird. Chief Austin says he is informed that Colonel Smith had told Cowan, in this connection that the "boys" had purchased a rope and set the date upon which Baird was to be taken from the jail and hanged. Also that Colonel Smith stated he had nipped the plot in the bud; that he believed the "boys" were reconciled and he felt sure there would be no further trouble.

Mr. Austin further stated he had been informed by the deputies who it is alleged were present when Colonel Smith made the statement attributed to him, such a statement being made to Cowan, that Cowan had instructed them to say nothing about this information alleged to have been imparted by Colonel Smith.

It was stated by Chief Austin that Cowan was derelict in his duty in not reporting the matter of the alleged lynching plot said to have been discovered by Colonel Smith. Had Cowan reported this matter, Mr. Austin said, Baird would have been removed to another jail and his life saved, while the soldiers now under arrest would never have forfeited their liberty.

TWO MEN SENT TO CAPITAL IN LYNCHING CASE

Montgomery Advertiser 1/15/21

Member of Tuscaloosa Guard Co. and Leslie West, Taxicab Driver, of Jasper, Will Be Interrogated in Baird Lynching Affair

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF TROOPS UNDERWAY

Thorough Investigation of Walker County Shooting Is on With Additional Arrest Forecast; Co. M. Sent to Home Station

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 14.—When the movement of troops begun today, is completed, every National Guard organization in Alabama will have a part or all of its personnel on strike duty in the coal mining sections, with the exception of the Hartselle cavalry company and the Birmingham machine gun company.

Guardsmen on furlough are being recalled and the men are assembling at headquarters here tonight, from where they will be sent into the strike zones to strengthen the forces already on duty and to replace the members of company M, (Tuscaloosa), who were recalled today by General Steiner for investigation in conection with the lynching of William Baird, a miner, who was taken from the Walker County Jail at Jasper yesterday morning. One member of company M. whose name is withheld, and Leslie West, a taxicab driver arrested shortly after the lynching of Baird, have been sent to Montgomery for investigation by the attorney general and Governor Kilby.

In a statement tonight General Steiner made it clear that he had no evidence connecting either of the men with the lynching, and declared that they were being held as witnesses only. Company M, which was stationed in Walker county, near the scene of the lynching, arived at their barracks in Tuscaloosa this afternoon. It is understood that a special solicitor and attorney are to be named by Governor Kilby to conduct a thorough investigation in cooperation with the atorney general's department.

The Walker county authorities are expending every effort and leaving no stone unturned to sift the tragedy to the bottom. While there is very little loud talking being done, considerable tension is known to exist, not only in Jasper but throughout Walker county. Sheriff Claud Guttery, Solicitor J M. Pennington, Coronor A. B. Legg and other officials are working every minute now on the case and it is learned that clues are being run down and following the investigations by the coronor's jury there will be arrests made. County authorities will not consent to begin quoted and not until the official investigation by the coronor has been concluded will there be anything said for publication.

As soon as authorities were notified of the jail attack, Sid Cowan, who has charge of a squad of Conrad W. Austin's law enforcement officers stationed at Jasper, started a search for the attackers. He was joined by Sheriff Claud Guttery and a squad of deputy sheriffs. Several of the law enforcement officers on the trail of one of the automobiles followed it to Holly Grove. There it is said to have led to the garage of Leslie West.

The officers found the automobile of West covered with wet mud and the engine warm, they claim, when the garage was searched and the car located. As a result of this and the fact that the trail of one of the cars from Jasper led to the garage, West was taken into custody and placed in the Walker county jail, a suspect. Sheriff Guttery, Mr. Cowan and their deputies renewed their investigation today and with the evidence being taken by the coronor's jury, it is believed other arrests will follow within the next few days.

by Adjutant General, Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley A. Moon, by wire and long distance telephone. The details mobilizing in Birmingham Friday night, included between 15 and 20 Montgomery guardsmen.

Colonel Moon stated Friday that when indefinite furloughs were issued to these guardsmen, it was understood that they were subject to recall in the event of an emergency of any kind. It is therefore reasonable to infer that the existence of such an emergency prompted General Steiner to issue an order for the recall of these soldiers Friday morning.

THE TRIAL OF THE GUARDSMEN.

Ozark, Ala., Jan. 27, 1921.

Editor The Advertiser:

It is assumed that your editorial instinct will let nothing pass that is calculated to pander to private interests or defeat the ends of justice. And far be it from me, too, to want to do either of these. But things can happen in a state of such wide interest and far-reaching consequences as to invite public criticism, even before the courts act; specially when the machinery of justice is dilatory, as is too often the case. Alabama sits today under a fearful cloud. Her good name is at stake. and the very eternal bed rock principles of her laws are trembling in the balance. A black shadow in North Alabama darkens the whole perspect, and men are watching with bated breath how she's to come out from under the hell penumbra.

The State laws, as against militarism, are to be vindicated, and by them the innocent set free, and the guilty punished!

Something has been said in these columns, Mr. Editor, about mercy. It is too soon to talk of mercy. We don't know who is guilty. Mercy accrues only to the guilty. To beg for mercy is to pre-suppose guilt. An exparte investigation by a grand jury even does not mean guilt. According to our blessed old Anglo-Saxon laws—I mean our old real laws and customs, not the damnable prohibition heresies that have been foisted upon us—a man stands innocent of crime until he is convicted of wrong, and he is entitled to that presumption

I would not forestall the judgment of any court, nor willingly say anything that would bias a jury. But I desire to make this simple reflection: That our special Attorney-General H. C. Wilkinson is fighting bravely against uncertain delays—one of the most prolific sources of mob law in this devoted land of ours.

Truly,

F. B. CULLENS.

GUTTERY MOVES MEN HELD FOR L. ALDER'S MURDER FROM JASPER

Montgomery Advertiser 1/16/21

Walker Sheriff Spurred to Action by Situation in His County Growing Out of Lack of Developments in Lynching Case

TWO MEN GIVE KILBY EVIDENCE SATURDAY

Steiner Announces Inquiry Turned to Montgomery For Day; Troop Movement Into Walker Finished; Governor Is Reticent

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 15—Seven men held in conenction with the killing of Leon Adler and Deputy Sheriff Edgar Edgill in Walker county last fall were brought to the Jefferson county jail here tonight by Sheriff Guttery of Walker county for safe keeping.

Authorities explained the men had been brought here on account of intense feeling which has developed in the coal fields following disorders during the last six months, and which have resulted in a number of killings, the last of which occurred several days ago when a union miner was taken from the jail here and lynched.

WALKER CITIZENS IN AN ANGRY ATTITUDE

Lynching and Lack of Development Causes Tenseness; Rumors Fly Thick and Fast

(Special to The Advertiser)

JASPER, ALA., Jan. 15—The situation in Jasper and throughout this section of the strike zone, as a resul of the lynching of William Baird, young miner, charged with the murder of James Morris a guardsman, becoming more tense with the absolute lack of announced development Speculations of the wildest character are rampant, but throughout the confusion of guess and rumor, the sheriff, coroner, solicitor and military officials are working silently.

They positievly refuse to intimate possibilities. Whether arrests are contemplated within a short time or whether reported "warm clues" have proven entirely wrong cannot be learned. It is certain, however, that the strain will snap. Just where is problematic

It is not known definitely, but there is a rumor and with apparent substantial basis, that Sheriff Claude Guttery has transferred the other miner prisoners, those held in connection with the killing of Leon Adler and Earl Edgill, last September, to the Jefferson county jail at Birmingham or some other point. It is believed that at least a portion of the prisoners were taken to Birmingham, for it is known that Sheriff Guttery is in that city tonight, ostensibly for a conference with the military officers.

There is general sentiment here also, that the examination of Clyde Springer, soldier, and Leslie West taken into custody in connection with the affair, developed material information. This too is but speculation, but there is a gen- there is general belief that these men would have been released otherwise.

It is known that William Dodd an uncle of the murdered boy was in long distance communication with Governor Kilby today, but the result of the conference has not been announced.

The streets in Jasper were filled today with more than usual crowd of miners. Their conversation was almost exclusively concerning the lynching. The citizenship, outside the mining element, are equally excited and are determined that the guilty must be brought to justice. It is thought that the inquiry by the coroner's jury Monday will develop some startling information Scores of witnesses have been summoned to appear. These witnesses, it is understood reside as a whole along the route taken by the lynchers and these who live in the vicinity of the spot where Baird was riddled with bullets.

It is rumored that many of those subpoened actually saw the lynching cars and heard the fuss made of twenty-five or more shots. There was a general discussion here today of subscribing to a reward which might encourage quicker action in apprehending the slayers. Baird, the victim has a large number of wealthy relatives living in Walker county and these relatives, like their victim kinsman, have a large number of substantial and influential friends.

MEN RETURNED

To Birmingham After Seeing Officials Here; Not Prisoners

Clyde Springer, an Alabama National Guardsman, and Leslie West, a chauffeur, who were brought to Montgomery in an automobile Friday night by State Law Enforcement Deputies Knox and Crow, were closely questioned some time Saturday morning. It was the chief executive purpose to ascertain whether either of the two men knew anything about the lynching of William Baird, a coal miner, who was taken from the Walker county jail, at Jasper, Ala., Thursday morning and shot to death by a band of masked men.

It was announced at the governor's office Saturday afternoon however, that the chief executive had no statement to make regarding the querying of Springer and West, other than that the two men were not under arrest and that no charges have been preferred against them. It was stated by the governor, that both men were merely being detained as possible witnesses.

Springer and West left early Saturday afternoon for Birmingham, where they were further questioned by Conrad W. Austin, chief of the state law enforcement department.

STEINER HAS NO

Information on Lynching Case Moves His Troops

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 15—Investigation into the lynching of William Baird at Jasper was transferred today from the military. headquarters. of General Steiner in Birmingham to Montgomery, where Leslie West, a taxi driver, and a member of Company M, Alabama National Guard, who had been detained as witnesses were interrogated by Governor Kilby and Attorney General Smith.

"The only thing I can say is that the investigation of the two men has not yet been concluded," said General Steiner tonight. "I will add that every effort is being made at Birmingham, Jasper, and Montgomery to discover the perpetrators of the crime and bring them to justice".

The movement of troops to the mining districts which resulted from cancelling of all furloughs of men who had been allowed to return home, and to transfer other detachments to Townley to replace members of Company M, who were ordered to their home barracks at Tuscaloosa, was completed tonight. A special car attached to a Frisco passenger train carried 35 additional guardsmen to Walker county today.

Reports received at military headquarters here from the Jasper district stated that quiet generally prevailed and that the wave of excitement which followed the lynching of Baird had apparently subsided.

Wilkerson Will Conduct Inquiry In Baird Affair

Former Assistant Attorney General in Close Touch With Various Officials

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 15—"There is nothing to give out just now," stated Judge Horace Wilkerson to an Advertiser man tonight when asked what progress had been made in the work of capturing the men responsible for the lynching of Wm. Baird, in Walker county Thursday morning. Continuing Judge Wilkerson said.

"We do not propose to leave a single stone unturned in our ecorts to bring the guilty parties to justice. The governor has issued emphatic orders that regardless of how high or how low the parties may be they must be brought to the bar of justice to answer for this crime. I have been in constant touch with the Sheriff of Walker county, with the military authorities and Conrad Austin's men and propose getting at the facts in this case."

There is a growing belief in some circles that the lynching was done by a party of guardsmen who resented the remarks of speakers in the mass meeting here last Sunday. Judge Wilkerson would not indicate whether he was leaning to this theory or not, but circumstantial evidence strengthens the belief that the men who took Baird from the jail at Jasper were either guardsmen or ex-service men.

Sheriff Guttery, General Steiner and Mr. Austin were conferring with Judge Wilkerson at a late hour tonight prearing the case and threshing out the various clues before the coroner's jury reconvenes Monday at which time Judge Wilkerson will personally conduct the inquiry. The soldier and the taxi man who were taken to Montgomery Friday night were brought back here tonight and released.

WALKER GRAND JURY HEARS EVIDENCE OF TWO MEN YESTERDAY

Montgomery Advertiser 1/26/21

In Absence of Wilkinson, Penniman Says Report May Be Ready Wednesday

(Special To The Advertiser)

JASPER, Jan. 25—Although the Walker county grand jury reconvened this morning to resume its investigations into the lynching of William Baird only two witnesses were examined. J. M. Pennington, County Solicitor, in charge of the investigation in the absence of Judge Horace C. Wilkinson special attorney general, stated a "report possibly will be made Wednesday.

It is understood that examination of the two witnesses centered around five soldiers not as yet indicted, but who, it is understood were suspected of participation in the conspiracy, two of them actively. Whether there is a probability of indictments being returned, with Wednesday's report is mere speculation. The grand jury it is understood disposed of the lynching inquiry today at an early hour and began inquiries into other matters.

This community has returned to normalcy since the removal of the accused soldiers to Hamilton, Marion county for trial. The Tuscaloosa mass meeting in which resolutions were adopted charging the State with seeking to "railroad the prisoners to punishment." has displaced the actual lynching in point of interest and in the matter of a chief topic for conversation.

Reports from Townley, at which point it is alleged, the soldier conspiracy to lynch was developed, also is entirely quiet. It is stated that the citizens of that section are rather enthusiastic in their commendation of the conduct of the soldiers now on duty in that region It is declared the Guardsmen are displaying proper energy and a deportment that suggests that they intended to do their full duty.

Sheriff Claude Guttery announced today that Jailor Bud Sides and his son Watt Sides, on duty the night of the raid on the jail when young Baird was taken from the prison and shot to death, have been discharged. Their dismissal is in response to the recommendation of the grand jury, which in a partial report last week, suggested that they be discharged.

Lynching- 1921. 761 Alabama.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

TUSCALOOSA THROWING OUT "SMOKE SCREEN" TO COVER BIG SLUSH FUND

Montgomery Advertiser 1/24/21

Horace Wilkinson Attacks Method of People of County From Which Indicted Guardsmen Hail as Effort to Defeat the Ends of Justice

HINTS INTERESTS TO PAY LEGAL BRIGADE

Special Prosecutor Chides City of Oaks and Declares Men Will Get Every Safeguard and That "Railroading" Not Attempted by the State

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 23—Special Assistant Attorney General Horace C. Wilkinson, in charge of the investigation and prosecution of those implicated in the lynching of Will Baird, issued a statement tonight in which he characterized last night's mass meeting in Tuscaloosa, protesting against early trials of the soldiers under indictment, as a "smoke screen" to cover the raising of a huge fund to be used in their defense.

He declared no attempt to "railroad" any one to trial has been made, and that the state has taken every possible step to insure fair trials. The alleged conduct of state officers in obtaining confessions is denounced as untrue and unworthy of the substantial citizenship of the county.

Judge Wilkinson's statement follows:

"There has been no attempt to 'railrond' anybody in this investigation. The state has attempted to expedite the trial of these cases by every possible means that it could legitimately appeal to and will continue to do so because these are extraordinary cases. Never before in the history of the country so far, I am advised, have soldiers on duty charged with the preservation of law and order, been charged as these men stand charged.

"In order to assure them absolutely fair trials, the state did not resist their motion for a change of venue, but practically consented to the cases being transferred to another county where there are no soldiers, no strikes, no labor union nor coal operators so far as I am advised. Does that look like the state wanted to 'railroad' anybody?

"They have been given nearly ten days to prepare for trial by the court. How much more time does an innocent man need? Is there any necessity for the guilty being given any more? Must the courts of our state, the state's counsel, and all other state officers rest under the imputation of 'railroading' some one because hey attempted to have prompt trials? This mass meeting failed to say anything about Baird being anything worse than 'railroaded.'

Playing for Time

"The great trouble in the administration of the criminal laws within this country is the delay in its enforcement. Every writer of repute on the subject is unanimous to the effect that 'Time is the greatest criminal lawyer that experience has produced.' It seems that this mass meeting desires to have the accused avail themselves of this very important factor in the trial of the case in addition to the brilliant battalion of counsel already employed.

"When the mob at Bay Minette was apprehended they were given much less time in which to prepare for trial than has been allowed by the court in these cases and no one suggested that these men were being 'railroaded.' Why all this hue and cry from Tuscaloosa? Let's see; there is a reason. Tuscaloosa people are shrewd; they are intelligent; they are resourceful; they are generous. At political maneuvering they are past-masters and in moulding public sentiment they have long been regarded as most powerful, They know when their boys are in a bad fix, and nobody in the world knows better how to extricate them from a situation of that kind than Tuscaloosa folks. If they cannot do it, it cannot be done.

"These accused are represented by a battalion of lawyers, according to reliable reports—twelve in all, eight from Tuscaloosa, two from Hamliton, one from Jasper and one from Birmingham—have already been retained in their behalf. These gentlemen are able and experienced, and know a bad situation when they see it. It is therefore reasonable to assume that among so much wisdom and ability, some one has discovered the jeopardy and peril of the men that have been indicted.

"If that is true, and it has been made known in Tuscaloosa, it would not be difficult, in a city of so much wisdom and learning, to find a citizen who knew that many a guilty man had escaped because his friends had been able to raise a false issue and raise a "smoke screen" that effectually blinded the eyes of the people and that one of the best things that could be thrown out would be to raise a cry that somebody was being railroaded.

"The smoke screen has been started, it has taken the form of a mass meeting and resolutions. As an agency for the creation of propoganda calculated to produce a public sentiment favorable to the accused, it cannot be but the thoughtful citizen should ask himself this question: Why would the state want to railroad these men? And when he does let the wisedom of Tuscaloosa county make answer to that question." "That is not all however, that this 'smoke screen' was designed to conceal."

"Reports received by me in Jasper late Tuesday were that a movement was underway in Tuscaloosa to raise a 'slush" fund of $10,000 dollars for the defense of these men, and with 12 lawyers already retained, and possibly more to follow, and the expense of procuring witnesses and their transportation to trial all taken into consideration I should say that this amount would be entirely adequate and then some.

"Every indication points to the probabilty of the biggest slush fund the state of Alabama has ever seen being collected and used in the defense of these men and there must be some way of getting it in motion. It will not be for a few wealthy individuals, even if they were so dsposed to go into their pockets and foot the bill of this expense. The scheme is to take up a public subscription, under the assumption that the men are men of ordinary circumstances. When the committee gets in action it will be easy for them to obtain a few dollars from some citizens and turn over $10,000 if necessary without saying from whence is came or how it shall be expended.

"There is no duty on them to make a report of who contributed or in what amount. If this scheme s followed no person, or interest will become active in the defense. It will be a proposition by and for the people to those who do not pay it. Such a scheme is a credit to the ingenuity of Tuscaloosa county. The resolution adopted by the mass meeting makes feeling reference to the age of the men involved in the indictments. It fails to say that several of them are over sea soldiers of experience. That man of 22 years of age with a year or two experience overseas has the experience of a man of 35, and the training and discipline that many men never experience.

"These men are no infants, as the resolution would seem to imply. The appeal for sympathy for the boys is ingeniously injected into this matter as a fitting correllary for this capaign to 'get the money boys' in an effort to save somebody's neck. There is another paragraph in the resolution that is not characteristic of the usual fairness of the Tuscaloosa people. That is the one that reflects on the law officers in their alleged attempt to "extort confessions from the men."

"No officer ever held prayer meeting with the men, so far as I can learn; no officer ever exhorated them in a religious way to say that National Guardsmen or any one else lynched Baird.

Eery man in the detachment has been urged and cautioned to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. The state wants the innocent men of that detachment exonorated and the guilty punished. As it is the entire detachment is under more or less suspicion, and in justice to the innocent they should speak and let the truth come to light.

'The iden of the mass meeting seems to have been to discredit those honest enough to talk and to take the position that it is far better for everybody to keep their mouth shut and let the entire detachment suffer rather than tell the truth about it, and let the guilty take the medicine. Every statement by or to these men have been stenographically reported. There has been no third degree methods, or anything of the kind. This attempt to inject prejudice is unworthy of the substantial citizenship of Tuscaloosa county. This 'smoke screen' of resolutions and mass meetings is too thin to conceal anything. I do not believe there is enough money in the state to cause the substantial citizenship of Marion county to swerve from its duty? They will convict the guilty and acqit the innocent, if any there be and the state will not ask them to do anything else.

"I am as much interested in seeing the innocent men of Company M exonorated as are the lawyers or citizens of Tuscaloosa. Every mother's son will be given the benefit of every reasonable doubt. But it is unfair unprecedented, and uncalled for to see an effort made to befuddle the press and public with a cry that some one is being railroaded to cover the raising of the most gigantic slush fund the State has ever seen to defeat the ends of justice.

"When ever the time comes that eight Tuscaloosa lawyers, two Hamilton lawyers, one Jasper lawyer and one Birmingham lawyer will all work for nothing the people will be willing to pay some attention to resolutions protesting against railroading.

"Horace C. Winkinson".

The nine members of Company M, Alabama National Guard now under indictment in connection with the lynching of Baird, will leave Birmingham at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning over the Frisco for Hamilton, where they will be formally arraigned later in the day. As a precautionary measure ,the indicted Guardsmen will be escorted to Hamilton and back by a detachment of soldiers by Sheriff Claude Guttery and deputies of Walker county and by members of Conrad W. Austin's law enforcement squad, it was announced tonight by Judge Horrace C. Wilkinson, special prosecutor.

Shortly after arriving at Hamilton, which is 15 miles from Guin, the nearest point on the Frisco, the Guardsmen will be arraigned before Judge T. L. Sowell, the juries drawn and summons issued for their appearance a week from Monday, when the trial is set to begin. The men will be returned here tomorrow afternoon and again placed in the Jefferson county jail.

The latest development in the case is the alleged discover of additional evidence by Judge Wilkinson, the prosecutor. Private Evans and Hall of Company M were ordered to report here today by the military authorities for examination, following which they were relieved from military duty and the announcement that they would be held as material witnesses. Evans and Hall will be taken before the special grand jury at Jasper when it reconvenes to resume the probe of the lynching and will testify for the state, it announced.

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GUARDS' TRIALS WILL PROCEED ON JANUARY 31

Montgomery Advertiser 1/25/21

Robt. Lancaster and Glenn Stephens, Tuscaloosa Guardsmen, Formally Arraigned at Hamilton Monday; Trials Jan. 31 and Feb. 2

INDICTED MEN HELD AT MARION'S JAIL

Hamlet's Only Hotel Rented by Attorneys For Defense; Wilkinson Gets One Room; No Railway or Telegraph Line Reaches Town

HAMILTON, Jan. 24—A plea for postponement in the cases of nine members of Company M, Alabama National Guard, was overruled this afternoon, and the hearing in the case of Sergeant Robert L. Lancaster set for Monday January 31, 1921, and that of Glenn R. Stephens for Wednesday February 2.

The remaining seven Tuscaloosa troopers held in connection with the

(over)

(From otherside)

lynching of William Baird, Walker county coal miner, will be arraigned when the special term of the circuit court reconvenes next Monday in the following order; Joseph W. Key, James Franklin, Roy Patterson, William C. Hamby, Clarence Richardson, Emmett W. Speed, Manley R. Sexton.

The court committed the nine defendants to the Marion county jail here, where they will remain in the custody of Sheriff Couch and state law enforcement deputies W. R. Scarbrough and W. H. Knox.

Judge Sowell sustained demurrers filed by special prosecutors Horace C. Wilkinson to a plea of abatement filed by attorneys for the defense in all except paragraphs four and five, which will be argued before the jury after it is empannelled next Monday. These two paragraph's aver that the county from which the special grand jury indicted the defendant's was drawn and the special grand jurors had not been drawn by the persons designated by law.

Upon the insistence of the defense and in accord with the ruling of the court, Judge Wilkinson announced that the following would be the principal witnesses offered by the state in the trial of Lancaster:

Leslie West, Clyde Springer, Omaha Evans, Rufus Cannon, Sid Cowan, Guy Cowan, Private Hall of Company M. Captain McMeans, Major Fallow and Captain Fleming.

The special prosecutor also announced that he would furnish the defense with a list of the physicians who appeared before the special grand jury as soon as the list can be compiled, in order that the persons giving testimony may be called as witnesses if desired.

Judge Sowell drew a general venire of sixty names from the jury box and a special venire of forty names for the trial of Lancaster. Out of the one hundred forty names called today, all but six were farmers. The exceptions being one minister, one blacksmith, one rural mail carrier and three merchants. Every section of the county was represented in the list of juror's

There is absolutely no feeling in this county one way or the other in regard to the case. In fact, a majority of the people apparently have never heard of the Baird lynching or the indictment of the state guardsmen. There were a scant two score of spectators in the court room when the guardsmen were arraigned this afternoon and only one of them wore a white collar. There was one woman present.

Marion county is a county of law and order. There are no unions no disputes and no strikes. There is one small restaurant at Hamilton and one hotel of eight rooms. All of these rooms, with the exception of one, has been engaged by the counsel for the defense. The remaining room has been reserved by Judge Wilkinson. The people of the town, however, are planning to throw open their homes to the counsel and witnesses who cannot secure accomodation at the little hotel.

The county jail is a model. It has nine cells and was occupied by a lone prisoner prior to the confinement of the guardsmen today.. Each cell has special lighting facilities and has an out side window. The entire jail is spic and span.

The nine Tuscaloosa boys who are under indictment for first degree murder apparantely are not taking their pligt seriously "The gangs all here" was their favorite song today. They cracked many jokes and indulged in much banter among themselves. They were brought to Hamilton under a special military guard, and were also accompanied by members of the state law enforcement's squad.

The railroad and telegraph have never reached Hamilton, but there are privately owned telephones.

"MASTER MIND" NOW OBJECTIVE OF JURY

(Special to The Advertiser)

JASPER, ALA., Jan. 24.—Singing popular songs as the train which bore them passed through this place today, nine members of Company M, state militia, under heavy guard were being taken from Birmingham to Hamilton, Marion county, for arraignment on murder charges arising out of the lynching of William Baird, a miner here January 13.

The grand jury will resume its hearings tomorrow with other members of Company M, before it as witnesses.

States' attorneys announced that new evidence had been discovered and that several more prosecutions might result.

This anouncement also brought the disclosure that the prosecution is searching for a "master mind" in the alleged conspiracy.

Montgomery Advertiser 1/25/21

Walker Inquisitorial Body Recess Until Monday to Continue Investigation of Baird Murder

TRIAL OF GUARDS SET FOR JANUARY 31

Wilkinson Does Not Resist Motion For Venue Change Very Hard; Reasonable Doubt as to Giving Fair Trial

(Special to The Advertiser)

JASPER, Jan. 21—The Walker county grand jury, investigating the recent lynching of William Baird, miner, who was taken from the local jail here January 13 and shot to death by mobbers, who fired 25 bullets into his body, adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon until 10 o'clock Monday January 24.

No additional report was made to Judge T. F. Sowell, of the circuit court, other than the verbal statement by Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, that the inquiry has not been completed and that additional witnesses will be examined next Monday. It is understood that the grand jury at the time of adjournment was investigating the probable connection of five soldiers, in addition to the nine already indicated with the lynching. It is also understood that two of these are being investigated with the possible chance of indictments charging first degree murder and the remaining three for the lesser offense of being in the ring of conspirators.

Another feature of today's developments in the lynching case came when Judge Sowell sustained the motion of counsel for the nine accused soldiers for a change of venue. The court transferred the case to the Marion county circuit court at Hamilton, and set Monday, January 31 as the date of trial. Judge Wilkinson appeared for the state when the motion was presented but offered no resistance.' It is understood that he did not favor the change because of the added expense but felt that a change probably would eliminate all possibility of the element of prejudice for or against the accused men.

Walker county, where the lynching occurred has been thoroughly aroused over the tradegy and also it has been the scene of a strike, which caused the presence of the soldiers in that section.

The principal witness before the grand jury today was Mike Palarie, an Italian living in Townley but brought here today from Birmingham where he told officers he had heard soldiers conspiring to "lynch some one." Palarie was before the grand jury for several hours and evidently was grilled upon every possible phase of his self-asserted knowledge regarding the facts. Just what importance the state attaches to Palarie's testimony cannot be learned. Also it was not announced late this afterncon whether Palarie will be one of the witnesses before the inquisitorial body when it reconvenes next Monday.

Judge Wilkinson left here immediately after adjournment for Birmingham where he will remain until Monday morning. Since he came, last Monday, notable events have been taking place. Among these may be included the empanelling and organization of the grand jury, the examination of nearly one hundred witnesses, the return of a partial report, indicting nine soldiers, the disposal of a motion for a change of venue and the fixing of the date of the trial of the defendants. Within five days probably more has been accomplished in an effort to place responsibility for a crime than was ever known in the history of any county in America.

In addressing the court on the motion for a change of venue judge Wilkinson said The State of Alabama wants every citizen to have a fair trial and the trial of these defendants is going to be a fair one so far as my connection with the matter is concerned. A fair trial does not mean an acquital by any means. If the state cannot convict these men brfore an unprejudical jury, then the state does not want a conviction, but I am confident that when all the facts are laid before an unprejudical jury any where in Alabama that the great body of our people will be satisfied with the result.

"I know the people of Alabama and I know they will do their duty in the jury box. I believe these cases should be tried in this circuit before the duly constituted officials here. The judge and solicitor who know the people, and the conditions prevailing here bear me out, I am willing to accept full responsibility for saying that there is a doubt in my mind as to the defendants being able to secure a fair trial in Walker county.

"I do not say they could not obtain a fair trial here, but I say there is a doubt in my mind as to whether they could or not. The state intends to be fair. We will resolve that doubt in favor of the defendants and not raise any objections to a change of Venue if the cases are transferred to Marion county, but I shall insist that they be brought to trial with all possible dispatch. We want the earliest possible date set by the court for the trial of these cases. Justice demands it and the people of Alabama will not be satisfied with anything else."

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE BAIRD LYNCHING

Montgomery Advertiser 1/30/21

Here is a brief history of the most sensational lynching case in the history of Alabama, and probably the only one on record where troops in the field to maintain order have been charged with taking a prisoner from jail and shooting him to death:

December 22—James Morris of Tuscaloosa, member of Company M, Alabama National Guard, on duty in the Walker county coal strike zone, shoots and kills John Northcutt, a miner. While Morris is waiting for assistance in caring for the body, he is shot down by William Baird, also a miner and son-in-law of Northcutt, who makes his escape

December 25—Baird surrenders to Winston county sheriff at Haleyville and is taken to the Franklin county jail for safe keeping.

December 27—Baird is removed to the Walker county jail at Jasper, where he confesses killing Private Morris, claiming he fired a bullet into the soldier's breast when Morris tried to shoot him.

January 13—The Walker county jailer is overpowered by a small body of men, who seize Baird and drive away in two automobiles. Later in the day his bullet-riddled body is found beside a road two and a half miles from Jasper.

January 14—Members of Company M, stationed at Townley near Jasper, are ordered to their home barracks at Tuscaloosa. Clyde Springer, a member of the detachment and Leslie West, a Townley taxicab driver, are held by the military authorities, who have begun an investigation into the lynching of Baird.

January 15—Springer and West are taken to Montgomery, where they are questioned by Governor Kilby and Attorney General J. Q. Smith.

January 16—West confesses he furnished the automobiles used by the mob and names several members of Company M who are brought to Birmingham and placed in jail In the mean time the coroner's jury is grinding away on the case.

January 17—Special grand jury is organized at Jasper.

January 18—Guy Cannon and Clyde Springer, guardsmen, brought brought before grand jury.

January 19—Nine members of Campany M indicted by grand jury charged with first degree murder, in partial report.

January 20—Grand jury continues investigation, under the direction of Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, appointed by Governor Kilby as special assistant attorney general to direct the prosecution

January 21—Grand jury adjourns until January 25. Change of venue is granted and court transfers cases to Marion county.

January 24— Nine accused guardsmen are transferred from Jefferson county jail to Marion county jail. Two are arraigned, the trial of one set for January 31 and the other for February 2. Arraignment of remaining seven defendants will be made when court is convened January 31.

Lynching—1921.

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Alabama

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Legal Punishment of Lynchers

WALKER JURY TO RESUME INQUIRY INTO LYNCHING

Montgomery Advertiser

Tuesday Day For Grand Jurors to Reassemble; Plans For Stephens Trial Formed

2/14/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 13.—Seventy-five witnesses will appear before the Walker county special grand jury, which will resume its investigation into the lynching of William Baird Tuesday, Special Assistant Attorney General Horace C. Wilkerson stated tonight.

Judge Wilkerson is now preparing data for presentation to the grand juries. Additional evidence has been secured, he says, as a result of his recent investigations at Townley and Jasper. Baird, a young coal miner, was taken from the Walker county jail by a small band of masked men in the morning of January 13 and shot to death. Nine members of Company M, Alabama National Guard, who were stationed at Townley at the time of the lynching, have been indicted in connection with the lynching, and one of them, Sergeant Robert J. Lancaster, was tried but the jury was unable to agree on a verdict.

Final prepartions for the trial of Sergeant Glenn R. Stephens, also of Company M, are under way. This trial will begin February 21.

LYNCHING PROBE IS EXPECTED TO PROVE A LENGTHY SESSION

Montgomery Advertiser

Indications Walker Jury May Require More Time to Pursue Investigations

2/17/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

JASPER, Feb. 16—The special Walker county grand jury reconvened yesterday to resume its investigation into the lynching of William Baird, who was taken from the county jail at night by masked officers, January 13th riddled with bullets and his body thrown by the roadside, has examined 67 witnesses to approximately that number remaining to be examined before the present term recesses. About a score of those appearing as witnesses today were officers.

An apparently authenticated rumor was in circulation at the courthouse today that the grand jury will be unable to finish with the present batch of witnesses before Saturday. Although the witnesses are being hurried, due to the fact that Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special attorney general has a thorough grasp of the situation, knows exactly the information desired from each witness and thus is able to hasten the proceedings, it is not probable that the waiting list can be disposed of before Friday night and in all probability it will require a short session Saturday.

It is also rumored, and with a credible degree of substantiation that the grand jorors will recess without making any report. The recess may be taken until next week or to the week following. If adjournment is taken until next week the county solicitor will substitute for Judge Wilkinson and conduct the examinations, made necessary in view of the fact that the trial of Sergeant Glenn Stevens one of the nine soldiers already indicted for the murder of Baird, is docketed for trial at Hamilton Monday.

It is impossible to obtain any direct information relative to the grand jury's line of questioning—speculation is the only resource. It is indicated tonight, however, that more indictments are certain or as certain as the action of a grand jury may be forecast. It is taken that Judge Wilkinson had ample reason for having the grand jury recalled to hear the evidence now being adduced. It also is a reasonable presumption that this evidence, brought out by each witness under his examination will convince the grand jurors that indictments should lie. These facts, supported by the rather postive rumor that an adjournment will be taken Saturday until next or the following week, indicates that the present inquiry has opened another line of evidence requiring additional witnesses.

This much is certain, the Baird lynching has resulted in the most thorough hunt for the guilty, porbably, ever pursued in America. The grand jury, since it was summoned by Judge Sowell, has heard the testimony of more than two hundred witnesses, has returned one batch of indictments, formally charging nine soldiers with participating in the lynching and still is grinding in a effort to locate others who may be implicated.

One Hundred and Twenty-seven Witnesses Examined In Jasper

Montgomery Advertiser 2/18 2/18/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

JASPER, ALA., Feb. 17—One hundred and twenty-seven witnesses were examined today by Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special attorney general, before the Walker county grand jury, which reconvened Tuesday to make further investigation in the raid on the local jail January 13, when a band of masked men took William Baird from his cell to a lonely spot on a country road and riddled him with bullets.

The grand jury recessed at 4:30 without making a report, but subject to the call of Judge Wilkinson.

The huge total of witnesses found out by the grand jury and the special prosecutor caused a sensation and for a time the serious work and the probable results of the actual inquiry were forgotten in the amazement of the testimonial accomplishment. Witnesses were turned out at the rate of more than a score an hour.

Because of the remarkable speed in examination of witnesses, the grand jury was enabled to recess two days earlier than anticipated. It was thought Wednesday night that the inquiry would continue until probably Saturday afternoon. Although there was no intimation as to how long the recess will be taken, it is thought the grand jury will not be reconvened until perhaps the first week in March since Judge Wilkinson is compelled to be in Hamilton all next week prosecuting Sergeant Glenn Stevens, guardsman and one of nine soldiers ,already indicted by the Walker county grand jury and charged with the murder of Baird. Stevens will be tried in Hamilton on change of venue.

A stir was caused at the courthouse today when twenty additional subponaes were issued for witnesses and placed in the hands of the shriff for immediate service. The witnesses arrived at 3:30 from Townley and were ushered immediately into the grand jury room. The rumor that has been in circulation for the last 38 hours to the effect that more indictments may be expected continues persistent.

Judge Wilkinson will leave here tomorrow morning for Birmingham where he will attend to some matters in connection with the prosecution of Stevens. He will leave for Hamilton Sunday afternoon.

Montgomery Advertiser 2/20/21

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 19—"Beat hell out of them every time you catch them out." This was the order given to Sid Cowan, who up until a few weeks ago was a state law enforcement officer, by Chief Conrad W. Austin, according to a statement issued today by Cowan. Austin was referring to the striking miners when he ordered them beaten up, Cowan declares.

"We have decided to change our tactics," Cowan quotes Austin as saying. "This strike is over except getting rid of these agitators. Arrangements have been made to take care of you, so you will be gotten out of trouble and if you are fined your fines will be paid."

He declares also that some of Austin's men asked him if "he had seen Phil Painter," just before Painter was assaulted by a number of law enforcement officers on the streets of Birmingham. "We are going to beat hell out of him when we find him," Cowan says the officers declared, and a few minutes later he heard Painter had been beaten up.

Mr. Cowan stated, in giving out his narration, that he had waited long enough and that he wanted the people to be informed. He asserted that he had been before the grand jury in Walker county and the grand jury in Jefferson county, that he had held back nothing in any of his statements and that he wanted the truth to be known by all.

The statement made by the former deputy follows:

"To the public:

"Since the organization of the law enforcement department of the state of Alabama, I have been a deputy law enforcement officer, being the first deputy receiving a commission. I served continuously in this capacity until I handed in my resignation with commission attached to Conrad W. Austin on January 21, 1921. The events which caused me to determine this course, I now relate that my friends and the general public may be informed.

"On or about the 15th day of December, 1920, I was ordered to report to Birmingham, being at that time in Mobile county. Mr. Austin had established headquarters at the Empire hotel. On December 16, 1920, all of the deputies were instructed by Mr. Austin to make their expense accounts up to December 15, 1920 and keep separate all expenses from that time on, as their salary and expenses would come from another source after that date. He also informed us that we would be paid weekly and our salaries increased $25 per month. Some 10 or 12 new men were commissioned and put to work.

"On or about December 18, I was placed in charge of a detail of men and instructed to take charge of the Walker county district, which was outlined to me, and to keep under surveillance all organizers and officials of the Mine Workers and to have my men follow these parties and watch them at all times. I was instructed to give this matter our entire time unless some complaint of lawlessness came to me, such as the sale of intoxicants, which was causing unusual disturbance in some localities. In such a case I was to put it down if possible.

"I was also instructed to look out for violation of the anti-picketing law, for cases of intimidation of strike breakers and threats against those men who were at work in the mines. On my arrival at Jasper the Empire Coal Company purchased a Ford car and placed same at the disposal of my detail.

"On the morning of the Sunday on which Phil Painter was assaulted in Birmingham, I drove to Birmingham, accompanied by deputies Kemp and Boggan, reporting to Mr. Austin about 11 a. m. I was talking to Mr. Austin, together with several of the force, when he called me into an adjoining room, closing the door behind, and turning to me, he gave the following order:

"We have decided to change our tactics. This strike is over except getting rid of these agitators. I am going to send you, Moates, (weight 230 pounds) and a couple more big, husky men and instead of following those fellows around, have your men beat hell out of them every time you catch them out. Arrangements have been made to take care of you, so you will be gotten out of trouble and if you are fined your fines will be paid."

"I left the room going to my home. My father was critically ill and I could not ask him for advice. I called mother aside and told her of the orders which had been given me and of my intention to resign. Her advice was to ignore the order, but if execution were insisted on, to resign. This I decided to do. I returned to Mr. Austin's office about 2 p. m. He instructed me to go to the hotel Tutwiler and the men posted there would point out some new union organizers who had recently arrived so I might know them, should they come to the Walker county district.

"While standing at the main entrance of the Hotel Knox, Moates and several other deputies passed going into the hotel. Knox asked me if I had seen Phil Painter. I answered no what's up? He replied, 'We are going to beat hell out of him when we find him,. A few minutes later I heard Painter had been beaten up and I saw Painter shortly after in the hotel lobby going to his room.

"I returned to Jasper, and next morning about 10 a. m. I was call-

(Over)

(From Other Side)

ed by deputy W. R. Scarbrough, talking from Birmingham, who stated as follows: 'Sid, the chief went to Montgomery last night. He has just phoned me to get you right away and tell you those orders he gave you yesterday have been countermanded and not to let anything happen out there. Cut out the rough stuff. Understand.'

"I replied that nothing was going to happen here. I understand. I then called my mother asked the condition of my father and told her that I would not have to resign, as the orders I spoke to her of had been countermanded. I continued my duties in the Walker county district and on the morning of Jan. 13, 1921, was awakened by loud knocking on the door of my room at the Cranford Hotel. On opening the door Night Watchman Sides rushed in and informed me that Will Baird had been taken from the jail about 20 minutes before by a masked mob and the sheriff had told him to get me at once.

"I hurriedly dressed and notified the deputies who were available to rush over with their arms to the jail as soon as possible. While my men were dressing I made a hurried investigation at the jail, finding that the mob consisted of about eight or twelve men, six of whom entered the jail, all dressed in ordinary clothing, or in overalls, and masked, that Baird had been taken out in his underclothing with a towel around his mouth and that a car, or cars, were heard to start from in front of the jail immediately.

"I notified Colonel Smith, in charge of troops in the Walker county district by telephone and asked his cooperation. By this time my men, Cannon, Wilson, Boggan, and Crow, together with Deputy Sheriff Sides, had arrived. It was raining. We examined the road for fresh car tracks and found them, continued to follow them on foot. Sent Wilson back to get car and fetch up with men trailing car. I instructed my men to follow these tracks as long as they could possibly see them.

"I returned to jail, Colonel Smith and other officers had arrived and were telephoning the news and instructing his detachments to look out for the mob. He had also ordered check of all military detachments to ascertain any absentees. The military authorities, sheriff and myself continued to investigate and about 7 a. m. I heard that the body of Baird had been found riddled with bullets near the cemetery.

"Colonel Smith and other officers, including myself, went to the scene. The body had just been taken up and was in the hands of the coroner. I was shown a double hand full of military ammunition, 30 and 45 caliber, found on the scene. A farmer stated that about 4:30 a. m. two cars had stopped at his house, near the scene of the killing, and a man had inquired the way to Gamble mines. They were on the wrong road and had to turn back, which they did.

"He also stated that about an hour later another car with five men in it had stopped and asked about the first two cars. He had shown them the way the two cars had gone and that this car followed the first two. I was sure that the last car contained my men in pursuit.

"We returned to Jasper, and Captain Lollar in command of the Townley detachment, arrived, accompanied by three of his men, and reported that my men who had been to Townley left ahead of him, for Jasper about noon. My men arrived with West, the chauffeur, Mr. Cannon stated that he had tracked the larger of the two cars directly into his garage and found the car dripping with mud and water and hot, and that West's sister had stated that West had been out all night in his car and had just come in at 5 a. m."

"They found Mr. West down town and he stated that his car had not been out of the garage and that he had been in bed asleep all night. Deputy Cannon also reported that the smaller of the two cars had been tracked directly in front of the headquarters of the Townly detachment, and they had found it there, muddy, and were sure that these were the cars that the mob used.

"Deputy Cannon also stated that he said nothing of what he had learned to the soldiers, but had arrested West and reported to Jasper. I turned West over to the sheriff, under arrest, and with Major Fallow, Captain McMeans, Sheriff Guttery and two of my men went by car to Townley, searched West's home, investigated several clews we had obtained, getting no evidence excepting the finding of wet and muddy clothing and shoes of West in his home.

"The Sheriff and my men returned to Jasper. Major Fallow, Captain McMeans and Captain Fleming and myself started examining the men of the Townley detachment (34 men and two officers), one by one. Their statements as to where they were, what posts they occupied, who relieved them, by what non-commissioned officer they were posted, and as to who had checked quarters, were at such great variance that after examining about 16 we gave up and about 12 p. m., visited the Holly Grove detachment, about one mile away.

"Here the seven men testified that Private Springer had come to their headquarters about 5 a. m. and asked to be shown where West lived and that a private called Shorty had gone with West who was driving the captain's car and found West. Springer also stated to Shorty that he had been sent to notify West that his car had been found stuck in the mud on the road near Townley. These seven men's statements as to their duties and in all statements coincided.

"Springer having been examined among the first at Townley and having stated positively that he had not left the camp that morning and that the captain's car had not been moved by any one from in front of headquarters and that the Buick car of West's had not entered the camp that night at all, was quietly awakened and confronted with the statement of the Holly Grove detachment.

"He broke down and confessed that his first statement was untrue and that he had seen the men come into the camp just before day, had seen them bring in a muddy automatic rifle, had helped to clean same and seen Sergeant Lancaster point to himself when asked who fired the first shot; had heard Lancaster say he was going to cut a notch on his gun; that lynching had been generally talked before breakfast and heard the threat that The man that tells anything follows Baird.

"He named those whom he thought were in the lynching party and that he had been ordered by an officer to take the Buick car on the road and stick it in the mud and having done so, he was again ordered to take the Captains car and go find West and tell him where the car was and to come and get it. He also stated that he had seen some of the citizen's clothing taken from the Buick car burned in the supply room.

"After this confession the tree officers and myself conferred and all agreed that we had best get Springer to a place of safety t once, and that the Townley detachment be placed under arrest before Springers confession became known. Fallow called Col. Smith on the phone about 2 a. m., I first talked the necessity of sending troops to put the detachment under arres at once. Each of the officers followed me in urging this be done. Major Fallow urged that Captain Lollar be kept in Jasper and not allowed to return to his company until the investigation was completed.

"I again talked to Col. Smith, who told me he had no troops available in his command, but would call upon General Steiner and see what could be done. Captain Fleming and myself quietly took Springer out to a car and took him to Jasper. Here I received orders to bring Springer and West to military headquarters in Birmingham. I got West from the jail, and we continued to headquarters in Birmingham.

"On arrival at General Steiner's headquarters, he called me in, and I stated the evidence I had against the prisoners. He called the prisoners in and asked them a few questions and dismissed them. He turned to me and said: "you have no evidence against these men; they ought to be released." I disagreed with him and told him I would not release them.

"General Steiner informed me that he had sent the Townley detachment to Tuscaloosa under command of Capt Lollar. I said to him: "If you want to cover this thing up, you have done the very best thing you could have done. They are doubtless there in conference with attorneys now."

"I went to Mr. Austin and protested vigorously against the action taken by General Steiner and against his desire to release the two prisoners. I told Mr. Austin that if an effort to cover up the guilty parties was not thwarted at once I would resign and go to the press with it. I started to write my resignation partly writing same.

"Mr. Austin assured me he would go down the line with me and it was his intention to, if possible get the guilty parties regardless and I must say his efforts have seemed earnest and sincere I heard that Judge Wilkinson had been spoken of as special counsel, I suggested calling him. Mr. Austin called and made an engagement with him for 9:30 p. m.

"I made my statement to him, asked that he bring Mapor Fallow, Captain Fleming and Captain McMeans before him to confirm my statements. He called the governor, this about 12 p. m. and asked that these officers be ordered to report to him and that they come without General Steiner's knowledge. Judge Wilkinson stated that the governor had refused to go over general Steiner's head, but would have General Steiner order the officers in on the first train.

"These officers arrived next morning, were immediately examined by Judge Wilkinson and Judge Wilkinson ordered the immediate return of the Townley detachment to Birmingham for examination. The evidence developed at this hearing is known. This included the full confession of West. From Thursday morning up to this time Sunday I had not been to bed. From this time on I was treated with scant courtesy by Mr. Austin. I realized that the position I had taken would not allow me to continue in the department.

"On my return from Mobile on the following Thursday, where I appeared as a witness, Mr. Austin called me into his room and started to criticise me. I stopped him saying, "I will relieve you of this embarrassment." Here it is written with my commission attached. I handed him my resignation."

"In closing this statement I desire to bear testimony to the fair fearless and faithful manner in which the three officers, namely Major Fallow, Captain Fleming, and Captain McMeans aided me in the investigation of the lynching of Will Baird.

"Respectfully submitted

"Sid Cowan."

SERGEANT STEPHENS TRIAL OPENS TODAY IN MARION COUNTY

Montgomery Advertiser

2/21/24

Tuscaloosa Guardsman Faces Charge of Murder in Baird Lynching Case

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 20—Sergeant Glenn R. Stephens, of Company M., Alabama national guard will be placed on trial at Hamilton, Alabama, tomorrow afternoon on an indictment charging complicity in the lynching of William Baird, at Jasper in Walker county January 13.

Stephens will be the second of nine indicted guardsmen to be placed on trial, and the eyes of the public are again turned on the court house in the little inland Marion county town where Sergeant Robert J. Lancaster heard a jury tell the court two weeks ago that it had been unable to decide from the evidence whether he was innocent or guilty of being a member of the mob which removed Baird from the Walker county jail and shot him to death.

Special Attorney General Horace C. Wilkinson, who will direct the prosecution, following the Lancaster trial, where he made a new investigation and reconvened the special grand jury. Scores of witnesses were examined by that body last week, but it is not known whether any of them will be summoned at the trial of Stephens.

Leslie West, taxicab driver who has been held in jail since the Lancaster trial, at which he was the star witness for the state, is expected to again be the prosecutions' chief witness, but there is much speculation as to how the state will support his testimony.

The defense in the Stephens trial is expected to plead an alibi as it did in the Lancaster case and to furnish testimony to show that Stephens was asleep in the company's barracks at Townley at the hour Baird was taken from jail and shot to death.

One hundred jurors have been drawn from the jury box of Marion county for the trial and have been ordered to report in Hamilton tomorrow. Judge T. L. Sowell, who will preside at the trial, will reach Hamilton at noon and the first session of court is scheduled to begin at 1:30 tomorrow afternoon.

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Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

SENSATION SPRUNG IN TRIAL OF SERGT. ROBT. LANCASTER

Monty Stone Advertiser 7-27-21

JUDGE GRANTS CONTINUANCE IN ALL CASES

Judge Wilkerson Charged With Preparing Articles For Local Paper Calculated to Influence Jurors Adversely to Defendants

FISTIC ENCOUNTER NARROWLY AVERTED

Attorney For Defense Takes Exceptions to Remark of Judge Horace Wilkerson and Passes "Lie"; Deputies Prevent Clash

(Special to The Advertiser)

HAMILTON, ALA., July 27—W. P. Letson, editor of the Marion County News, was lectutred for contempt of court and Sergeant Robert Lancaster, charged with complicity in the lynching of Will Baird in Walker county, won a continuance of his case for an indefinite time as a result of a sensational day in the Marion Circuit court Tuesday when it was proved by the defense that Judge Horace C. Wilkinson, special prosecuting officer's had prepared notes for a large number of articles in the Marion County News and that Editor Letson had mailed a copy of the three issues containing the articles to every qualified voter in the county during the three weeks preceeding the calling of the case Monday.

The trial ended abruptly after attorneys for the state, including Solicitor Pennington, Judge Wilkinson and W. C. Davis had agreed that a fair trial could not be obtained after the sensational developments of the day. But just before the end came spectators, who at that moment packed the court room, just missed a fight between Lecil Gray, counsel for the defense and Judge Wilkinson.

Judge Wilkinson was on the stand when the case ended. He had just admitted that he prepared "copious notes" which had been used by Editor Letson in preparing the articles and had sought to show why he had done so. The court refused to permit him to do so.

As he left the witness stand Judge Wilkinson said "I want to say that there is not one article which I am not prepared to prove and back up". Mr. Gray jumped to his feet and started owards Judge Wilkinson with the demand to know if he meant to include him as one of thoseagainst whom any charge in the articles could be made and supported.

"You are an infernal liar", said Mr. Gray when Judge Wilkinson did not reply. Judge Wilkinson drew back his fist. Mr. Gray also prepared for the battle. The two were separated by deputies. Judge Wilkinson did say during his testimony that he did not intend to make any charge against any one person.

It is improbable that Lancaster's case will be called for many months. This day in court has made everything uncertain. Neither the state nor the defense is willing to take another step toward a trial at this time. It is indicated that the soldiers will not be called into court again for six months. It is possible if not probable that an application for bond will be made for the nine soldiers during the next few weeks. Counsel of the defense announced before leaving Hamilton that they could not say what they would do but conferences will be held at once with the view of determining what action will be taken. In the meantime, Sergeant Lancaster and the other Guardsmen will remain in the Marion county jail.

An unusual fact in the development of the proof about the states propaganda which resulted in the continuance of the cases was that the material evidence was given by Judge Wilkinson and C. E. Mitchell attorneys for the prosecution. Mr. Mitchell was called to the stand first. He is postmaster at Hamilton and admitted that large numbers of extra copies of the newspaper had been mailed out during the three weeks preceeding the trial and that Letson purchased eighteen hundred one cent stamps for each edition. Regular subscribers received their papers without postage stamps.

Asked whether or not he knew the articles were to appear, Mr. Mitchell refused to answer on the ground that it might incriminate himself. On cross examination Judge Wilkinson sought to show that large numbers of the Tuscaloosa News were sent to Hamilton during the first trial of Lancaster. The court refused to permit an answer, saying the only question was whether or not there should be a continuance because of the recent propaganda.

"Let's turn on the light," pleaded Judge Wilkinson, let's show the propaganda which has been carried on throughout the cases. Thats what the defense is running from now."

John McQueen, counsel for the defense jumped to his feet. "We're not running from anything and we resent this insinuation," he replied. On redirect examiation the defense asked Mitchell if he and Judge Wilkinson took the copy to Letson for the editions involved in the controversy. Mr. Mitchell refused to answer.

The witness admitted that he went to Jasper with Letson and that the two conferred with Wilkinson, but he refused to say they discussed the publication of the articles he refused to say that he knew who wrote the articles or that he knew Letson did not write them. He insisted that he had nothing to do with the delivery of the papers or that he knew one issue was delayed three days in order that the articles could be prepared.

After the examination was concluded Judge Wilkinson arose and urged the court to turn on the whole light. Senator Carmichael said he would like to ask Judge Wilkinson a question. "Judge Wilkinson was sworn as witness and admitted that he "prepared partially some parts of the articles," and that he gave Letson "copious notes" from which the articles were written. He also admitted that he was instrumental for the delivery of Letson's newspaper cuts showing the family of Will Baird and of Baird himself.

Article after article was called to Judge Wilkinson's attention and he admitted that he had something to do with the preparation of the notes from which they were written. His attention was called to an article he added "how juries are fixed," he said he clipped this article from a Louisville newspaper while he was attending an American legion meeting and delivered it to Letson.

"When you were before the Marion county grand jury recently did you not testify that you knew nothing about the preparation of these articles?" Senator Carmichael asked.

"I have no recollection of telling the grand jury I didn't know anything about the preparation of the articles," answered Judge Wilkinson.

" Honest?" asked Senator Carmichael. The state objected. Judge Wilkinson repeated that he had no recollection of having made such a statement to the grand jury. He said he told the grand jury he knew nothing about state agents working in Marion county. He declared that he appeared voluntarily before the grand jury and that he did not tell Letson to mail extra copies of the editions.

On examination by the state Judge Wilkinson sought to go into the propaganda from the beginning, insisting that the state had a right to counteract the assertions of the defense. The court refused.

The defense had in court a large number of witnesses to testify that although they received copies of the editions as regular subscribers they also received extra copies, each of which was in a wrapper carrying a one cent stamp.

When the preliminary statements of attorneys were concluded and the examination of Judge Wilkinson was practically ended, Judge Duke called Editor Letson before the bar and the stenographic notes show that the following examination was made:

(By the court). Mr. Letson are you publisher of the Hamliton News?

A. Marion County News, yes sir. ....

Q. And you published these issues?

A. Yes sir.

Q. In which of those articles that were read to the court appeared?

A. Yes sir; Yes sir.

Q. Did it ever occur to you Mr. Letson, that you would be in contempt of court in trying to control the verdicts of the juries of the county?

A. I didn't—I didn't think I was trying to control the verdicts of the courts.

Q. Didn't it occur to you that you might be sent to jail and kept there for contempt of court in trying to do that?

A. I have never tried to do that judge.

Q. Wasn't that the purpose of those articles?

A. No sir.

Mr. Wilkinson: Has you honor read those articles?

The court: I heard of them before I reached the city.

The court (addressing witness). Mr. Letson, you are in contempt of court for having done that; you are interfering with the orderly proceedings of the court in trying to get justice between the state of Alabama and these defendants.

Now in proper enforcement of the law does not mean the conviction of defendants; it means the conviction of the guilty and the acquittal of the innocent; its just as much a proper inforcement of the law to acquit an innocent man as it is to convict a guilty man. and to call for a conviction which is clearly the import of these articles (I have read them careful; I have read them three or four times—to call for a conviction is not calling for proper enforcement of the law, and then to put forth a propaganda by mailing to all citizens or nearly all of the citizens of the county, all the voters probably of the county—extra numbers of your paper which contined those articles, showed clearly an intent on your part to reach the entire body of your citizenship with that kind of propaganda which was entirely improper—entirely improper, and if I thought that you did that with a knowledge that it was improper, I would confine you in jail for some length of time, but you say you didn't think so. You say that you thought it was a proper thing to do; and in view of that fact I am constrained to let it pass with the understanding that in future you do know that it is improper. That is all.

Solicitor Pennington informed the court that he was unwilling to try the cases after the developments of the day and that although he had not consulted his associates he believed there should be a continuance until the atmosphere cleared. But he pleaded with the court to permit the state to go into everything indicating propaganda by either side, insisting that the defense started the propaganda and that the state was forced to do something in order to prevent bias.

"Now that the day's developments have prevented a fair trial at this time, let's continue the cases until the stream flows pure again", he asked. W. C. Davis and Judge Wilkinson also agreed that it was necessary to postpone the cases.

The court declared that it was unwilling to take the responsibility of the trial of the cases since the propaganda had been carried on and ordered a continuance he entered to no specific date. "That being concurred in then, and in the weight of this publication, and whatever else may have provoked it, so far as this is concerned, on account of all this, I will not take the responsibility, because I do not know what might be the result", said Judge Duke. "I will not take the responsibility to put either one of these defendants or trial for his life at this time. I do not think it would be fair, either to the state of Alabama or to the defendant. The state cannot take chances on the life and liberties of its citizens, any more than the citizen himself can do it; and what effect, if any, these publictaions may have had on the public mind and being so recent before this time, I cannot say; no one can say; and, therefore in my judgement it would not be wise at this time to try either one of these cases, even if both sides were ready, willing and urging trial.

We would be gambling upon what effect might have been had on the public mind by this propaganda which it is claimed was put forth on both sides of the case; I knew nothing about that except what has occurred in the

evidence. Therefore it is ordered that this case of Robert Lancaster be continued.

Senator A. H. Carmichael made the motion for the continuance and the citation of Editor Letson for contempt as soon as court met for the second day and before the defense announced whether or not it was ready for trial. He called attention to articles in the issues of the Marion County News of July 7, 13 and 20th and charged that they were sent to all voters and that the prosecution was responsible. He declared that the campaign was begun soon after the supreme court ordered the trial of the cases in Marion county and had been carried on persisently in an effort to prejudice the people against the soldiers.

"This has been a persistent campaign and appears to have been without conscience and we want to say, statements have been made in this newspaper which are false and without foundation".

Senator Carmichael took up the newspapers one by one. In the issue of July 7, read excepts from an article headed "who put the for sale sign on Marion county". He charged the editor did not write the article. He referred to an article on July 13 headed "How juries are fixed", and declared the inference was that this jury was to be fixed by the defense. It was this article Judge Wilkinson admitted he clipped and sent to Letson.

The issue of July 20 was pronounced the worst of all by Senator Carmichael. On the first page were pictures of Baird, his wife and family and over the picture of the wife and children, were the

NEW INDICTMENT IS ORDERED CERTIFIED

Montgomery Advertiser 4/28/37

Contention of State That Error Was Made in Original Filing of Plea For Transfer of Case Is Overruled

OPINION IS WRITTEN BY JUDGE B. M. MILLER

Petition Is Based on Fact That Indictments and Charges Are Same as Those Originally Drawn in Case

When the nine Alabama national guardesmen, charged with the lynching of William Baird, a coal miner, are tried on the second indictments returned against them by a Walker county grand jury, their trials will take place in Marion county and not in Walker county or any other county but Marion. Final establishment of the place at which the forthcoming trials of the soldiers will be held was decided by the Supreme Court of Alabama Thursday, which, ruling upon application by counsel for the soldiers for a writ of prohibition to prevent the judges of the Walker County Circuit Court from trying the cases of the guardsmen, granted the writ of prohibition prayed for.

The Supreme Court at the same time, directed that the new indictment in the case of Sergeant Robert Lancaster, one of the cases involved and upon decision of which disposition of the cases of all the other guardsmen under indictment in Walker county, rest—be certified together with a transcript of all the entries, orders and proceedings in the case before and since the original indictment was nol prossed, to the Circuit Court of Marion county, where trial of the defendant under the second indictment for the same offense as the first, can proceed.

In his opinion dealing with the case of Sergeant Lancaster, Justice B. M. Miller, referring to the new indictments returned by the Walker county grand jury on February 25, states that to all legal intents and purposes, it was an exact copy of the first indictment, as it charged the same offense and the same degree of offense. Referring to the state's contention that the original change of venue was erroneous because the defendants did not make application for or swear to such application personally, the opinion states that Section 6 of the Constitution of 1901 does not require that the defendant shall do so, but requires that the defendant "may be heard by himself and counsel or either". A section of the Alabama Code is also cited to show that if a defendant is in confinement, his application for change of venue, may be heard and determined without the defentant's presence. It is further pointed out that the state did not demur to the validity of the application for change of venue, and it is held, therefore, that the order of the Walker County Circuit Court, removing the trial of Robert Lancaster from Walker to Marion county, is legal and valid, and is binding on both the defendant and the state.

In answer to the question—can the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Marion county to try this case, be taken away?—the opinion state: "Neither the Constitution nor the statutes of Alabama authorize the state to apply for or secure a change of venue in any criminal case. The defendant must be the moving party for a change of venue and not the state". If, the opinion says, the state could deprive the Marion County Circuit Court of jurisdiction by entering a nol pross and transferring the case back to Walker county, the state would be permitted to have a change of venue by entering a nol pross with the consent of the court, and without the consent of the defendant.

Discussing this point further, Justice Miller says: "The defendant cannot be deprived of his right to be tried in Marion county by motion of the state for a nol pross to be entered, which is granted by the court'. To permit the defendant to be thus deprived of his right of trial in Marion county for the offense charged, the opinion says—"the state with the approval of the court, by entering a nol pross, could accomplish indirectly what the statute directly forbids, namely, a change of the trial of the defendant for the offense charged, from Marion back to Walker county, or some other county perhaps".

Commenting upon the foregoing, the opinion continues. "This court cannot approve, or encourage or permit such practice. It will set no such precedent. It cannot permit a defendant to be liable to be harassed in that way. The offense charged in each indictment is the same. It matters not whether one is a continuation of the other or not, or a renewal thereof".

In conclusion, the court said: "When the change of venue was granted for the trial of the defendant for this offense—to the Marion County Circuit Court, the statute contemplates that Marion county is the only one in which the trial of the defendant for that offense may be had, regardless of the number of indictments that may afterward be preferred against him for the same offense".

Lynching – 1921.

Arkansas

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Legal Punishment of Lynchers

ARKANSAS GOVERNOR "SORE" OVER LYNCHING

Montgomery Advertiser 1/28/21

(Associated Press)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 27.—Governor McRae today sent a special message to both branches of the legislature calling attention to the lynching of Henry Lowry, negro, at Nodena late yesterday, and insisting that the legislature give early consideration to a bill which would place responsibility specifically upon any officer who neglects his duty to protect the life of a prisoner.

N. Y. C. POST
JANUARY 27, 1921

Gov. McRae of Arkansas follows the shameful burning of a negro at the stake in Mississippi County with the announcement that he will ask the Legislature to authorize the removal of any sheriff who does not prevent a lynching. The Mississippi County Sheriff condones his failure to protect the negro by saying that nearly every inhabitant of the county wanted the lynching. It is such statements that encourage the movement for Federal intervention in dealing with the lynching evil.

ARKANSAS GOVERNOR DEMANDS LAW AGAINST MOB VENGENCE; WANTS LAW ENACTED TO PREVENT REPETITIONS OF LYNCHING; URGES BILL TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY UPON OFFICERS WHO NEGLECT DUTY

Memphis Plain Dealer. 2-5-21

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 3.—Gov. McRae sent the folowing message to the Senate this afternoon relative to the lynching of the Negro Lowry in Mississippi County last evening.

"Mr. President: Mob violence is an assault, first, upon law and order and constituted government, and, second, upon the life of the individual, but no amount of philosophizing upon this subject will be regarded by the mob once formed. Mobs do not reason; they have no sense of justice, no respect for God or men. We must devise methods of averting surrender to the mob spirit.

"Officers who will not protect their prisoners should be removed from authority. An officer who permits a prisoner to be taken from his custody by self-constituted avengers, should be made to suffer for their connivance. The attorney general of the state, or any prosecuting attorney of any district, might be empowered to proceed against such offending sheriff or other officer, and a statute promoting this should be enacted by the present General Assembly.

"The lynching in Mississippi County yesterday will stand out as a conspicuous disgrace to our state. In this particular case there was no suspicion that the courts could not or would not act promptly and properly. This instance is fairly typical of the uselessness of illegal execution. There is no need to debate the horrible angles of this situation, which is a subject for sober reflection upon the part of citizens who believe in law and order and who condemn anarchy in any form.

"I insist that your honarble body address itself to an early consideration of a bill to fix responsibility specifically upon any officer who neglects his duty to protect the life of his prisoner, making as part of the penalty forfeiture of his office, and giving the attorney general or any prosecuting attorney authority to institute such action as may be necessary in any county in the state, recognizing that local authorities are usually intimidated by the prospect of a vengeance which might be as readily launched against an officer as against a helpless criminal prisoner. Respectfully submitted,

"THOMAS C. McRAE,
Governor.'

Lynching – 1921

Legal Punishment of Lynchers

Florida

753

JUDGE ORDERS PUNISHMENT OF LYNCHERS

Adjourns Court and Instructs County Officers to Use Every Means to Capture Those Guilty of Crime.

Journal & Guide 4/14/21. A

(Special to Norfolk Journal & Guide)

Tampa, Fla.—Sam Bellenger a colored man who shot and killed a deputy sheriff near Lawter, Fla., and who was being held in jail at Stake pending a hearing of his case was taken out at midnight, his body hanged to a tree and riddled with bullets by a mob of citizens.

Judge Long of the circut court, whose court was in session, adjourned the court and ordered a thorough investigation of the tragedy by the county authorities with a view of bringing to justic the prepetrators of the crime. Judge Long has appealed to the governor of the state to offer a reward for the apprehension of members of the mob.

CALL INVESTIGATION OF NEGRO LYNCHING

advertiser 4/1921.

(Associated Press)

STARKE, FLA., May 9—Circuit Judge Long, after strongly condemning the lynching of Sam Ballinger, negro, early today, adjourned the court and directed county officers to make a thorough investigation with a view to bringing members of the mob to trial. He announced that the governor would be requested to offer a reward for their apprehension.

Ballinger was taken from the Bradford county jail shortly after midnight and hanged to a tree. His body was riddled with bullets. The negro had been held for several weeks in the Duval county jail for safekeeping after he had shot and killed Deputy Sheriff R. D. Bennett, near Lawety, Ballingers son, Chadwick, whom the deputy was attempting to arrest, also was killed when the elder negro opened fire in the darkness of their home.

Lynching - 1921.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers

Georgia

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SIX ARRESTS MADE.
(Associated Press)

LOUISVILLE, GA., April 25.—Warrants were taken out yesterday against six men charging them with assault with intent to murder in connection with the shooting of Edward Fleming, a negro, whom they are alleged to have attempted to lynch a short distance from here Saturday night.

B. T. Hattaway, C. M. McNeill and Millet Harrold have been arrested.

Judge C. M. Hardway refuses bail for the men and has called the grand jury to meet Monday morning.

The wounded negro was carried to a hospital in Augusta, and reports from there say that he may live.

JEFFERSON MEN WILL SURRENDER

4/27/21
Constitution

Louisville, Ga., April 26. — L. G. Hattaway and J. G. Hewitt, wanted on warrants in connection with the shooting and wounding of Edward Fleming, a negro, near this place last Saturday, and for which three men are under arrest, today notified friends here that they would surrender shortly.

Reports from Augusta say that Fleming, who is confined in a hospital there, still is in a critical condition, but there is a chance for his recovery.

Judge R. N. Hardeman announced today that he would not call a special term of court next Monday for the trial of B. T. Hattaway, C. N. McNeill and Millett Harrold, who are now being held without bail on charges of assault with intent to murder, as was stated here last night, but that the case would be presented to the Jefferson county grand jury the second week in May.

Authorities stated today that they have no trace of Peter Coleman, the sixth man wanted in connection with the acair.

FIVE MEN ARRESTED ON LYNCHING CHARGE

Constitution 4/22/21

Cairo, Ga., April 21.—Five prominent white men have been arrested on an indictment charging murder in connection with the lynching of Jim Roland, in Mitchell county several weeks ago. Roland was accused of shooting Jason Harrell, prominent white farmer, and when it was believed that Harrell might die, a mob pursued Roland from Decatur county into Mitchell, where at 5 o'clock in the morning they lynched the negro.

Those arrested are W. R. Reeves, L. B. Harrell, O. B. Harrell, Guy Harrell and Paul Gray. The arrests were made by Sheriff Crow, of Mitchell county, and Sheriff Perkins, of Decatur county.

Athens Ministers Call for Probe of Negro's Death

2/24/21
Atlanta Independent

Athens, Ga., February 18.—Special.)—The Athens Ministerial association, composed of the ministers of various churches in this city, today passed resolutions condemning the crowd that stormed the Clarke county court house on Wednesday evening, broke its way into the jail and took from a cell the Negro, John Lee Eberhart, who was charged with the murder of Mrs. Walter E. Lee on Wednesday morning. The Negro, Eberhart, was carried from the Clarke county jail to the scene of the crime in Oconee county, and burned at the stake near the spot where the murder had been committed.

The resolutions also called for an investigation as to whether the sheriff and his bailiffs did their full duty in trying to protect the Negro.

The resolutions passed by the ministers of the various churches are here as follows:

"We, the ministers of the churches of Athens and vicinity, have heard with horror the reports of the mob violence in this city on the evening of February 16; an aggregation of men assaulted the county courthouse with crowbars, acetylene torches and other instruments of destruction; took therefrom a prisoner held on a charge of suspicion in connection with a revolting crime; carried him a short distance from town, and, after chaining him to a tree, slowly tortured him to death by fire.

"The details of this atrocity, as reported by eye-witnesses, are too revolting to be here set forth; but they shock every moral sensibility, and are violative of every principle of law, order and civilization, irrespective of section, color, political creed or religious conviction.

"We deplore the hideous crime with which this man was charged. None could possibly feel a deeper sympathy than we with those loved ones and friends upon whom its blow fell with such shocking weight. The criminally insane act wherein a fair young mother was foully murdered, we condemn with all our souls.

"But we are coinvinced that our courts and our laws are amply adequate to the meting out of retributive justice, without the aid of such a mob orgy as that which has only added crime to crime, and made increasingly difficult the legal processes which are our only security and strength.

"This man was denied due process of trial, and while protesting innocence, even in torture and unto death, he was killed upon the basis of suspicion, the evidence being circumstantial.

"Whether guilty or innocent, his lynching was barbarism. It was the substitution of the law of the jungle for the orderly processes of civilized life.

"At a time when the world is seething in social unrest and disquietude, when anarchy overwhelms whole sections and cities, we hang our heads in shame, that Georgia, and that Athens, the seat of our beloved state university, with its thousands of young men and young women, here gathered for educational and moral training in future citizenship, should have been the place for the performance of such violence and brutalities as those which have recently placed upon us all this bloody blot.

"Be it resolved, Therefore,

"First, That we denounce this mob violence, as disgraceful, unwarranted, and without any vestige of justification upon any basis whatsoever. We condemn the same as subversive of every interest we hold precious, complicating, as it does, racial relations and domestic peace; adding fuel, as it does, to the flames of anarchy which threaten us; and violating, as it does, every law of God and of man.

"Second, That we earnestly demand an investigation of all the facts relating to the method whereby a mob secured access to a prisoner whose safety was guaranteed by the oaths of the sheriff and his bailiffs, together with the police force of the city of Athens. We believe that the public has a right to an accounting by the constituted authorities of our city and state.

"Third, That we beg of our grand jurors and trial jurors, our solicitor-general and our judges, a thorough investigation as to the identity of the person or persons responsible for the destruction of the county's property, and the gruesome savagery whereby a human being was deprived of his life. We beg that these parties be brought speedily to trial, and, if convicted, that they be given the limit of punishment prescribed in our criminal code."—The Atlanta Constitution.

ARREST THREE IN MOB PROBE HERE

AUGUSTA GA. HERALD
AUGUST 20, 1921

Police Holding Young Men in Investigation of Burning of Negro's Body.

Three young white men were taken into custody by the police Saturday morning for investigation in connection with the affair at the University Hospital morgue early Wednesday morning, when the body of a negro was stolen from a crypt, taken to Camp Hancock and burned.

The names of the men held for investigation were not made public. Officers were not inclined to discuss the matter pending the outcome of the investigation.

ARREST PROMINENT MEN ON LYNCHING

4/22/21
Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press.)

CARIO, GA., April 21—Five prominent white men have been arrested on an indictment charging murder in connection with the lynching of Jim Roland in Mitchell county several weeks ago. Roland was accused of shooting Jason Harrell, prominent white farmer, and when it was believed that Harrell might die, a mob pursued Roland from Decatur into Mitchell, where at five o'clock in the morning they lynched the negro.

Those arrested are; W. R. Reeves, L. B. Harrell, O. B. Harrell, Guy Harrell and Paul Gray. The arrests were made by Sheriff Crow of Mitchell county and Sheriff Perkins of Decatur county.

FEDERAL LYNCHING PROBE IS STARTED

Anonymous Letters, Warning U. S. Deputy Clerk, Are Now Being Traced, Say Government Officers.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
12/13/21

Athens, Ga., December 12.—(Special.)—Federal investigation into the killings that were staged in Oconee county Sunday, December 4, has been started and through the joint efforts of the county officials and the federal authorities, it is believed that the persons guilty of the law violations will be brought to justice.

Since the investigation was begun, Judge Walter G. Cornett, United States deputy in Athens, has received several anonymous communications warning him to discontinue the federal investigation. These letters have been traced, according to Judge Cornett, and the persons responsible will be brought to trial.

The Oconee officials who are working toward the capture of the gang which is said to be responsible for the disorder and killings in that county, and incidentally who are charged with selling illicit liquor, have been in communication with Judge Blanton Fortson, of the superior court, who will aid in the government investigation by calling a special grand jury at the proper time.

PROBE OF LYNCHINGS

Federal and County Officials Co-operating.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
12/15/21

Athens, Ga., December 14.—Investigation of the alleged torture and killing of two negroes December 4 by a party of white men in Oconee county "is bringing satisfactory results" with state and federal agents co-operating, according to Sheriff Maxeys, of Watkinsville.

OCONEE KILLING THREATS HEARD

Atlanta Georgian
12/15/21

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 14.—Anonymous notes said to threaten dire consequences to federal investigators of the deaths of two negroes in Oconee County Dec. 4 have been received by United States Commissioner Walter G. Cornett here, he stated Tuesday. He refused to disclose the contents of the notes, but said that they had been traced to their sources already and their writers would be brought to book.

It was intimated in official cir-

cies Tuesday that the federal investigation requested last week by Oconee County citizens was under way and had resulted already in obtaining evidence against some of the members of the party of white men which, it is alleged, tortured and killed West Hale and George Low, negroes, on Dec. 4.

Oconee citizens have requested Judge Blanton Fortson to summon a special session of Oconee County grand jury as soon as sufficient evidence is procured to insure indictments against members of the party. Judge Fortson stated the session would be called if conditions warranted it.

Affidavits from responsible Oconee County citizens bearing on the case are being prepared for presentation to the Oconee grand jury, it was stated by Commissioner Cornett.

Press Association Passes Law and Order Resolution

Atlanta Constitution 12/11/21

Oconee Officials and Leading Citizens Assure Federal Agent of Support in Probing Lynchings.

Athens, Ga., December 10.—(Special.)—Headed by Sheriff C. T. Maxey and Deputy Sheriff Emmett Roberson, a group of Oconee county's leading citizens came to Athens Saturday to reassure Judge Walter G. Cornett, United States deputy clerk here, that the county officials and the leading citizens of Oconee county will co-operate fully with the government in making a federal investigation into lynchings and killings that have been staged recently in that county.

This official visit by the county officers followed an unofficial call by several of the county's citizens early in the week, when they asked that the United States authorities look into the Oconee county situation and take whatever action they think best in the matter.

Members of the committee Saturday assured Judge Cornett that the Oconee citizens would swear to affidavits that would clearly place the blame where it should be, and would further show that the citizens of Oconee county are law-abiding and want to see the group of men who resort to violence stayed by the hands of the law. The affidavits will be forwarded to the department of justice in Washington, D. C.

Sheriff's Statement.

Sheriff Maxey in his statement emphatically declared that West Hale and George Low, two good negroes, had been foully killed, one of them being shot from the rear, and the shots taking effect in his neck; a thing which the sheriff said evinced the cowardice of those doing the shooting.

Hale had been tortured by having his feet burnt, the sheriff stated, and this was confirmed by Deputy Roberson, who saw the body of the negro after he had been killed. Low ran, so he would not be tortured by the flames and when he did he was shot in the back by coward hands, Sheriff Maxey stated.

Aaron Birdsong, negro, was shot for resisting arrest, the sheriff acknowledged.

Guarded Home.

During the course of his interview Sheriff Maxey stated that for several nights following the killings he had to guard the home of R. E. Fullilove, prominent Oconee county citizen, who had casually stated that he did not approve of lynchings nor the killings that were staged there Sunday.

"Other good citizens are having their safety jeopardized in the same way by these law-breakers," stated Mr. Maxey.

HUGH J. ROWE.

FEDERAL INQUIRY OF LYNCHINGS IN OCONEE ASKED

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Committee of Citizens of County Appear Before United States Clerk With Request.

12/8/21

WILL SIGN AFFIDAVITS FOR JUSTICE OFFICIALS

Action Follows Lynching of Two Negroes Sunday After Shooting of Two White Men.

Athens, Ga., December 7.—(Special.)—A committee of Oconee county's leading citizens came to Judge Walter G. Cornett, United States deputy clerk, here today and asked that the government make a federal investigation into lynchings occurring in that county Sunday and which followed others alleged to have been staged there lately.

The committeemen stated that they would swear to affidavits which Judge Cornett stated would be forwarded to the department of justice of the United States in Washington.

In discussing the action of the Oconee citizens, Judge Cornett stated that it is his belief that this action on their part will have great weight with congress which now has a bill before it to make lynchings a violation of federal law and punishable by the most severe penalty. He refused to divulge the names of the committeemen.

Reports on Killings.

While the committee here took the position that the negroes had been lynched, reports were received from Oconee tonight to the effect that a number of citizens were alleging that the blacks killed Sunday were resisting arrest by authorized deputies. These reports could not be verified.

Following the shooting of John Brown, deputy sheriff of Oconee county, early Sunday morning by Aaron Birdsong, negro, while the officer and a posse were attempting to arrest him, and the later killing of Birdsong by a member of the posse, George Lowe and West Hales, two other negroes, who were alleged to have aided Birdsong in his fight, were sought by a mob and lynched, it was stated.

Birdsong was wanted by the Oconee authorities on a charge of having entered the home of a prominent farmer Saturday while the latter was in Athens and frightening his wife and daughter.

When Brown went to Birdsong's home to arrest him he resisted and fired upon him, inflicting a wound. He then escaped, and a posse was formed.

Dooley Wounded.

Sunday afternoon Birdsong was surrounded in a gulley near Snow's mill, and again put up a fight, wounding Fred Dooley, a member of the posse. He was in turn killed by the officers. Dooley was brought to an Athens hospital for treatment and is said to be seriously wounded.

The other two negroes were lynched late in the afternoon after being charged with furnishing Birdsong with ammunition.

Lynching – 1921.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers

Georgia

749

DORSEY EXPECTED TO ASK FOR PROBE OF LYNCHING CASE

Constitution 2/20/21

Governor Is Told in Letters and by Visitors That Sheriff Could Have Saved Negro From Mob.

REWARDS OF $3,000 OFFERED FOR ARRESTS

Governor Will Probably Ask Judges to Call for Special Sessions of Oconee and Clarke Juries.

Following receipt by Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of personal visits and many letters from residents of Clarke and Oconee counties, demanding action in regard to the lynching of John Lee Eberhardt, negro, near Athens last Wednesday night, it is considered probable that the governor will ask the judges of the superior courts of the two counties to call special sessions of the grand juries in the two counties and place the evidence he has received before them. Another development of the day was the action of the executive is offering rewards for the lynchers totalling $3,000.

Charges that Sheriff Jackson, of Clarke county, was guilty of gross negligence of duty when the negro was taken from the jail on the top floor of the Clarke county courthouse, were made in the letters received by the governor. Numerous letters stated that the jail was constructed to prevent just such an occurrence; that the stairway, constructed of iron, is less than three feet wide and that if the sheriff had been so inclined he could have resisted all attacks for an interminable length of time; and that finally the sheriff turned over the keys of the jail to the leaders of the mob.

Governor Asked to Act.

The governor refused to say what action he contemplated, but in view of the insistence of the demand for action from the citizens of Athens and neighborhood, it is considered probable that he will ask meetings of the grand juries.

Rewards totaling $3,000 were offered by the governor for information which will lead to the conviction of those responsible for the lynching.

A reward of $500 each will be paid for the first three men arrested, who participated in the burning of the negro and $500 each additional for information which will convict the first three of those who forced their entrance into the Clarke county jail.

Eberhardt was alleged to have shot and killed Mrs. Walter E. Lee, wife of a farmer on the Watkinsville road, in Oconee county a few miles from Athens and near the Oconee-Clarke county line. The negro was arrested in Athens Wednesday afternoon and placed in the Clarke county jail. The crowd began gathering as soon as it became generally known that the negro was in Athens, it is stated by the governor's informants, and Sheriff Jackson had ample time to carry the negro out of town to safety.

Not Residents of Athens.

Clarke county citizens maintain that those responsible for the tragedy were not residents of Athens, but that they came in on foot, in autos and on horseback from the outlying sections of the county and from the direction of Watkinsville. The scene while the negro was being burned at the stake is described as one of the most horrible in the history of the state.

Information from the various persons in Clarke county, received by Governor Dorsey, is to the effect that the evidence connecting the negro with the crime was entirely circumstantial.

Governor Dorsey conferred with Dr. Plato Durham, dean of the theological department, Emory university, and Dr. M. Ashby Jones, prominent Atlanta minister, for several hours Saturday afternoon regarding the crime.

No statement was given out at the conclusion of the meeting, but it was understood that a definite course of action was determined upon by the governor on advice of the two ministers following conferenecs with various officials in the morning.

DAVID C. BARROW AND JUDGE COBB SCORE MOB RULE

Athens, Ga., February 19.—(Special.)—Following the action of the mob, which stormed the Clark county jail in Athens Wednesday night, wrested John Eberhardt, negro, accused of the murder of Mrs. Walter Lee, of Oconee county, from the custody of the sheriff, and then burned him to death near the scene of the crime, the action of the lynchers has been denounced by Judge Andrew J. Cobb, and by Chancellor David C. Barrow, of the University of Georgia.

Judge Andrew J. Cobb, in a signed communication, says: "As the week draws to its close the hour of meditation arrives. The week-end reflections of one, who holds no commission, is clothed with no authority, has no official responsibility, a mere citizen, reared, trained, living in the faith that the law is supreme and the only refuge of the right to live, must be somewhat as follows:

"A red week.

"Three murders in one day.

"The life of an excellent woman destroyed by a fiend.

"Provoke Envy of Demons."

"One suspected only, not shown in any legal way to be guilty, in all probability innocent, killed by ruffians and bandits in a manner that must provoke the envy of the demons of hell.

"The law murdered.

"The murder of the law is a far graver offense than the murder of a human being.

"Organized government has survived, and can again survive the murder of human beings. When the law dies, government dies; all things desirable die; chaos reigns and anarchy is enthroned.

"Choose you this day whom ye will serve, the law or anarchy. Let your thoughts, your words, your deeds be such that the red week will return no more, forever."

Chancellor David C. Barrow, in addressing the student body of the University of Georgia at chapel following the lynching, said:

"This is a country where we depend for safety on law. The lawless act of certain citizens Wednesday night must make each one of us fear for the future of our country.

"The crime was one which deserved death. The provocation was of an extreme nature. The evidence, in so far as it has come to me, indicates the guilt of the prisoner. Such crimes are driving white people from the country. All of this, I think.

"But this negro was in the hands of the law, and it was the law that was wounded—the law which is our only hope in this country.

"There was a way to punish this criminal under the law and it is the duty of all who wish well to the safety of our state to uphold the law.

"We must not drift into anarchy. We must not let our fair land become a lawless waste."

749

RACE JOINS GOVERNOR IN LYNCHER'S SEARCH

Extended

Athens, Ga., Feb. 25.—A reward of approximately $5,500 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the parties who stormed the jail here and lynched John Lee Eberhardt, accused of the murder of a white woman. It has been later proven that he was innocent. The county commissioners here have put up $1,500, Gov. Dorsey has offered $3,000 and citizens of the Race here are subscribing $1,000. Over 3,000 men were in the mob that lynched Eberhardt, and some are prominently known here.

STUDENTS GET GHASTLY RELICS AFTER BURNING

Chicago Tribune 3/13/21

Athens, Ga., March 11.—Convinced that the mob that burned John Lee Eberhart at the stake here recently was in error and made a miserable mistake in selecting their victim, prominent men have denounced the leaders and offered money for their arrest and conviction. Some who took part in the actual lynching of Eberhart are known, but public opinion seems to be against demanding their arrest and nothing has been done in this direction.

A former judge of the supreme court of Georgia has openly declared that, according to the evidence, Eberhart was innocent of slaying the white woman. Absolutely no effort was made to protect the prisoner by the local police force. Some are said to have mingled in the mob.

That education has little influence on people in this city was demonstrated by the fact that practically within throwing distance of the burning is located the University of Georgia, Lucy Cobb Institute for Girls and the State Normal school. It is said that fingers and ears of the victim were cut off and taken as souvenirs by several students. These human relics, it is said, were taken to the chapter houses for exhibition.

ALLEGED LYNCHERS TO BE TRIED MONDAY

Constitution 4/23/21

Camilla, Ga., April 22.—The nine indictments returned Thursday by the Mitchell county grand jury in connection with the lynching last January of Jim Roland, a negro, are said to be the first in the state under what is known as the "mob violence act." Two of the men indicted are from Mitchell county, five from Grady, one from Jasper and one from Putnam.

The indictments are on two counts, one for murder and one for mob violence. The men indicted are J. W. Tucker, of Hillsboro, Jasper county; Grady Spearman, of Eatonton, Putnam county; M. K. Boutwell and J. B. Bettison, Mitchell county, and Paul Gray, L. B. Harrell, Will Reaves, Guy Harrell and Charlie Lee Harrell, Grady county.

All of the indicted men, except Tucker and Spearman, have been arrested and reeased on bond in the sum of $10,000 each, with the exception of Bettison, who is charged only with mob violence and whose bond was fixed at $2,000.

In granting application for bail, Judge R. C. Bell, of superior court, announced that the trial would begin Monday of next week.

Negro Was Killed.

On the first day of January last, Jim Roland, a negro, was shot and killed by a mob after he had shot and seriously wounded Jason Harrell, of Grady county. Witnesses testified before the grand jury, it is stated, that Harrell was making some negroes dance, and that when Roland came along Harrell tried to make him dance also. Roland, it was testified, refused to dance, whereupon both pulled their pistols and began firing, Harrell falling badly wounded.

Later a party of men in automobiles captured Roland at a negro cabin, having sent for the sheriff of Mitchell county to come get him. It is alleged that one of the men in the party represented himself as a deputy sheriff, whereupon the negroes in the cabin delivered Roland to the party. Shortly afterwards the sheriff's party arrived on the scene only to hear the shots that killed the negro and to find his body.

Harrell's story of the trouble with Roland was that it arose over some cows which Harrell had lost, and concerning which he questioned the negro. Harrell is still confined to a hospital in Cairo, and will not be able to attend the trial next week.

EIGHT TO BE TRIED FOR MOB VIOLENCE

Indictments Are First in State Under Mob Violence Act — Each Also Charges Murder.

Constitution 4/25/21

Camilla, Ga., April 24.—Eight men will go on trial in the Mitchell superior court here tomorrow morning on a charge of violating the mob violence act in connection with the death of Jim Roland, a prosperous negro farmer, on January 1. The indictments, each on two counts, are said to be the first in the state under what is known as the mob violence act. Each indictment also charges murder.

The men indicted are J. W. Tucker, of Hillsboro, Jasper county; Grady Spearman, of Eatonton, Putnam county; K. M. Boutwell and J. B. Bettison, Mitchell county; Paul Gray, L. B. Harrell, Will Reaves, Guy Harrell and Charlie Lee Harrell, Grady county.

All of the indicted men, except Spearman, have been arrested and released on bond of $10,000 each.

Several panels of veniremen have been summoned to appear here tomorrow, as it is believed that considerable difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a jury.

BOUTWELL FACING LYNCHING TRIAL

Constitution 4/26/21

Camilla, Ga., April 25.—M. K. Boutwell, 35, a well-known farmer, and one of the nine men indicted by the Mitchell county grand jury last week for violating the mob violence act, and for murder in connection with the death by lynching of Jim Roland, was placed on trial today in the Mitchell superior court. The eight other defendants will be tried separately.

Grady Spearman, of Eatonton, Putnam county, surrendered tonight to Sheriff Crow, making the last of the defendants to give up. Judge R. C. Bell granted bond in the sum of $10,000 to Spearman, and he was releaesd.

After two hours of preliminaries, together with the selecting of a jury from 112 veniremen, the state decided that each defendant would be tried separately. Boutwell was chosen to go on trial.

The selection of Boutwell by Solicitor-General B. C, Gardner came as a surprise to counsel for the defense. Efforts during the morning session of the court had been made to try the defendants jointly on both charges.

Negro Testifies.

The first witness to take the stand was Joe Martin, a negro, who testified that he went to the home of J. B. Bettison to get someone to carry Roland to Camilla for protection. Roland stated, he said, he had shot Jason Harrell, and he was in fear of mob violence.

Boutwell is said to be a prosperous farmer, with a large family. He is a brother-in-law of Jason Harrell, who was shot and wounded in a pistol duel with Roland, which brought about the lynching.

Hearing of evidence was halted shortly after the negro took the stand by a legal battle upon the admission of testimony. The court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

GEORGIAN FACES SERIOUS CHARGE

First of Nine Men Charged With Violating Mob Violence Act on Trial

Montgomery Advertiser 4/26/21

(Associated Press)

CAMILLA, GA., April 25.—M. K. Boutwell, 35, a well known farmer, one of the nine men indicted by the Mitchell county grand jury last week for violating the mob violence act and for the murder in connection with the death by lynching of Jim Roland, was placed on trial today in the Mitchell superior court. The eight other defendants will be tried separately.

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Boutwell is said to be a prosperous farmer with a large family. He is a brother-in-law of Jason Harrell, who was shot and wounded in a pistol duel with Roland, which brought about the lynching.

GEORGIA JURY WILL GET MOB CASE TODAY

First Trial For Violation of Mob Violence Law Nearing Completion

Montgomery Advertiser 4/27/21

(Associated Press)

CAMILLA, GA., April 26—The case of M. K. Boutwell on trial in the Mitchell superior court on the charge of violating the mob violence law, the first trial of its kind in the history of this state, will go to the jury at noon tomorrow, it was announced here late today at the conclusion of the second day's session.

Both the state and defense rested late today. The defendant took the stand and made an unsworn statement lasting about 20 minutes. He denied any connection with the crime. Arguments will begin tomorrow morning. The court announced before adjourning this afternoon that he will allow each side two hours to present their cases.

Indications are that upon the conclusion of the Boutwell case, all nine defendants will be placed on trial in connection with the death of Jim Roland, the negro who was alleged to have been lynched on the night of January 1.

"While I was on my way to Kirbo's store", said the defendant "I met a car and one of the men told me that they had Roland and were going to take him to the sheriff. After I learned that the negro had been captured I was ready to go home and did go. As to having anything to do with the shooting of Roland I had no more to do with it than any of you gentlemen".

BOUTWELL ACQUITTED IN MOB VIOLENCE TRIAL

Constitution 4/28/21

Camilla, Ga., April 27.—M. K. Boutwell was found not guilty of the charge of violating the mob violence act by a jury in Mitchell county superior court at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after ten minutes deliberation. Boutwell and Reeves were two of nine men arrested in connection with the lynching of Jim Roland, a negro.

Will Reeves, another of the nine men indicted, will be placed on trial charged with murder, it is announced. Arguments of the lawyers consumed the time of the court up to 3:30 o'clock.

Roland was lynched after wounding Jason Harrell, a brother-in-law of Boutwell, near Pelham last January, in a pistol battle. It is alleged that the lynching occurred after efforts had been made to remove the negro, who was in fear of violence, to Camilla for protection.

The state attempted to show that the defendant was one of the party of men who had the negro in custody prior to the time that he was shot to death, and that he was near the scene of the crime when it had occurred. J. D. Bettison, one of the defendants, was placed on the stand, but exercised his constitutional rights in refusal to give any damaging testimony.

The jury to try Reeves was selected late today and court adjourned until tomorrow morning. The defendants rejected a proposal today that they be tried jointly.

EVIDENCE IS ENDED IN LYNCHING CASE

Jury to Get Case at Noon. The Men Charged With Wounding Jefferson Negro to Give Up.

Constitution 4/27/21

Camilla, Ga., April 26.—The case of M. K. Boutwell, on trial in the Mitchell superior court on the charge of violating the mob violence law, the first trial of its kind in the history of this state, will go to the jury at noon tomorrow, it was announced here late today at the conclusion of the second day's session.

Both the state and defense rested late today. The defendant took the stand and made an unsworn statement, lasting about 20 minutes. He denied any connection with the crime. Arguments will begin tomorrow morning. The court announced before adjourning this afternoon that each side will be allowed two hours to present their cases.

Indications are that upon the conclusion of the Boutwell case all nine defendants will be placed on trial in connection with the death of Jim Roland, the negro who was alleged to have been lynched on the night of January 1.

Denies Charges.

"While I was on my way to Kirbo's store," said the defendant, "I met a car and one of the men told me that they had Roland and were going to take him to the sheriff. After I learned that the negro had been captured, I was ready to go home and did go. As to having anything to do with the shooting of Roland, I had no more to do with it than any of you gentlemen."

J. D. Bettison, indicted for mob violence in connection with the lynching of Jim Roland, negro, near Pelham, last January, was the chief witness today at the trial of M. K. Boutwell, charged with murder in connection with the same lynching, but failed to connect Boutwell, whom he said he had known all his life, in any way with the affair.

Bettison's Testimony.

Bettison told how Joe Martin came to his house and asked him to get somebody to take Jim Roland to jail at Camilla. He got John Singleton to go. On his way back to his father's home from Singleton's, the witness said, he met a man, in an automobile, who told him he was a deputy sheriff from Camilla, and ham come to get Roland. He asked Bettisen to go with him to the cabin where Roland had taken refuge. Bettison did so, he testified, and said the man who claimed to be a deputy sheriff asked him into the house to tell Roland to come out.

Roland got in the back seat, he said, while he (Bettison) rode in the front seat with the driver. When the car reached the home of Bettison's father, he got out.

Does Not Implicate Accused.

At this point, he said, three other men, whom he did not recognize, got into the car. He could not describe these men, and failed to connect M. K. Boutwell, the defendant on trial, and whom he had known all his life, in any way with the affair.

A. M. Parker, son of L. B. Parker, who testified yesterday, said he was at Kirbo's store the night Jim Roland was killed, but saw no disorder, although he saw a number of men with guns. He said he did not recognize any of them.

Bob Walden, an old negro, who testified yesterday, was recalled to the stand. He said he saw the shooting between Jason Harrell and Jim Roland, but did not know what became of Roland afterward.

FREED ON CHARGE OF MOB VIOLENCE

Montgomery Advertiser 4/28/21

Georgia Jury Returns Verdict of Not Guilty Against "Mob Leader"

(Associated Press)

CAMILLA, GA., April 27—M. K. Boutwell was found not guilty of the charge of violating the mob violence act, by a jury in Mitchell county superior court at 4 o'clock this afternoon after ten minutes deliberation. Boutwell and Reeves were two of nine men arrested in connection with the lynching of Jim Roland, a negro.

The jury to try Reeves was selected late today and court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The defendants rejected a proposal today that they be tried jointly.

PLACING DYNAMITE IS LAID TO NEGROES

Two Blacks Jailed in Macon, Charged With Putting Explosive on A., B. & A. Track.

Constitution 4/14/21

Macon, Ga., May 13.—(Special.)—Charged with placing dynamite on the track of the A., B. & A. railroad near Fitzgerald last Sunday morning, thereby endangering the lives of the crew of a freight train which passed over the explosives, Sid Reese, negro, was placed in the Bibb county jail today for safekeeping. Bill Simpson, another negro, who is alleged to have aided Reese in committing the crime, was taken into custody at Fitzgerald early this afternoon and brought to the Bibb jail tonight.

Deputy Sheriff G. R. Putnam, who brought the prisoners here, said there was no likelihood of mob violence, but that the negroes were removed as a precautionary measure.

Agents of the Pinkerton detective agency visited the negroes at the jail after their arrival, but refused to divulge the evidence that has been collected against the blacks, although it is stated that others arrests are expected. The investigation is being continued by the detectives and special agents of the railroad company.

NO EVIDENCE SEEN OF NEGRO'S DEATH IN COLQUITT PROBE

Constitution 3/15/21

Moultrie, Ga., April 14.—The Colquitt county grand jury called here this week in special session to investigate what Judge W. E. Thomas said were "rumors to the effect that Johnnie B. Bailey, negro, was put to death by a party of men last fall," recessed late today after being unable to find "sufficient evidence" that Bailey was dead.

After outlining the scope of its investigation, the grand jury reported: "We have been unable to find any evidence on which to base a conclusion that any such act has been committed at all, and we respectfully ask that this jury be not discharged, but allowed to disperse, subject to recall when the state is able to submit witnesses and evidence on which we may act intelligently."

Lynching—1921

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Kentucky

750

$500 REWARD OFFERED FOR MEMBERS OF MOB

Constitution 3/15/21

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—Governor Edwin P. Morrow today offered a reward of $500 each for the arrest and conviction of each member of the mob that early yesterday took from the Woodford county jail and lynched Richard James, negro. He also issued a proclamation removing from office John H. Edgar, jailer of Woodford county.

NEW YORK HERALD
MARCH 15, 1921

$500 FOR EACH LYNCHER.

FRANKFORT, K., March 14.—Gov. Edwin P. Morrow to-day offered a reward of $500 each for the arrest and conviction of each member of the mob that early yesterday morning took from the Woodford county jail and lynched Richard James, negro. He also issued a proclamation removing from office John H. Edgar, jailer of Woodford county.

GOV. MORROW IN FAVOR OF AUTOMATIC REMOVAL TO FIGHT MOB LAW

Chicago Whip 3/26/21

Frankfort, Ky., March 23—Speaking about the recent lynching at Versailles, Gov. Morrow told newspaper reporters that an automatic removal law which allowed no appeal was one of the prime necessities in checking lynching.

He said: "Of course I do not know the facts as to the conduct of the jailer at Versailles," said Governor Morrow, "but the lynching illustrates the need of making the anti-mob act really an automatic removal law. There should be no means of appeal for reinstatement where a peace officer surrenders a prisoner to a mob, but do you know we had to fight at the last Legislature to prevent the anti-mob law being passed with a provision under which the peace officer removed by the Governor might appeal to the local courts for reinstatement, thus throwing his case back into local politics."

The Governor's offer of $500 for arrest and conviction of each member of the mob is the legal limit. It is believed at least fifty men participated in the lynching. The Governor expressed satisfaction at having received finally, the formal request from County Judge Mulcahy, without which he could not offer the reward.

KENTUCKY GOVERNOR DEMANDS SPEEDY ACTION IN ARRESTING LYNCHERS

St. Louis Argus 4/1/21

FRANKFORT, KY., March 30.—Fully determined that those responsible for the recent lynching which has cast a disgrace upon the fair name of the Blue Grass State, be brought to justice, Governor Morrow gave out a statement and correspondence with Judge Mulcahy in which he said:

"I am giving to the press of Kentucky certain correspondence between Judge Edmond Mulcahy, County Judge of Woodford County, and the Governor of Kentucky, concerning the mob in Versailles on Sunday morning.

Criticizes County Judge.

"I am determined that the people of the state shall know who wants the members of the mob which has disgraced Kentucky and shamed the County of Woodford brought to justice, and who has failed to use energy, courage and determination as a public official to maintain law and order and punish those guilty of crimes against the public peace.

"This County Judge has thus far failed to request a reward for the members of the mob which disgraced his county. He has taken no action of vigor in any way to ascertain the identity of those who composed the mob. He has given me no official notification concerning it. The only action so far as I am advised that he has really taken has been to appoint the wife of the removed jailer to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of the jailer.

"In the meantime, days go by, no investigation is being conducted, no witnesses are being subpoenaed and nothing is being done through the efforts of this official to ascertain the 40 men guilty of murder under the laws of the Commonwealth."

Letter to Judge Mulcahy.

On March 14, the Governor wrote:

"My dear Judge Mulcahy: The mob which on Sunday morning took a prisoner from the county jail of Woodford County and hanged him has shamed the good name of both the State of Kentucky and the splendid County of Woodford.

"The laws of Kentucky declare that every member of this mob is a murderer. I most earnestly urge that you at once hold a court of inquiry, subpoena witnesses, bring before you everyone who may know something as to the identity of those forming the mob, and to push this investigation until evidence is procured to warrant arrest and indictment.

"I cannot believe that 40 or 50 men can come into a town, forcibly enter a jail and hang a prisoner without leaving traces behind them which, if followed, would lead to their identification.

"It is my judgment that this court of inquiry should sit at once. Delay will only give those guilty a chance to cover their tracks, collect their forces and by various means evade detection. Delay in this matter can and will lead to nothing. I will be glad if you will advise me as to your actions in this matter and concerning the entire matter of the mob."

GOVERNOR REMOVES JAILER

Savannah Tribune 4/9/21

Who Permitted Mob To Take Negro

Jailer Asked For No Help And Did Nothing To Protect Prisoner

Frankfort, Ky., March 30th (Associated Negro Press)—Declaring that a jailer should protect a prisoner in his custody with the last ounce of strength and with all his courage and watchfulness, Governor Edwin P. Morrow last Wednesday, refused to reinstate John H. Edger, jailer of Woodford county, whom he removed from office because he was alleged to have permitted a mob to take Richard James, a Negro, from jail and lynch him March 12.

"It is the duty of a jailer," said Governor Morrow, "to resist a mob until he is beaten into insensibility or killed. Accepting Edger's own statement as facts in the case he did nothing to defend the prisoner, asked for no help and demanded no assistance."

Edger admitted, while being examined at his hearing today for reinstatement, that he had made no outcry or call for assistance when the mob came to his house for the keys to the jail, as he said he did not wish to be killed or have members of his family killed in protecting a prisoner.

The hearing was an all-day session, the jailer being represented by Senator Charles H. Harrison, Field McLeod and Alfred Nuchols, of Versailles. Attorney-General Charles I. Dawson cross-examined the witnesses and was assisted by Commonwealth's Attorney Victors Bradley and County Attorney W. D. Jeese, of Woodford county. The hearing was in the office of Governor Morrow.

N. Y. C. POST
MARCH 14, 1921

Jailer in Kentucky Lynching Is Ousted

Governor Removes Man Who Failed to Keep Accused Negro From Mob

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 14.—Gov. Morrow to-day took official notice of the lynching early yesterday of Richard James, negro, at Versailles by removing from office Jailer John H. Edgers.

James was accused of having been one of a party of armed men who killed two distillery guards at Midway, Ky., when the guards tried to prevent the removal of whiskey from the distillery. He was found guilty by a jury on Saturday, but the jury reported inability to reach a verdict because of failure to agree upon the penalty.

The negro was taken from the jail yesterday by a mob of about fifty men and hanged to a tree near Versailles.

CINCINNATI O ENQUIRER
MARCH 18, 1921

REWARD

Offered For Arrest and Conviction of Kentuckians Who Lynched Negro in Woodford County.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Frankfort, Ky., March 17.—Governor Edwin P. Morrow to-day offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of each of the members of the mob, or for information leading to the arrest and conviction of members of the mob in Woodford County who took Richard James, negro, from Versailles Jail Sunday morning and hanged him. Governor Morrow has stated several times that he will take every step possible to bring the members of the mob to justice.

KY. GOVERNOR SCORES GRAND JURY

Guardian 4/9/21

Frankfort, Ky., March 30, 1921—Charging that the special grand jury at Versailles "had whitewashed' everybody but had no word of condemnation for the mob," Gov. Edwin P. Morrow issued a statement tonight denouncing the brief investigation of the jury, which was impaneled Saturday morning was dismissed that afternoon.

"It was a case of 'see nothing' and 'do nothing,'" he said. "It started out with the jailer knowing nothing about the mob, and the jailer and the other officers doing nothing, and wound up with the grand jury finding [illegible] ing.

"If a gang had gone into Versailles and robbed a bank they would have formed a posse and gone after them; and the grand jury would have remained in session until it had accomplished something.

"The grand jury convened at 9 o'clock and adjourned at 3 o'clock and 'whitewashed' everybody, but had no word of condemnation for the mob.

"Mob violence will persist in Kentucky until local authorities take their duties seriously or public opinion compels them to.

"It is absurd to thing that a grand jury could make a real investigation of such an affair as that in 5 hours."

Lynching – 1921.

Louisiana

751

Legal Punishment of Lynchers

MOB LAW IS SCORED BY LOUISIANA JUDGE

Chicago Tribune

Inviting Kind of Law That Prevails in Russia, He Says.

2/10/21

Plaquemine, La., February 9.—"When you put the stamp of your approval on mob action, you invite the kind of government that prevails in Russia and Mexico," declared Judge C. K. Schwing in his charge to the Iberville parish grand jury at the opening of a special session of the district court to investigate the lynching of George Werner, negro, today.

The special term of the court was convened today at the request of Governor John M. Parker to investigate the alleged lynching of the negro, who shot his white employer a few weeks ago and who was later hanged by a mob after being wounded by officers pursuing him.

A peculiar angle to the alleged lynching is expected to be brought out by the grand jury in the contention by some parties that the negro died of the wounds suffered at the hands of the officers before being swung up by members of the mob.

Among the witnesses summoned to appear before the grand jury is Governor Parker, who issued a statement denouncing the lynching of the negro. The governor appeared before the jury for a short hearing late this afternoon. What he told the jurors is unknown, but he is believed to have reiterated his former statements that he wanted lynching stopped and quicker action taken by grand juries and judges.

Werner was charged with wounding Numa Tircuit, a young planter of Iberville parish, about a week ago. Tircuit is reported in a serious condition with little hope of recovery. The negro tried to escape, but was taken from a train by a mob of Port Allen, La., and hanged to a telegraph pole, after he had been shot by a deputy sheriff while resisting arrest. It is now alleged by certain parties that he died of his wounds before being hanged by the mob.

Louisiana Mobbers to be Called to Trial.

Chicago Express 5/7/21

New Orleans, May 5.—After resorting to technicalities for 18 months Federal Judge Foster has ordered the city of Bogalusa, the Great Southern Lumber company and other persons sued for damages as the result of killings at Bogalusa in November, 1919, to stop figting for delay and get ready for trial. It will probably be another year before the mobbers will be placed on the witness stand and forced to tell of their connection with the murder of several trade unionists and the attempted lynching of Sol Dacus, influential Negro in Bogalusa, who urged fellow Negro workers to stand with the white workers to the mill strike of that year.

The suits were started by the widows of the murdered unionists. In the case of George Williams, the charge is made that he was beaten nearly to death because he refused to quit his business of draying and return to work in the mill.

The widows charge that their husbands were killed for the "sole purpose of destroying organized labor" in Bogalusa, and that the company sounded the mill's siren whistle to assemble the mob.

The mob first went to the home of Dacus, but the Negro hid in the swamp, and with the aid of white workers made his way to New Orleans and later to Gulport, Miss. When the mob failed to find Dacus his home was demolished, his family terrified and $1,300 worth of war savings stamps stolen.

The mob then went to the headquarters of the unionists, and demand was made for Dacus. The unionists replied that he was not there and the mobbers were invited to search the building. In reply they fired with shot guns, rifles and revolvers, killing five defenseless unionists.

Lynching - 1921.

Maine.

747

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

N Y C. AMERICAN
MAY 22, 1921

6 Held as Slayers in Raid on Negroes Aboard Ship

PORTLAND, Me., May 21. Six white men alleged to have been members of a party of eleven who boarded the schooner Mary W. Barrett early to-day and attacked and threw overboard James Walker, a negro seaman, were held on the charge of slaying.

Walker was one of five negroes alleged to have been clubbed by the party of white men.

Lynching - 1921.

Missouri

748

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
APRIL 30, 1921

Governor to Send Assistant-Attorney-General to Aid in Investigation Into Hanging by Mob.

IDENIFICATION OF LYNCHERS SOUGHT

Grand Jury to Be Convened to Indict Mob Members, Many of Whom Are Believed to Be Known.

Plans are under way today for the opening at Bowling Green, Mo., next week, of two official inquiries into the hanging there last night of Roy Hammonds, a 19-year-old negro, it was stated to the Post-Dispatch today by various State and Pike County officials.

Circuit Judge Woolfolk said, over long-distance telephone, that he intended at once to convene the grand jury, and to direct it to make a searching investigation for the purpose of identifying the lynchers and to return indictments against them. This investigation will be conducted, it is expected, with the aid of Assistant Attorney-General Albert Miller, who will arrive there tomorrow under instructions from Gov. Hyde.

Coroner James Hendricks began today to collect the names of witnesses which will be summoned to testify next week at the inquest. He said this morning that he had not yet succeeded in locating any persons who would admit recognizing any member of the lynching party, but was positive that many of the lynchers were recognized.

Hyde to Sennd Representative.

Prosecuting Attorney Rufus Higfiinbotham andn Sheriff Moore communicated last ninght immediately after the hanging with the Governor's secretary, T. N. Ormistonn. Ormistonn relayed the message to the Governor, who is visiting his brother in Kansas City, and Gov. Hyde immediately communicated with Attorney-General Barrett, directing him to send a representative to Bowling Green.

In a statement which he issued shortly afterward, the Governor said:

"I received word from Jefferson City last night that the Prosecutor was seeking aid from the State in helping to detect the guilty persons. I immediately instructed Mr. Barrett to lend all possible assistance," the Governor said. "The day of mob law has passed in Missouri. I firmly believe that every one guilty of the lynching last night should be brought to justice as speedily as possible. I shal use every means in my power to see that this is carried out."

Prosecuting Attorney Dissatisfied.

Prosecuting Attorney Higginsbotham today declined to make any statement for publication, but Ormiston, at Jefferson City, said that Higginbotham seemed to be in a state of extreme agitation when he talked to Ormiston by lond-distance telephone last night, declaring to Ormiston that he was highly dissatisfied with the efforts made to protect the prisoner, and adding that he was still more dissatisfied with the Sheriff's failure to identify a single member of the mob.

Sheriff Moore today remained in the same state of uncertainty as to the identity of the lynchers. He told Coroner Hendricks, as well as the Post-Dispatch correspondent, that he did not recognize any member of the lynching party, although all were unmasked, and are believed to have been boys and men of the town.

To Interview Deputy Sheriffs.

Coroner Hendricks said he would interview the four Deputy Sheriffs today, both to learn if they recognized any members of the band, and get names of spectators at the depot and at the subsequent hanging.

"It is difficult to believe that none of those men was recognized," he said. "But to get witnesses to come forward and identify them is another matter. While most people hear feel that the lynching was a bad thing, and certainly not justifiable, they seem inclined to believe that nothing can be gained by carrying the matter any further.

"I will summon as witnesses every person whom I have reason to believe was present either at the depot or the actual hanging."

"We did our best to prevent this, and we will do our best to punish those who perpetrated this crime."

It is possible that the grand jury investigation may follow the Coroner's inquest, or they may proceed simultaneously.

MISSOURI JUDGE ORDERS PROBE OF NEGRO LYNCHING.

Dallas Enquirer 4/7/21

Bowling Green, Mo., May 5.—Circuit Judge E. B. Wolfolk today ordered an investigation of the lynching of Roy Hammond, 19, Negro, who was hanged to a tree near this city within four hours after the judge had sentenced him to ten years in the penitentiary for an attempted assault of a 14-year-old girl.

Hammond was seized at the railroad station, where he was in custody of Sheriff Charles P. Moore and six deputies awaiting a train for Jefferson City to start his sentence.

The sheriff stated he doubted if he could identify any of the party that forced entrance into the partly darkened depot office where the offices had the Negro, and took the prisoner after overpowering Moore and his aides.

The Lynching Inquiry

St Louis Argus 4/6/21

The investigation into the Bowling Green lynching appears to be progressing earnestly. There is no question that members of the mob will be brought to justice if those whose duty it is to enforce the law in Pike County are sincere in their protestations.

Sheriff Moore, from whom the prisoner was taken, undoubtedly knows the faces of several who participated in the hanging. His statements thus far have been evasive, but perhaps he is holding his information for the grand jury.

Should it develop that he is unable to identify any of the mob, Gov. Hyde would be completely justified in having him removed—on the ground of defective vision if for no other reason. Missouri sheriffs ought to be able to see well, at any rate—St. Louis Star.

Lynching – 1921.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

746

North Carolina

Lynchers Party Now Being Aired in Court

Journal and Guide 2/19/21

Wilson, N. C., Feb. 14.—The case of the State against H. B. Futrell, removed from Goldsboro by Judge W. A. Devin to Wilson Superior Court, was called this afternoon and when recess was taken, the State rested.

Futrell, with C. H. "Red" Langston, C. H. Thompson and Davis Langston, were indicted for attacking and breaking into and shooting up the court house at Goldsboro on December 3rd of last year, in an effort to wrest from the law five colored men who had just been brought from Raleigh, where they had been taken for safekeeping.

Some of Goldsboro's most reputable citizens, lawyers and public officers went on the stand and testified that Futrell was the leader of the mob and swore to get the prisoner at all hazards, and that some of the mob wore masks.

Police Tew was the star witness ness and told how Futrell, when warned to desist, placed an automatic pictol in the chief's stomach and commanded him to stand aside and let the crowd pass.

The chief also was a witness to Futrell's shooting into the court house and saw others shooting on the outside of the building.

N Y C EVE WORLD
FEBRUARY 19, 1921

LYNCH MOB LEADER GETS 4 YEARS IN JAIL

Band Failed to Get Three Negroes in N. C. Jail Charged With Murdering Grocer.

WILSON, N. C., Feb. 19.—H. D. Futrelle, leader of a mob which unsuccessfully stormed the Wayne County Jail at Goldsboro on the night of Dec. 3 to get three negroes charged with the murder of Herman Jones, a grocer, was sentenced to-day to four years in the State Prison.

Futrelle noted an appeal to the Supreme Court.

MOB LEADER GIVEN YEAR IN JAIL

whip 2/26/21

WILSON, N. C., Feb. 23.—Numbers of Wayne County's representative citizens appeared in the Superior Court here this afternoon before Judge Calvert, at the request of W. W. Pearce, attorney for H. B. Futrelle, who was found guilty of leading the mob that stormed the Wayne County courthouse on the night of December 3 in an attempt to wrest from the custody of the law five men charged with the murder of a white merchant.

All admitted that he should be punished for the offense. Some were of the opinion that to repair the damage to the Goldsboro courthouse and a fine would be sufficient.

In view of the fact that the jury prayed that mercy might be extended the defendant, the judge sentenced him to the penitentiary for a term of four years. Notice of appeal was given and bond was fixed at $4,000.

One of the exceptions noted by the attorney for the defense was that one of the jurors slept while the trial was in progress.

ATTORNEY ATTEMPTS TO STIR FEELINGS

Stopped by Judge Before He Got Started

APPEAL TAKEN

Jury Recommended Mercy Be Shown Prisoner

Journal and Guide 2/26/21

Wilson, N. C.—Numbers of Wayne county representative citizens appeared in Superior court here last week before Judge Calvert at the request of W. W. Pearce, attorney for H. B. Futrell, who was found guilty of leading the mob that stormed the Wayne county courthouse on the night of December 3rd, in an attempt to get the five colored men charged with the murder of Herman Jones, a white grocer.

Futrell was sentenced last Friday to serve four years in the State prison.

More than a dozen men who know the defendant well testified to his former good character. They said he is a splendid fellow and good neighbor with a kind heart when sober, but when under the influence of whiskey his whole nature is changed.

All admitted that he should be punished for the offense, but some were of the opinion that to repair the damage to the Goldsboro courthouse and a fine would be sufficient.

Attorney Pearce worked untiringly to save his client and in winding up his remarks started to utter words and that might tend to stir feelings, but Judge Calvert was quick and requested that he desist, and Mr. Pearce thanked his honor for the suggestion.

In view of the fact that the jury prayed that mercy might be extended defendant the court sentenced him to the penitentiary for a term of four years.

Notice of appeal was given and the appeal bond was fixed at $50 and appearance bond at $4,000.

WOOD LYNCHINGS AND COURT LYNCHINGS.

Star of Zion 7/21/21

Judge W. M. Bond, of Edenton, N. C., in opening the Wake county superior court at Raleigh on the 12th, gave a very significant charge to the grand jury. The judge has been impressed with the necessary demands for justice to all classes in the nation at the present period. "It is the first time in the history of this republic when the forces of unrest have gained such a foothold." He referred to the sending of ship loads of people from our shores who came here to enjoy the liberty of our Government, and then preached against it and said that opinions he had read, rendered by some judges of courts of appeal looked very much like the advice of socialists, and the counsels of anarchists.

Illustrating, he referred to the treatment of the Negro in court.

"As much as I abhor lynchings it is much better to have six lynchings in the woods than one in the court house," the jurist declared, referring to the tendency of some folks to apply the double standard to the white and the black man when it came to the trial of the black man for crimes. "This is a white man's government. He established it and he intends to keep a hold on it. During this term of court or some of the succeeding ones Negroes will be in here charged with various crimes, some of which may draw the ultimate penalty. The man is tried by a white judge, his case is passed on by a jury of twelve white men and he is prosecuted by a white solicitor. The whole responsibility for seeing that the Negro gets a fair trial and only even and exact justice is with the white man. We owe it to common decency to see that the Negro gets an absolutely square deal."

The view taken by this judge is not new to us, but his putting of it is striking, and we think, will do good.

It is chiefly valuable at this time because it serves to call public sentiment to awake to the gravity of toying with the instruments of justice and beclouding the law to shield one group against another in a republic where the freedom of one class depends upon the freedom of the whole citizenship. The nation can not live half free and half slave; neither can it live half just and half partial.

The black man is the touchstone. By him the republic stands or falls. Men of power had just as well understand now that God has decreed this nation as the asylum of the oppressed of all lands. The day America decides wholly that she will not live up to that, however great the struggle to do so, that day the sun of our doom shall set. Judge Bond is a true American. He belongs to the class of our fellow citizens who want the superstructure of our government built on stone and not stubble, on order and not chaos.

The judge is right. Lynching can neither be endured in the woods nor in the court, but in the court room less than in the woods. Preference between the two evils there may be, however, but there is no mitigation of either. Lynching must go, or the republic will.

MOB LEADER GETS [illegible] YEAR PRISON TERM

Baltimore Afro 3/26/21

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H. B. Futrell, White Man Convicted Of Inciting Riot By Leading Goldsboro Mob With Intent Of Lynching Negro

Gov. Morrison Refuses Help

Raleigh, N. C.—H. B. Futrell, white, of Wayne county, has been convicted of leading a mob and sentenced to serve four years in the state prison. The case was called to the attention of Governor Morrison who has refused to show any form of executive clemency to the prisoner. The governor gave no reason for his refusal to interfere in favor of Futrell. It was not disclosed on what grounds friends of Futrell hoped to obtain the governor's pardon. The fact that a doctor was among the petitioners gave rise to the belief that physical inability to serve the prison term was one of the pleas put forward in the prisoner's behalf.

The case in which Futrell was convicted has attracted state-wide attention. Some time ago two Negro men were arrested, charged with the murder of a white store-keeper, near the edge of Goldsboro. The men were taken back to the county for trial. During the session of court, a mob surrounded the court house and demanded that the prisoners be turned over to them. The judge in charge of the court and the county officials requested that state troops be sent to Goldsboro and remained there during the trial. It was proved that Futrell was the leader of the mob which attempted to incite riot by trying to take the prisoners.

One of the men charged with the murder of the merchant has been elecrocuted. A petition for commutation of the sentence of Jesse Foster, the other man held, is in the hands of Governor Morrison.

SEVEN AFRO-AMERICANS SENTENCED IN CONNECTION WITH NORLINA RIOT

Journal and guide 2-4-33

White Men Who Started Trouble In Little North Carolina Town Go Scott Free While Colored Men Are Severely Punished

(Special to Journal & Guide)

Warrenton, N. C.—Jerome Hunter was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary by Judge E. H. Cramer last week and six other colored men were given minor sentences for participation in a free-for-all battle which occurred at the little town of Norlina, two miles from this place on the 22nd of last January, in which several white and colored men were wounded. The melee grew out of a dispute between a colored man named Bullock and a white merchant who had sold him a basket of bad apples. After the affray the colored men who were connected with the affair were rounded up by the authorities and placed in the Henderson jail and the following night two of their number were taken out and lynched. The other colored men were then removed to the Raleigh penitentiary for safekeeping.

The authorities have done nothing to bring to justice the white members of the mob who lynched the two colored men or any of the white men interested in the affray at Norlina. Thus is justice meted out to Negroes here when they attempt to protect themselves from violence at the hands of white ruffians.

Lynchings—1921.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

South Carolina.

745

N. Y. C. SUN
NOVEMBER 15, 1921

Making Lynchers Pay.

The decision of Judge McIver in the Common Pleas Court of South Carolina in the Henrietta Stewart case marks a long step in advance toward checking the lynching evil. Joe Stewart, a negro, was lynched in April, 1920, whereat his widow sued Laurens country for $2,000 damages. In accordance with the instructions of Judge McIver the jury has brought in a verdict for the sum in full.

Two thousand dollars is a poor recompense for the loss of a husband, it is true, but the significance of the case lies not in the size of the award, but the principle involved. It is most helpful that the right to sue under such circumstances should have been granted as a constitutional requirement, and that the courts fully sustained the grant.

Evidently sober judgment in South Carolina does not condone mob law and is taking effective measures to stop it. Lynchings will become less frequent if each case is going to react upon the taxpayers. The only fault which can be found with the provision is the smallness of the damages allowed, which should rather be $20,000 than $2,000. A precedent has been set, however, which can hardly fail to exert a wide influence in checking this great evil.

N. Y. C. POST
NOVEMBER 11, 1921

Widow of Man Lynched Sues County and Wins

Negro Woman in South Carolina Gets $2,000 Verdict by Direction of Court

LAURENS, S. C., November 11.—The widow of Joe Stewart, negro, who was lynched here in April, 1920, has just won a verdict of $2,000 damages as a result of the lynching from the county of Laurens. Suit for the amount under the constitutional requirements was brought by the widow, Henrietta Stewart, in the Common Pleas Court, and Judge McIver, presiding, directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the full sum.

The negro, Stewart, was taken from the city jail and hanged from a river bridge on the night of his arrest, after trouble with a party of young white men, two of whom received knife wounds.

N. Y. C. MAIL
NOVEMBER 11, 1921

LYNCHED NEGRO'S WIDOW GETS $2,000 DAMAGES

Laurens, S. C., Today.—The wiodw of Joe Stewart, negro, who was lynched here in April, 1920, has just won a verdict of $2,000 damages as a result of the lynching from the county of Laurens. Suit for the amount under the constitutional requirements was brought by the widow in the Common Pleas Court, and Judge cMIver, presiding, directed the jury to bring a verdict for the full sum.

The negro was taken from the city jail and hanged from a river bridge on the night of his arrest after trouble with a party o fyoung white men, two of whom received knife wounds.

MOBS' VICTIMS SEE HOPE IN COURT VERDICT

Chicago Defender
11/19/21

Mrs. Joseph Stewart Given $2,000; Husband Killed by Lynchers in 1920

Laurens, S. C., Nov. 18.—A verdict of immeasurable importance to those who must suffer from the lynch evil in the days to come was rendered in the court here when Mrs. Joseph Stewart, widow of Joseph Stewart, who was lynched by a mob of white ruffians in April of last year, was awarded $2,000 damages against the county of Laurens, where the lynching occurred.

This is the first case on record where a victim of mob law in the South has been able to get redress from the courts. The prevailing opinion has been that no such verdict was possible no matter how unlawful the acts of the mob were.

Verdict Puzzles

Since the verdict was rendered there has been considerable talk of the influence which recent legislative efforts tending to make counties pay fines or damages to families of their citizens who were lynched, may have had. It is recalled that the anti-lynching bill which has been reported favorably in Congress is one of these efforts to make a law which will be effectual in destroying the mob horror.

The judge of the court where the trial took place in South Carolina is known for his rugged honesty. The verdict was naturally a surprise to most of the white citizens and considerable legal opinion has been found among the white element to take issue with the judgment rendered by the court. At first it was intimated that the county would appeal the verdict, but later indications were that Mrs. Stewart would be paid. Fear was expressed that other victims of mob violence will in the immediate future be inspired to follow the widow's example and make the lynchers pay for their dirty work. South Carolina has kept up with the leaders in the lynching industry in spite of the fact that not half of her population is white and a large part of it is highly mixed, a relic of reconstruction days. It is felt that the next few months may bring forth some very interesting developments as a result of the case just disposed of.

Henry Brown to Sue

Word has already come from Greenville that Henry Brown, who had a son lynched in February of this year, had consulted attorneys in Beaufort relative to starting proceedings against the county in which his son was lynched. Although it was never fully established, it was freely rumored that the hanging of Clement, the son, was the work of the Ku Klux Klan. It is known that the slain man had received notices bearing the ominous K. K. K. on several occasions before the night when he was caught some miles from the Brown farm and left dangling from a tree. If the county in which Greenville is located is made to pay for this crime, the opinion is that the county authorities will make a strong effort to bring guilt on the original parties involved. Mr. Brown, the father, has sent telegraphic communications to the governor and made.

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 12, 1921

MAKING LYNCHING EXPENSIVE.

The award of $2,000 damages made by a South Carolina court to the widow of a victim of mob violence establishes an interesting precedent. In April, 1920, Joe Stewart, a negro, was taken from the jail at Laurens, S. C., and hanged. Suit for this amount under the constitutional requirements was brought by the widow in the Common Pleas Court, and the Presiding Justice directed the jury to return a verdict against the county for the full sum.

The damages fall considerably below the valuation at which a human life is held in some other States, but the point is that they are assessed against the county authorities for failure to protect a prisoner from the mob. If it is going to cost even $2,000 to lynch a negro in South Carolina it is conceivable that the price may prove a deterrent to lynchings.

It may be, indeed, that the precedent will materially affect lynch law in the South and elsewhere by impressing public officials with a keener sense of their responsibilities. Perhaps there will be less negligence in preventing mob attacks on jails if the county has to pay for them, and pecuniary considerations may work a reform which moral suasion has failed to accomplish.

Tennessee

Lynching – 1921.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

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HALT IS CALLED IN SENSATIONAL CASE

One Defendant Taken Suddenly Ill, Causes Adjournment Over to Saturday

Montgomery Advertiser 4/16/21

(Associated Press)

JONESBORO, TENN., April 15.—A halt was called today at noon in the trial here of 14 men in conection with the storming of the Washington county jail last October when Buford Adams, one of the defendants was taken suddenly ill. Judge D. A. Vines adjourned court until 7 o'clock tomorrow norning.

It now appears that the case will not go to the jury until Monday evening. Ten witnesses will be called tomorrow and the closing arguments will likely begin before Monday morning.

It is charged that the jail was stormed in an attempt to get possession of a negro confined there.

JAIL STORMING CASE MAY GO TO JURY TODAY

Montgomery Advertiser 4/22/21

BRISTOL, VA.-TENN., April 21—Arguments in the trial of the 14 men at Jonesboro, Tenn., charged with conspiring to storm the Washington county jail were begun today with indications that the case will go to the jury tomorrow.

No testimony was taken today and the judge urged that everything possible be done to speed up the proceedings. The trial started more than a week ago, but was interrupted several times because of the illness and death of Buford Adams, one of the defendants.

The arguments were not concluded today and will probably consume the greater part of tomorrow morning.

WHITE TENNESSEE MOBOCRATS, IMPLICATED IN STORMING JAIL, FOUND GUILTY AND CONVICTED

Houston Informer 4/14/21.

Special to The Informer.

Jonesboro, Tenn.—The trial of the 14 white men charged with rioting and storming the country jail here in an effor to lynch Cooksey Dallas, a Negro, resulted in the conviction of Wat Blevins, Walter Oliver and Berl Moody. Buford Adams, one of the defendants, took sick during the trial, was operated on for appendicitis and died before the trial was over. The jury returned a not guilty verdict as concerned him, as they did in the case of ten others.

The trial which began here on April 11th, was the center of the greatest amount of interest and some of the most prominent citizens of the county attended court and appeared as prosecutors. The Washington County grand jury returned indictments against the 14 men, some of whom were members of the state militia, shortly after they are said to have led a mob that stormed the jail in an effort to lynch Cooksey Dallas, a Negro, who asked that he be placed there following threats against his life. Dallas was accused of using unbecoming language to some white girls employed at the National Sanitorium at Johnson City.

Between 8 and 10 o'clock on that night a large crowd of men, many of whom were masked, appeared in town and a general fusillade of shots was fired in and around the jail, many of the shots striking and breaking out windows and otherwise damaging the jail. A prisoner in the jail was wounded by stray shots.

But for the cool nerve of Jailer Livingston, who locked the jail and armed himself, it is believed the mob violence was prevented.

The verdict of the jury carries sentences of three to 21 years. Cooksey Dallas was released shortly after the rioting.

Lynching – 1921.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Texas

744

LYNCHING OF WHITE MAN BY WACO MOB TO BE INVESTIGATED

Killing Makes Three Lynchings for Week in Texas

Houston Tex. Post 12/15/21

Associated Press Report.

WACO, Texas, Dec. 14.—Mayor Ben Richards started an investigation on Wednesday of removal from city prison and lynching Tuesday night of Curley Hackney, white man, charged with assault upon an 8-year-old girl. Officers cut the body from a tree three miles from Waco at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Three members of the mob were admitted to jail by the turnkey, who says he did not know the crowd was outside. The three were followed by a large number of men, who seized Hackney and rushed him away.

It was reported Hackney confessed attacking the little girl, who, physicians say, was not seriously hurt. Hackney was 28 years old and the first white man ever lynched in McLennan county.

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Associated Press Report.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 14.—Curley Hackney, lynched at Waco Tuesday night, is believed to have been the second white victim of a mob in Texas in recent years, and was the third man lynched in the State this week. A negro was lynched at Fort Worth Sunday night and another was discovered hanging from a tree near Gladewater Monday. Tom Vickery, white, was lynched in Fort Worth a year ago this month. He was charged with killing a policeman.

Hackney, last night's victim at Waco, is said to have confessed an attack on an 8-year-old girl. Ed Rouse, alleged packing house strikebreaker, was seized in a hospital at Fort Worth Sunday night and hanged in the packing house district. He was under treatment for wounds received in a fight in the strike district in which two white men were seriously shot, it was charged, by Rouse.

Lonnie Newsome, negro, found swinging from a tree near Gladewater Monday, probably was hanged Sunday night by unknown parties, according to officers. He was last seen alive Sunday evening when unidentified parties called at a house where he was employed and asked him to assist in repairing a broken down automobile. He is said to have received an anonymous warning recently.

No Reprimand Made in Connection With Lynching

Associated Press Report.

Houston Tex. Post

WACO, Texas, Dec. 27.—By a vote of three to one the city commissioners Tuesday afternoon refused to enter reprimand or ask for the resignation of Police Chief Lee Jenkins and three other city officers for failing to make a report on the lynching of Curley Hackney on the night of December 13, when he was taken from the city jail by a mob of 300 men.

12/28/21

Commissioner Lemke, who offered the resolution declaring a lack of confidence in the officers, was the only member of the commission who voted for it. He offered no evidence to prove the officers failed to do their duty.

Lynching - 1921.

Virginia

743

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

N. Y. C TELEGRAM
MARCH 29, 1921

Fifteen Indicted for Attempting Lynching

HOUSTON, Va., Tuesday.—Fifteen white men were indicted by a Grand Jury in the Halifax Circuit Court yesterday in connection with the attempted lynching on March 20 of Joseph Coleman, a negro, held in the county pail in connection with the murder of William Rickman, a white man. Each indictment contained two counts, one charging conspiracy to break into the jail and the other charging attempt to kill the prisoner. All of the men indicted were arrested, but later were released under bonds of $1,000 each for their appearance for trial on April 6.

According to the county authorities the men were members of the mob which stormed the jail in an attempt to lynch Coleman, but who were held at bay by the Sheriff, despite the fact they fired dozens of shots into the structure.

INDICTED FOR LYNCHING

Danville, Va., March 31.—Thirty indictments have been returned by the grand jury against thirteen whites who attempted to break down jail doors and lynch prisoners.

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 4. 1921

15 FACE TRIAL AS MOB MEMBERS

Virginian Accused of Storming in Effort to Seize Negro Slayer Suspect.

(Special to The World.)

DANVILLE, Va., April 3.—Fifteen white men, indicted in connection with the attempt of a mob to storm the Halifax County Jail at Houston to get James Coleman, a negro, held as the slayer of William Rickman, a young white farmer will be tried Wednesday.

Unusual steps have been taken to learn the identity of members of the mob, some of whom called at the house of Sheriff Luther W. Rice demanding the jail keys. He refused, and it was then that a futile attempt was made to batter down the doors of the prison. Instead of offering rewards for the arrest of members of the mob, private detectives were employed, and as a result of their work the indictments were presented.

A special Grand Jury will be called to investigate the murder of Rickman after the "mob" cases have been disposed of. The murder presents puzzling points and authorities admit they have only a vague theory as to the identity of the murderer although nine suspects, including Coleman, are in jail in Lynchburg.

Rickman was found in the road, his skull crushed, his back broken and with an unbroken whiskey bottle in his pocket and a half drained unbroken flask popped up on his chest. The body was found near the home of Coleman, at whose house on the night before there had been a negro dance. The theory of the county officials is that Rickman was not killed in the road, but carried there after he was killed. Shoe prints near the body caused Coleman's arrest, as his shoes fitted the prints.

VIRGINIA MOB LEADER GIVEN YEAR AND A FINE OF $500

Found Guilty Of Assault By Jury And Fined $500 In Addition To Sentence Of Year In Jail.

Lynchburg, Va., April 16.—John Draper, charged with being ring leader of the mob that stormed the Halifax jail on the morning of March 21, where Jim Coleman, a Negro, was being held in connection with the murder of William Rickmon, a white man, March 20, was found guilty of assault by a jury in the Halifax circuit court this afternoon and his punishment fixed at one year in jail and a fine of $500.

John Martin attorney for Draper, asked that the verdict be set aside as contrary to the law and the evidence, and Judge W. C. Barksdale set Saturday morning as the date for hearing argument.

Twelve others are charged with being members of the mob and their trial is expected to take place at the next term of the Halifax circuit court. Commonwealth's Attorney, James S. Easley expresed himself as satisfied in the light of the evidence with the verdict of simple assault.

Joe Francsco and Pete McCormick, indicted along with the others as being members of the mob, turned state's evidence, testifying that Draper originated the mob. Other witnesses furnished corroborative evidence, while several witnesses testified to substantiate the defense plea of an aibi. Draper himself testified this morning, denyng the charges and giving in detail his moves durng the afternoon and late evening of the attack on the jail.

Draper denied knowledge of a shotgun found in his automobile by Sheriff Rice during the atack on the jail, and explained absence of a license tag on the machine, which witnesses for the state said had been removed, by explaining that he had not secured his license for the new year. He admitted directing the attack and declaring that the "mob has no guts." He denied knowing that his brother, Clarke Draper, was wanted as a material witness for the prosecution and could not be found.

His father, other members of his family and others also testified, supporting his story in its essentials. The states in rebuttal called Russell Hughes, State Senator M. B. Booker and others, who contradicted part of Draper's testimony.

ALLEGED LEADER GIVEN ONE YEAR

Man Charged With Storming Jail at Halifax Convicted of Assault by Jury

(Associated Press)

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 16. John Draper, charged with being ring leader of the mob that stormed the Halifax jail on the morning of March 21, where Jim Coleman, a negro, was being held in connection with the murder of William Rickmon, a white man, March 20, was found guilty of assault by a jury in the Halifax circuit court this afternoon and his punishment fixed at one year in jail and a fine of $500.

John Martin, attorney for Draper, asked that the verdict be set aside as contrary to the law and the vidence and Judge W. C. Barwsdale set Saturday morning as the date for hearing arguments.

MOB MEMBERS ARE ACQUITTED

Men Who Attempted to Force Lynchburg Jail and Lynch Jim Coleman Turned Loose

Lynchburg, Va., July 27.—James A. Price, charged with being a member of the mob which attacked the county jail last March in an attempt to lynch Jim Coleman, a colored murder suspect, was found not guilty this afternoon by a jury in the Circuit Court of Halifax County.

On motion of Commonwealth's Attorney James S. Easley, the indictments against ten other alleged mob members were then dismissed by Judge W. R. Barksdale.

John S. Draper, the alleged leader of the mob and the first to be tried, was convicted last April, the jury fixing his punishment at one year in jail and a fine of $500. He has appealed the case and is now out on bail.

The attack on the jail followed the murder, March 19, of William Rickman, a white man, whose mutilated body was found in a public road seven miles east of Halifax County Courthouse.

Jim Coleman was the first suspect arrested, and on the following day a mob formed and demanded the jail keys of Sheriff L. W. Rice. The demand was refused. The jail was then attacked with sledge-hammers and crow-bars, and when this assault failed, about 200 shots were fired through the windows into the cells. The prisoners were not injured. Coleman afterwards turned State's evidence, and his testimony, although circumstantial, led to the conviction of George Dickerson, colored, as the murderer. Dickerson's punishment was fixed at ten years in the penitentiary, the most that could be given on circumstantial evidence.

MOBS IN THE JURY BOX.

Such a "trial" as that granted the two negroes convicted of murder at Dinwiddie Court House is not much better than the mob in masquerade as the law. Though the proceedings in the court may have followed the form of arraignment and evidence, in effect the attorneys on either side, the jury and the court itself were under a compulsion none the less real because lacking actually violent expression. On hand was an organized company of some several hundred desperate men who came from the scene of the crime for which the prisoners were in jeopardy. They were open in making the threat in the alternative, that it was convicting with the death penalty, or a lynching to match that with which another mob had recently disgraced a neighboring section. They packed the court room, grim, armed, overpowering. They gave their orders and imposed their will. As for the two wretches who were the subject matter of this essential farce, they probably prayed for speedy conviction and sentence as the lesser of the two evils of that or death by immediate violence. In such circumstances law and justice were not a whit better than a species of pompous mummery.

It is true that where an exciting crime has been committed the interests of peace and order are best served if the legal processes move surely and swiftly. It is often said in extenuation of the practice of lynch law that its anarchy is due to resentment and exasperation caused by the "law's delays." But it is true also, that a criminal with a fee in his pocket does not lack for counsel to enable him to avail of all the processes of technicality and appeal and to make it certain that his case is heard in deliberate and leisurely fashion free of the duress of the mob. For these reasons, as well as on the hgiher ground of a desire to do justice to the most abandoned individual, it is necessary that all trials be held under such physical and mental surroundings as will assure the prisoner receiving that full benefit of the due process of law which is his constitutional right and cannot be denied in any case without the pernicious weakening of the rights of all. There is no possibility of the due process of law as stipulated in the Constitution where an armed mob presses in to overawe the proceedings, its purpose fixed, and only its hand temporarily stayed to see wheher or not its orders will be obeyed and its vengeance satisfied through an agent!

In a famous North Carolina case,—the trial of Jim Wilcox for the murder of Nellie Cropsey—this principle was recognized in a Supreme Court opinion which held to be null and void a conviction and sentence obtained under much the same condltions as those at Dinwiddie. In that case no actual threat was made, but public opinion was demanding Wilcox's blood of the court and the jury. When the latter retired to make up their verdict the fire-bells were rung and shots fired as a warning of what was expected of them. And the court held—it seems to us with the soundest reason—that this was a species of intimidation and duress to void the entire trial.

In Virginia it was the practice of Governor McKinney to insist that in every case in which the show of public feeling went to the point of necessitating a call for military for the protection of the prisoner against the mob, by that very fact he became

entitled to a change of venue to a vicinage in which it would be possible for the evidence for and against him to be weighed in the scales and a true verdict found, unswayed by passion and uninspired by fear.

It is not enough for Virginia to take stronger measures to crush again the spirit of mob violence which has had recrudescence after years during which it seemed to have been overcome and put under. It is needed, also, that in the conduct of the courts every man arraigned on charge of crime shall be assured that in the most solemn and meticulous manner there will be preserved for him that sound judgment, that fair trial before a jury of his peers which the Constitution and the laws alike agree it is necessary for him to have if justice is to be maintained in the land.

To Probe Lynching.

Petersburg, Va., April 9.—The lynching of Lem Johnson, negro, for the murder of W. W. Elmore at Tobacco, Va., early Wednesday morning by a mob of Brunswick and Dinwiddie county citizens will be investigated by a special grand jury which has been called by Judge Jesse West to sit at Lawrenceville next Thursday. The special grand jury was called at the request of Commonwealth's Attorney Lewis, of Brunswick.

NEW TRIAL IS DENIED ALLEGED MOB LEADER

Constitution 4/10/21

South Boston, Va., April 9.—Judge Barksdale, of the Halifax county circuit court, today denied a motion for a new trial in the case of John H. Draper, who was convicted Thursday evening of the charge of being the ringleader of the mob that stormed the Halifax county jail on the morning of March 21, in an effort to lynch James Coleman, negro, held in connection with the murder of William Rickman, a white man.

A LYNCHER IS CONVICTED IN VIRGINIA

4/16/21 Richmond Planet

Wonders will never cease. A white jury sitting in a courthouse at Houston, Va., with Judge W. R. Barksdale one of the ablest jurists in the State presiding on Thursday, April 7th 1921 brought in a verdict of guilty against John H. Draper, white charged with attempting to break into the Houston jail recently and attempting to take therefrom a colored man, named Coleman, who was suspected of killing a white man. It subsequently developed that there was not a scintilla of evidence against Coleman to connect him with the crime, although members of this same mob burned to the ground his home and destroyed the year's crop in his barn.

Draper is the son of the proprietor of the Halifax Inn. The punishment was a fine of five hundred dollars and confinement for twelve months in the same jail that he attempted to destroy. The primary purpose of the penalty was to punish him for attacking the law and to put in discard the machinery of government guaranteed to mete equal and exact justice to all men. This action will have a salutary effect upon these lawless parties. When crime is committed, the task of punishing the guilty rests with the officers of the law and with the courts.

The law-abiding elements in Halifax county will breathe easier now that the majesty of the law has been upheld and its principles vindicated. Southern white people are now viewing conditions from twentieth century angles and with them rest the prospects and hopes of the colored people.

We yet believe that the time will come when both black and white, rich and poor in our beloved section will stand together and the lawless elements of both races will come to understand that the day of unrest and misunderstanding between the races has gone never to return.

Lynching—1921

Legislation Relating to.

Alabama

803

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 12, 1921

Impeachment of Sheriffs Urged to Stop Lynchings

Birmingham Business Men Seek Law to Make Officials Responsible for Prisoners

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 11.—Four hundred young men, members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, have declared themselves in favor of a law that will automatically inaugurate impeachment proceedings against a sheriff from whom a mob wrests a prisoner and lynches him.

The resolution has been forwarded to Governor Kilby and special committees will urge that he include such a bill in his call for a special session of the Legislature. The bill recommended by the young men provides that the lynching of a prisoner in custody of a sheriff shall be taken as prima facie evidence of his carelessness and unfitness for office, and that the burden of proof is on the sheriff to show that he did his utmost to protect the prisoner.

Seek Law to Curb Lynchings By Mob

Wilmington Advocate (Del)

Young Alabama Business Men Back Move to Safeguard Prisoners

2/19/21

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 12.—The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham has instituted a State-wide campaign to back its request that the Governor include in his call for the special session of the State Legislature consideration of a bill that would provide automatically for the impeachment of sheriffs who permit prisoners to be taken from them by mobs.

The mere fact that a prisoner has been taken from a Sheriff will be considered prima facie evidence of neglect of duty on the part of the officer, who would be removed from office, under the bill, unless he could prove that he had resisted the mob to the fullest extent of his ability. The officer also would be required to show that he had taken all possible precautions in protecting his prisoner.

"The history of lynchings in Alabama," says a resolution adopted by the chamber, "shows that in few cases have sheriffs taken extraordinary precautions to safeguard their prisoners even where the excited state of the public mind indicated they were needed. In the great majority of cases, this can be construed only as cowardice, incompetence or wilful neglect of duty."

A delegaton from the chamber, composed of young business men of Birmingham, will go to Montgomery to press their demands for anti-lynching legislation. The unusual agitation over mob violence is caused by the lynching of a miner, William Baird, which has thrown the entire mine district into confusion. Members of the Alabama National Guard are accused of the crime.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
FEBRUARY 11, 1921

WOULD IMPEACH SHERIFFS IN ALABAMA LYNCHINGS

(Special to The Eagle.)

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 11—The Governor of Alabama has been asked by the Young Men.'s Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, Ala., to include in his call for a special session of the Alabama Legislature consideration of a bill to mpeach automatically all sheriffs of this State who lose prisoners at the hands of a mob, the fact of a lynching to be prima facie evidence of guilt. A statewide movement has been started to stop lynchings in this State.

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 13, 1921

SEEK LAW TO CURB LYNCHINGS BY MOB

Young Alabama Business Men Back Move to Safeguard Prisoners.

(Special to The World.)

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BURDEN OF LYNCHING PLACED ON SHERIFFS IF WEST BILL PASSES

Measure Presented to Senate Placing Entire Responsibility For Lynching on County Law Officials

Mobile Register 10/20/21

Should a bill introduced in the senate by request Wednesday afternoon by Mr. West of Jefferson, be enacted into a law, the bringing of impeachment proceedings against a sheriff from whose custody a prisoner is taken and lynched, will be made mandatory It would also make the taking of a prisoner from a sheriff or his deputies or jailor by a mob, prima facie evidence of wilful neglect of duty and incompetency on the part of the

The captain of the proposed bill, which it is understood is sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, reads as follows: "For the suppression of lynching and mob violence in the state of Alabama; to require the presiding judges of the circuit court to make written report to the attorney general of every such occurance within their circuits. to make mandatory the bringing of impeachment proceedings against a sheriff from whose custody or from the custody of whose deputies or jailers a prisoner is taken; to provide that the taking of a prisoner from such custody by a mob shall be prima facie evidence of wilful neglect of duty and incompetency on the part of the sheriff."

After this bill had been given one reading in the senate Wednesday afternoon, it was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Lynchings - 1921.

Arkansas.

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Legislation Relating to.

GOVERNOR IRATE AT LYNCHING OF NEGRO

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
JANUARY 27, 1921

Will Ask for Law Providing for Removal of Weak-Kneed Officers.

Governor McRae last night characterized the burning of John Henry Lowery, negro, near Nodena, as "most disgraceful and inexcusable" and said he will recommend the passage of legislation to provide for the removal of officers who do not prevent lynchings of prisoners in their custody or within their jurisdiction. The governor was first informed of Lowery's fate by a Gazette reporter.

Ever since the negro's capture at El Paso, Tex., where he was taken for a double murder near Wilson on Christmas Day, the governor has exerted every effort to have the prisoner placed in the penitentiary at Little Rock for safekeeping pending trial of his case, and thus far the only result obtained has been the assurance that the American Legion at Blytheville will do everything possible to prevent the lynching there of two negroes who are held on charges of harboring Lowery while posses hunted him.

The telegram from Blytheville was received by the governor last night. It acknowledged receipt of a message requesting that the Legion take action to support the civil authorities and said: "We will do all in our power to prevent lynching of negroes in jail here." The message was signed by Welch Foster, commander of the post at Blytheville. Three negroes are held at Marion who also are charged with aiding Lowery.

Appeals to Legion Posts.

The governor's message to the Blytheville post and to R. E. Lee Wilson Jr., post commander at Wilson, which town is near Nodena, was sent yesterday afternoon. It follows:

"I call upon you as commander of the American Legion Post to use every means at your command in assisting civil authorities to uphold law and order and prevent lynching of the negro who will arrive at Nodena tonight. Please proceed there at once and co-operate with the civil authorities if possible, but I rely upon you and the ex-service men of the American Legion to stop lynching at all hazards." No message was received from Post Commander Wilson last night.

This message was dispatched when the governor was informed of the raid of the lynching party upon the train at Sardis, Miss. Previously Governor McRae had sent telegrams, telephone messages and letters in an effort to have the prisoner brought direct to Little Rock.

The Governor's Statement.

Governor McRae's statement in full follows:

"I make no comment on the roundabout way in which the negro was brought from El Paso. I have no sufficient facts before me, and it is possible that none of the many messages I sent by telegraph, telephone and letter may have reached the officer in charge of the man. But I consider the happening most disgraceful and inexcusable. The negro had surrendered and had consented to return without requisition, relying upon a fair trial by the courts. This I had promised him, considering that he would be brought directly here, where he could be held safely until the time of the trial.

"I shall recommend to the legislature the enactment of a law which will place the responsibility directly upon the officers having custody of prisoners, and will recommend some act by which a sheriff who permits, or does not prevent, the lynching of a prisoner in his charge be removed from office. Inasmuch as the negro was taken from an interstate train and brought from Mississippi into Arkansas where he was killed, the matter may come within the purview of federal authorities, and it is possible that this occurrence may result in the enactment of federal statutes for the prevention of crimes which should be prevented by our county officers."

(1)

Lynching – 1921
Legislation Relating to.

Illinois

795

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE GETS ANTI-LYNCH BILL

St. Louis Argus 2/25/21

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Representative Adelbert Roberts has presented a resolution to the Illinois legislature calling upon the members of Congress from Illinois to assist in the passage of House Bill 14097, having as its object and purpose the assurance to persons within the jurisdiction of every tate the equal protection of the laws and to punish the crime of lynching.

Representative Roberts has also prepared for presentation a bill to punish persons, for the destruction of property and inflicting injury to persons, by means of any explosive, bomb, dynamite or other deadly instrument or implement.

This bill aims to alleviate the condition brought about by the indiscriminate bombing of property in Chicago within the last two years or more. Recently the bombings have become so extensive, affecting whites as well as Colored, and no one is ever caught or punished, that the daily newspapers and all the various departments of government are denouncing the outrages and seeking the criminals and potential murderers.

Lynching—1921

Legislation Relating to

Minnesota

796

LEWISTON MONT. NEWS
FEBRUARY 26, 1921

ANTI-LYNCHING LAW

ST. PAUL, Feb. 25.—Counties in which lynchings occur would be liable to the extent of $7,500 to the next of kin of each person lynched, under the provisions of a bill introduced in the Minnesota house today. The amount would be obtained through civil action. Sheriffs or deputies in charge of the person lynched would be subject to removal from office.

CLUBWOMAN ASKS ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

Chicago Defender 2/19/21

Upon request of Mrs. W. T. Francis, St. Paul, Minn., clubwoman, president of Everywoman's Progressive Council in that city, Representative Theodore Christianson (white) has introduced in the Minnesota house of representatives an anti-lynching bill which provides that in the event a person meets death by mob violence, relatives of the deceased will come into possession of $7,500, to be recovered in a civil action. The bill further stipulates that any sheriff, deputy or other officer having custody of a person sought by a mob, and who fails to protect said person, shall be guilty of malfeasance and be removed from office by the governor. The committee on public welfare and social legislation returned the bill to the house with recommendation for immediate passage.

Mrs. Francis

Mrs. Francis is Minnesota state leader of the woman's division of the Republican National Committee, and went to Washington, D. C., recently to attend a conference of the national directors and state leaders of Republican women of the country. Through the courtesy of Charles A. Cottrill, a classmate of President Harding, Mrs. Francis, together with a group of prominent clubwomen, held a short conference with the President, who consented to meet them, though other visitors had been denied.

Representing the Everywoman's Progressive Council, Mrs. Francis presented to the executive committee of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home a Copley print of the 54th Massachusetts regiment, to be hung in the Douglass home, now the property of the Colored Women's Clubs, which is expected to be fully restored, furnished and dedicated at Richmond, Va., in 1922. While in Chicago she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Harris, 4807 Langley avenue.

INTRODUCES ANTI-LYNCH BILL

Nashville Globe 5/20/21.

MRS U. T. FRANCIS OR ST. PAUL MINN. HIGHLY HONORED

TENN. WOMAN HAS IMPORTANT BILL PASSED BY MINN. HOUSE AND SENATE

Congratulations are being sent to Mrs. Nellie C. Francis, th ewife of Attorney Francis of St. Paul, Minn., for the success she attained in getting through an Anti-Lynching Bill, which passed both Houses of the legislature of the state of Minnesota. Mrs. Francis' relatives still reside in this city, and only recently a popular testimonial was given in her honor by her friends and admirers in St. Paul. In the recent issue of The Appeal, one of the oldest papers published in the northwest, the following article appeared:

CHAPTER 401—H. F. No. 785.

AN ACT to prevent lynching; to fix indemnity for the dependents of any person lynched, and to provide for the removal from office of the sheriff and deputy sheriffs having charge of any person lynched.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Lynching is the killing of a human being, by the act or procurement of a mob.

Sec. 2. Whenever any person shall be lynched, the county in which said lynching occurred shall be liable in damages to the dependents of the person lynched in a sum not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars to be recovered in a civil action.

Sec. 3. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff or other officer having the custody of any person whom it is sought by a mob to take from his custody who shall fail or neglect to use all lawful means to resist such taking, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance and shall be removed from office by the Governor in the manner and upon the same procedure as is provided by law for the removal from office of county officers guilty of malfeasance or nonfeasance in the performance of their official duties.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 20, 1921.

Lynching—1921.
Legislation Relating to

Missouri

797

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NEGROES PROTEST TO GOV. HYDE AGAINST LYNCHINGS

EDITOR J. E. MITCHELL
Who Presented A Representative Group of Race Leaders to Governor Hyde last Saturday, in protest against lynchings.

St. Louis Argus 7/20/21

Delegation Of Representative Men And Women From Different Parts Of State Urge Governor To Recommend Remedial Legislation.

EDITOR J. E. MITCHELL LEADS DELEGATION

Members Of The Race Cordially Received By Governor And Lieut. Governor Who Pledge Sympathetic Consideration Of Their Grievances.

The Grand Jury report on the lynching of Roy Hammond, at Bowling Green a few weeks ago is by no means a closed issue if one is to judge by the feelings of the Negroes of the State. So keenly has been their interest in this case until it has been manifested by a delegation of the leading Colored citizens of the State who called upon Governor Hyde last Saturday and laid before him and urged the Governor to act in the premises.

Each member of the delegation was introduced to the Governor and Lieut. Governor by J. E. Mitchell, editor St. Louis Argus, who had previously made arrangements with the Governor. At the appointed hour Governor Hyde and Lieut. Governor Hiram Lloyd received their visitors cordially.

In presenting the delegation Editor Mitchell, after thanking the Governor for an audience with him said: "We have asked for this audience to lay before you a matter which is near and dear to our hearts. On account of the recent lynching at Bowling Green, and the subsequent grand jury report in the case, we feel that the State has been outlawed and we have been grievously wronged.

"As a protest against such wrong, a meeting of the St. Louis Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held at the Metropolitan Church last Sunday and a committee was appointed to present a set of resolutions to his Honor touching on this subject. The purpose of which this delegation from the different parts of the State is here. I will, therefore present to you Governor and Lieut. Governor, Attorney Geo. L. Vaughn who will present the resolutions."

Attorney Vaughn said: "This delegation of representative Colored men and women from various parts of the State of Missouri, represent organizations whose membership numbers many thousands of law-abiding Colored people of the State of Missouri, and they have come in dead earnest at the request of these persons to discuss with the Governor of this great State the question of lynching and to advise with him over some plans to wipe out the evil and to make some requests of him."

He pointed out the fact that eighty-five persons had been lynched in Missouri in the last thirty-five years and that four persons had been lynched in 1919, two of whom were white people and that one of them had been taken from the judge's chamber by a mob and hanged and that nobody had been punished for the offense.

At this point the Governor interrupted to say that it was his opinion that a large number of the persons who were before the Grand Jury were members of the mob. But that they had lied out of the matter.

Resuming, Mr. Vaughn said: "I quiet agree with the Governor and the fact that such is the case makes it necessary for some special machinery of law to be enacted to handle mob situations. These matters cannot be left in the hands of local authorities. The Governor of the State should have the power to remove forthwith any and all officers who fail to do their duty and the Attorney General should be given charge of the prosecution in such cases.'"

He then urged the Governor to include in his call of the special session of the Legislature the subject of lynching for the consideration of that body, and asked that trained investigators be put on the case at Bowling Green and that a reward be offered for the arrest and conviction of the members of the mob. He pointed out the fact that Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and several other States had enacted anti-lynching laws.

Responses were made by Governor Hyde and Lieut. Governor Hiram Lloyd, both of whom thanked the committee for calling and assured them that a sympathetic consideration would be given their plea and added "Your friends are on the ground."

Those who heard the Governor and the Lieut. Governor were very much impressed with the sincerity of their remarks.

There was twenty in the delegation as follows: St. Louis, Rev. T. J. Moppins, Rev. C. A. Williams, Attorney Geo. L. Vaughn, Chas. M. Baker, Mrs. Spencer Packard and J. E. Mitchell. Sedalia: J. J. Reed and Mr. Valentine. Columbia: Rev. J. Lyle Caston. Booneville: Prof. C. G. Williams. Fulton: Dr. J. D. Sexton, Rev. L. W. Harris, Rev. E. F. Pate, Wm. C. Reed and L. Austin. Jefferson City: Dr. H. E. Johnson, R. W. Stokes and Rev. Treadwell.

After a few questions and answers, the conference adjourned, the delegation feeling that a profitable forty minutes had been spent.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION PLANS LYNCHING REMEDY

Chicago Whip 5/21/21

St. Louis, Mo., May 20.—The Missouri industrial commission the first of last week forwarded to Governor Hyde what is conceded to be the best plan yet advocated for an effective abatement of lynchings and riots. The recommendations which follow, will appear in the June Bulletin, which is now in the hands of the printer. The communication reads:

"We favor the following legislation, which in our judgment offers the only correct solution to the lynching evil and will assist to enforce other state laws in the face of adverse public sentiment:

"An amendment to the present state laws which will make it possible to secure juries, state's attorneys and other executive and judicial machinery from any part of the state when adverse public sentiment makes securing of justice doubtful.

"An anti-lynching and riot bill which will make either the city, town or county separately liable to damages for property destroyed and lives lost, or jointly so, and providing for the removal of officers of the law who refuse to do their whole duty and protect their prisoners to the fullest extent of their ability. This bill should make perjury growing out of such trials punishable to the same extent as the crime which the person committing perjury attempted to shield.

"The creation of a state secret service bureau, free from politics, some of whose operatives must be capable members of our Race, to cooperate with the office of the attorney general, whose business would be to make secret investigations covering lynchings, to secure information from persons having guilty knowledge, with the object of forcing testimony from unwilling witnesses or furnishing ground for successful perjury prosecutions; to cover race riots, peonage, the enforcement of the state prohibition laws and assist with under-cover work law enforcements which cannot be secured by protestations and displays of authority in the open."

The commssion is in possession of a report from its secret agent who made an investigation of the Bowling Green lynching.

VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION IS EXPECTED

St. Louis Argus 7/8/21

Action Of Legislature Is Being Closely Watched, As Other States Are Beginning To Strike Hard The Monster, "Mob Violence."

News has reached our office that Governor A. M. Hyde has recommended to the extra special session of the Missouri Legislature an anti-lynching measure.

This is quite gratifying at this time especially since the recent lynching at Bowling Green of this State is still afresh in the minds of the people.

The actions of the legislature on this question is being closely watched as it is generally conceded that there will be little or no opposition to such a bill.

It is being pointed out that other states are beginning to awaken to the situation, and strike and strike hard that monster, "mob violence," that the law of the people may rule.

Reference is made to the State of Georgia which is suffering from her sins of letting mob violence run rampant in the State. The recent revelations show that lawlessness has gotten beyond control of the constituted authorities, and something drastic must be done to check the rising tide of disregard for law in that state. This is aptly brought out by the insistence in message of the governor of Georgia to the legislature which is convening there comes most opportunely to illustrate the need of Missouri awakening to its peril. After taking up many matters Gov. Dorsey says:

Mob violence should be suppressed by any state authorities. If this is not done, it is very probable that federal intervention will not be very long delayed. There are now pending in the federal congress bills conferring jurisdiction upon federal tribunals punishing those participating in lynchings. Without awaiting federal action, I submit that it is the duty of Georgia to take drastic steps to deal with this question. Since my induction into office, on the 30th day of June, 1917, the newspapers have carried accounts of the following lynchings: (here follows the lynching record in detail, with about one-third of the victims accused of rape; with still others accused of no-named offense; one woman was lynched because she dared to make remarks about the lynching of her husband; a man was killed because he disputed a white man's word; another because he jumped a labor contract.) This makes a total of 58, all Negroes. In 1917 there were 5 lynchings; in 1918, 18; in 1919, 21; in 1920, 9; and so far in 1921, 5. Less than one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. * *

From sources which so far as I know are reliable I have information concerning other lynchings not in the above list. Georgia sometimes stands at the head, and always high on the list among the states of the Union in this practice.

While we have had fifty-eight victims of mob violence who were not accorded a trial under the laws, or lynched after such trial, we have hundreds who participated in these murders who have never been brought to justice, and in many cases no effort made whatsoever to apprehend or punish them.

ST. LOUISANS INTRODUCE ANTI-LYNCHING MEASURE

ST LOUIS MO STAR
JULY 15 1921

Bill Offered By Davidson and Moore (Negro) Defines Act as Murder.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 15.—(Special.)—Representatives Moore (negro) and Davidson of St. Louis introduced in the house today an anti-lynching and anti-riot bill. Lynching is defined as murder an

the assemblage of five or more u
lo violence is defined as a riotou
gathering.

Participation in a riot is mad
punishable by a fine of $100 to $1.
000, or imprisonment from 30 da
to one year, or both.

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ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IS REPORTED FAVORABLY IN THE MISSOURI SENATE

St Louis Argus 7/29

Senators Blodgett And Anderson Of St. Louis, Members Of Committee, Support Bill As It Was Originally Drawn. 7/29

RACE DELEGATION IS COURTEOUSLY RECEIVED

Special to the Argus.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 26.—Despite the fact that the anti-lynching bill received a set-back in the House last week when it was amended beyond recognition, the bill got a new start Monday when the Senate Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence made a favorable report to that body on the bill.

The committee had a hearing Monday 25th at 1:30 p. m. Senator Blodgett of St. Louis was chairman and gave a delegation of Colored men a courteous hearing. In the delegation were Dr. C. M. Powell, physician; Dr. T. J. Moppins, minister; W. H. Banks, Deputy Probate Clerk and J. E. Mitchell, editor, all of St. Louis. Others were Prof. J. Dallas Bowser of Kansas City; Dr. Richardson, physician, Louisiana, Prof. C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia; R. W. Stokes, Jefferson City; Rev. F. D. Wells, Sedalia and John Ridgeway, Booneville.

Dr. Moppins as spokesman for the delegation made a strong appeal to the committee, and urged a favorable report on the bill. After the hearing, the committee immediately made its report recommending the bill for passage.

When we left Jefferson City Tuesday, the bill had not been called for engrossment in the Senate.

The hope for a successful conclusion of the bill during this Special Session lies in its passage by the Senate.

Colonel Nicholas Bell.

Among the strong supporters of the anti-lynching bill was Col. Nicholas M. Bell of St. Louis. Col. Bell was quite busy Tuesday canvassing the Senators on the subject and says he is for the bill both "teeth and toe nail."

Members of the Senate Committee who were present during consideration of the bill were: Senators Blodgett and Anderson of St. Louis; Collins, Sedalia; Irvin, Cole County; Senegker, Lawrence County and Cunningham.

House of Representatives.

Many members of the House have expressed their regrets that the anti-lynching bill received a set-back on account of the amendments attached to it. And much condemnation is heard concerning the action of Representative Geo. T Heege of St. Louis County who it is charged tried to kill the bill. Representative Wm. P. Elmer of Dent County come in for the part he played in trying to defeat the purpose of the bill.

Representative Whittaker.

When last seen by a representative of the Argus, Tuesday, Mr. Moore had hopes that if the bill passed the Senate, the House would ratify the Senate bill.

This belief is strengthened by a resolution introduced by Hon. O. B. Whittaker in the House Tuesday, which was unanimously adopted which was as follows:

Mr. Whittaker introduced the following resolution which was read and adopted.

Resolved that we, the House of Representatives in Extra Session assembled, do deeply regret and deplore the manifest spirit of anarchy and outlawry exhibited in mob violence and lynchings in our state and nation that we consider such acts a menace to our most sacred institutions and to the vital intregriy of our Republican form of government; and, therefore be it further resolved, that we do most earnestly call upon, and unite with all good citizens of our state in frowning down and in every legitimate way opposing and preventing such open and unjustifiable defiance of law, and be it further resolved, that we pledge our uncompromising sympathy and moral support to the officers and courts of our state in their every legitimate effort to strike down this menace to our state and nation.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL DIES IN MO. SENATE AS XTRA SESSION CLOSES

St Louis Argus

Senator Anderson Of Saint Louis Failed To Call Up For Consideration During Closing Hours. 7/31

Moore And Davidson Work Hard For Measure. Party Pledges Unredeemed.

The extra session of the Fifty1first General Assembly of the Missouri Legislature closed early Sunday morning July 31st after a heated debate during the closing hours.

The Anti-lynching Bill.

The people of the State will want to know what became of our anti-lynching bill which was favorably reported to the House and Senate by their respective committees on Criminal Jurisprudence.

The House Bill which was introduced by Walthall M. Moore, was left on the informal calendar of the house, after the bill had been amended so as to make it non-effective by the enemies of the bill.

In the mean while a similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Anderson of St. Louis. The Senat being a smaller body, it was thought that the bill would surely pass that body in time for it to go back to the House as a "Senate Bill' and as such, would have little or no trouble the second time.

In keeping with his promise, Senator Blodgett of St. Louis had a public hearing on the bill before the Senate Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence of which he was chairman. This Committee made a favorable report on the bill, but Mr. Anderson who introduced the bill never called the bill for consideration. Thus the anti ynching bill "died" in the Senate for ack of some one to call it up for consideration.

Mr. Moore Worked Hard.

Hon. Walthall M. Moore who was he author of the anti-lynching bill worked hard for its passage. He defended the bill before the House with great eloquence and ability. But there seemed to have been an organized movement to defeat the bill.

It is proper to state here that Representative Davidson of S. Louis supported the bill whole-heartedly and made a strong appeal to his colleagues for their support.

In Both Platforms.

The Platform Committee of both the Republican and Democrat parties pledged their support of such legislation. Inasmuch as both branches were Republicans, it is now an open secret hat the Republicans did not keep 'aith with their pledges.

797

Lynchings - 1921.

Missouri

798

Legislation Relating to

(1)

St. Louis Argus 7/29/21

ANTI-LYNCH BILL FAILS—THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The efforts on the part of a few public spirited citizens to make Missouri a safe place in which to live, failed during the extra session of the Fifty-first General Assembly of Missouri Legislature, because the party leaders failed to redeem their pledges.

It will be remembered that both the Republican and the Democrat party leaders pledged their party support against lynching in their party platforms last fall.

Responsibility For Defeat.

The editor of the St. Louis Argus made several trips to Jefferson City prior to, and during the Special Session. We discussed the subject with many of the law-makers and party leaders. The general sentiment was that the Anti-Lynching Bill was for the sole benefit and a favor to the Negroes of the State. Few, if any seem to see it other than a racial measure. All of which was wrong. Tracing the **Responsibility** for its defeat further, it may be properly placed upon the shoulders of the Republicans who were in sufficient majority in both houses to pass any bill they so desired. The fact of the matter is, the leaders of the Republican party did not want such a law on the statute books at this time. The reason why, is up to them to explain ti the public. To-besure Governor Hyde, in keeping with his promise, recommended such legislation to the Special Session, but the leaders of the party failed. Neither Speaker O'Fallon nor President of the Senate, Hiram Lloyd showed any interest in the bill.

Yes, we are sorely disappointed. We as a group were especially interested in the anti-lynching bill because it is we who suffer most at the hands of the mobs. The defeat of the bill by a Republican House and a Republican Senate makes us feel like the man who was "slain in the house of his friends."—See.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JULY 25, 1921

HOUSE KILLS PROPOSED ANTILYNCHING BILL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., July 24.—The House killed yesterday the anti lynching bill introduced by W. M. Moore, negro Legislator from St. Louis, after amending it until the author himself could not support it. Moore voted for a motion to postpone the measure indefinitely.

Lynching - 1921 (1) 789

Legislation Relating to.

C Misc. National

789

N. Y. C. MAIL
JUNE 2, 1921

Asks Congress Stop Lynching

Lansing, Mich., Today.—The Michigan Senate adopted a resolution calling on Congress to pass laws that "will be effective" in stopping lynching and peonage.

State Solons Bid Congress End Lynching and Peonage

LANSING, Mich., Thursday.—The Michigan Senate has adopted a resolution calling on Congress to pass laws that "will be effective" in stopping lynching and the practice of peonage. It was introduced by Senator John W. Smith, of Detroit.

In the House a State income tax resolution was passed 69 to 28.

SOUTHERN MEN FIGHT ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

N Y C TIMES
DECEMBER 20, 1921

Filibuster in House in Vain Effort to Prevent Its Consideration.

CONCEDE BILL WILL PASS

Democrats Charge Republicans Seek Only to Gain Negro Votes in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A determined three and one-half hour filibuster by Southern Democrats against the adoption of the special rule under which general debate on the Dyer anti-lynching bill will be limited in the House to ten hours kept that body in session until about 8 o'clock tonight and presaged what may be expected in the way of similar opposition during the debate on the bill itself. It is not believed that the final vote will be taken before the Christmas recess.

Under the leadership of Representative Garrett of Tennessee the Democrats put forward one parliamentary delay after another, and finally had the Republican leaders in such a position that they were forced to wait hours before the necessary quorum could be obtained and the rule adopted.

The filibuster began before the rule was discussed, for Mr. Garrett tried to force an adjournment of the House at 2:30 P. M. The Democrats charged the Republicans with trying to make political capital out of a bill which they knew would accomplish nothing and which would be unconstitutional in that it violated the police powers of the States. Charges that the bill instead of preventing lynchings would increase them and would increase the crime of assault, which is the cause of many lynchings, were frequent, as well as accusations that criminals would take comfort from the contemplated law if it were enacted.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Dyer of Missouri, imposes a fine of $5,000 and up to five years' imprisonment upon any State or municipal officer who fails to protect a victim of a mob; places a prison penalty of five years to life upon any participant in a mob where a life is lost; provides that a county where a lynching occurs must pay $10,000 to the family of the victim, and imposes a like penalty upon any county through which the prisoner is taken on the way to the scene of his execution.

Democrats concede that, drastic as they say the bill is, it will pass the House, but they said this afternoon they objected strenuously to the plan of the Republican leaders to defer the vote upon the measure until after the holidays.

This plan would mean, said the Democrats, that the evidence would be heard by one jury and the ballot cast by another, their meaning being that the complexion of the House would be altered after the Christmas recess, because many members now away would have then returned and many who are now here would still be away.

The debate is expected to fan political and sectional flames as nothing else has done in many months, if not in many years. Representatives Dyer and Volstead, author of the Volstead law, will have charge of the bill, and Representatives Garrett and Pou of North Carolina will lead the opposition.

Filibuster Lasts Hours.

Representative Garrett's early attempt at adjournment was defeated by a vote of 138 to 69. Immediately after Mr. Campbell, the last speaker of the afternoon, ceased Mr. Garrett forced a quorum call, consuming about forty minutes. He then asked for adjournment, losing by 172 to 58, but procuring a delay while the roll was being called. The Democratic leader then forced three separate votes on the adoption of the rule, and at the end of the last—a roll-call—it was seen that the House was a few votes short of a quorum.

Speaker Gillett ordered warrants issued for absent members and the House settled itself at 5:45 P. M. to await developments. The roll was called over and over again, and at last the needed members trickled in. The vote adopting the rule was 170 to 42, strictly along partisan lines, as all the others had been.

The first speaker of the day, Representative Fess of Ohio, disclaimed that the bill was aimed at one section or was for the benefit of any one race. He said one of the most "indescribable" lynchings in the country's history took place in Ohio, when a representative citizen who had favored prohibition was lynched. Mr. Fess dwelt on what he characterized as a dangerous tendency in this country to disregard the law.

"Lynching is murder, but you can't cure lawlessness by more lawlessness, and this bill is lawless, for it violates the Constitution," said Representative Byrnes of South Carolina. "This legislation furnishes the best example of mob law."

Mr. Byrnes argued that even if the act were held unconstitutional it would not prevent lynching, for similar laws in Ohio, Illinois and South Carolina had failed to do so.

Says Negro Voters Are Sought.

The first political charge of the day came when Representative Aswell of Louisiana accused Republican leaders of putting the bill forward to satisfy negro constituents. He predicted that the ill would gain no more negro votes and would, on the other hand, lose many white votes.

"The bill will protect the assaulters of women from the mob," he stated. "It will increase the number of crimes and the number of lynchings. It will encourage the criminal by making him think the danger of speedy death is removed."

Mr. Aswell challenged the Republicans with the assertion that they were silent on the subject of race riots, which he said they could "have again" in Omaha, Springfield and East St. Louis. Mr. Dyer, author of the ill, is from St. Louis, and Mr. Aswell wished to know why he had not included punishments for race riots in the bill.

"Race riots can go on under the bill. It means if you want to kill negroes, kill them in droves," he concluded.

Irrespective of any constitutional question that would evenually be passed upon by the courts, the good people of every community, North and South alike, would welcome Federal intervention to punish lynching, argued Representative Ansorge, of New York.

"The colored man shared equally the burdens and responsibilities of citizenship in the World War and he should be guaranteed the equal protection of the laws," Mr. Ansorge said.

Garrett Warns Republicans.

"You gentlemen do not know what it is to live in a section where a wife dare not travel alone in the fields," said Representative Garrett, turning to the Republicans. "You do not know what it is to raise a daughter who after the age of 10 years lives under the shadow of a Damoclean sword. When you put these ideas in the heads of those few black beasts of the 15,000,000 of their race you are increasing the commission of crime.

The assertion that the pretended payment of a political debt to the negro race was behind the bill was made by Mr. Pou of North Carolina, who spoke of the dangers to women and children in certain sections of the South, and said there was not a mile of highway in some parts where it was safe for a child to walk alone. At the same time he dwelt upon the love bestowed by many Southern white men upon their old negro nurses, saying he wished the entire race condemned the crime of assault as did these honored old women.

"But how do you think the black beast will view this law?" he asked. "He will view it not as a punishment of lynchers but as an excuse to commit crime. As an American I tell you that the worst thing you can do is to put this law on the books. Leave the Southern people to work out their own problem."

Calls for Law Observance.

Figures from a former Governor of Georgia showing that many lynchings arose from disputes over commercial transactions with white employers were read by Representative Campbell.

"Lynching can't wipe out the terrible crime that has been so often mentioned as its cause," he asserted. "That has been shown by thirty years' experience. Let's try something else. Let the white people of the South observe the laws."

The Best Way Around Dangers of the Dyer Bill

Atlanta Constitution
12-22-21

Editor Constitution: The Dyer bill now before congress presents to the south two horns of a dilemma, one of which must be chosen quickly. We must submit to the yoke of federal interference in the administration of our laws as provided for in the Dyer bill, or we must bring about speedy corrective measures in our domestic policy so as to effect a genuine regime of law and order.

We have learned that all the preachments of the clergy and of journalistic moralists have fallen like seed by the wayside because they were misdirected. It has long been the fashion of reformers to denounce the crime of lynching and to call down the judgment of the law on those who took the law into their own hands in order that swift and certain punishment might be meted out to malefactors of a base degree. Their efforts might have been more fruitful had they been directed toward a correction of the execution and the administration of our laws as they stand, and at the same time toward the building up of a general spirit of high regard for law, order, life and property rights.

The man who invokes the technicalities of our courts to protect a guilty criminal, or who, as the pardoning power of his state, sets aside the just sentence of punishment for crime, is far more guilty of the blood of a lynching victim than the man who adjusts the noose; and if our reformers will train their guns on those who bring about miscarriages of justice and upon the heads of our penal institutions who manage to give freedom to convicted felons and to our governors who pardon them they will accomplish far greater results.

In the face of our feverish efforts to apprehend the cowardly bandit who brutally murdered an officer of the law the other day, in the face of tempting rewards being offered for his capture, we are treated with the spectacle of the wholesale release of a lot of felons whose conviction was secured only after hard-fought legal battles in which the prisoners were given the benefit of every doubt, and where every conceivable influence was brought to bear for the purpose of playing upon the sympathy of the jurors and the court. The man in the street wants to know why it is necessary to capture the gray-overcoat bandit and put him through the mills of Georgia justice only to turn him loose with a pat on the back in a year or so from now, with a whole lot of maudlin sentimentality and rot about his having been an innocent victim or some other such hysterical effervescence.

Too Many Pardons.

It is altogether probable that the cause of so many lynchings in the state of Georgia is due to a growing lack of confidence in our system of meting out justice which is usually linked with a sinister background of local politics.

This cause must be eradicated, root and branch, if we don't want the Dyer bill or some other such bill enacted to compel its eradication.

The Dyer bill will do the work, but who wants the federal government to force us to do what we should do ourselves? With the Dyer law in force, our courts will be driven to a realization of the necessity for the dispensation of swift and sure justice and the elimination of all unnecessary delays and dilatory motions, and the policy will be to let court verdicts and sentences stand; because lynchings will be such an expensive luxury that it would be a poor political move for those in authority to run the risk of having one.

With less of politics and more courage on the part of our judges, prosecuting attorneys, jurors and all other court and executive officials, there would be a more wholesome respect for the law of the land and a consequent marked decrease in crime. There would be no further occasion for the meddling interference of the federal courts in the administration of our laws by the enactment of Dyer bills or other such distasteful measures; but, on the contrary, human life would be more secure and sacred, and property rights would in time be accorded a higher status in the courts of the state.

We do not want federal interference in our domestic affairs, and we have no need of such interference if we will see to it that our public servants are faithful to their trusts and do not devote their time and power to the task of building up political machines for themselves at the expense of society and the state. If the courts dispense justice with blindfolded eyes, and if the courts' verdicts are let alone, there will be fewer lynchings and fewer outsiders trying to help us regulate our own affairs.

R. O. M'CORD.

Atlanta, Ga., December 17, 1921.

PLAYING WATER AT THE WRONG SPOT.

Charlotte Observer
12-22-21

The Louisiana Congressman in opposing the anti-lynching law made the point that it leaves the mob to work its will, and for that reason stimulates mob violence, while making no attempt at removing the cause. It is a sound contention that the lynching spirit was born of the one crime of assault. If that cause should be removed, lynchings of all kinds would cease, for public sentiment would not countenance acts of violence for any other cause. It is exactly true, as is maintained by the Louisiana Congressman, that in localities where the people have confidence in the courts, where they have cause to believe that justice will be meted out, lynchings do not occur. We have just had a demonstration of this fact in Charlotte, where there was an act of unspeakable brutality, in which a white woman was assaulted by two negro brutes. One of the assailants was captured and safely escorted to jail, whereas, if the occurrence had taken place in a community in which the lawless spirit prevailed, a lynching would have been a good possibility. But, if the proposed law were in force, the situation might have been different. A mob might have been encouraged to take the matter in hand to the summary execution of the captured negro and with no fear of the penalty of the law, because it does not provide against violence by a really constituted mob. Four men or 100 might have hanged the culprit, and the law would not have reached them. If five men should have done the work, the five might be prosecuted under the operation of the law. It would only be necessary for the work to be done under riotous demonstration and not by a select party of five. Or, four men might be delegated for the job, and the law would not touch them as a mob.

But what Congress should be busying itself with, if it really wants to bring about suppression of lynchings in any part of the country, is drafting and enactment of a law which would operate in a way to remove the principal cause upon which lynchings are based. The cause being removed, the exercise of lawless vengeance will disappear from the land, for, with protection to womanhood established, the basis for all lynch law in general

would be removed. Lynching was born of but one cause, and that cause is the pretext for lawlessness in general—"the lawless spirit," as it is called, was developed from it—and until the safety of the womanhood of the country is firmly established, lynchings are going to prevail in spite of all the laws Congress may enact. Congress is playing a stream on the roof, while the fire is burning in the basement.

The Causes of Lynching and the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill

New York Age
12/3/21

(By CHAS. H. MOORE)

Greensboro, N. C.—When the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which has been favorably acted upon by the judiciary Committee, is called up in Congress for debate and to be enacted into law, we surmise that there are going to be various sorts of tactics resorted to by the Democratic members from the South and Southern correspondents at Washington, to defeat the measure, as was done in the Congressional Conference hearing to ascertain whether or not it were necessary and advisable to have an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan organization.

There is, undoubtedly, a group of broad-gauged and liberal-minded whites in the South today, which group, by the way, is increasing, who would like to see a Federal Law in force to prevent lynching and to punish the mob, but just now that group is negligible in numbers and influence.

The sympathizers with the mob dominate, create public sentiment and control the situation in the present circumstances, so far as the South is concerned.

Only the other day, when a double lynching took place somewhere here in the South, the Greensboro *Daily News*, (Independent) and I believe in favor of a Federal anti-lynching law, said that, unless the lynching business was stopped SOME DAY Congress might pass an anti-lynching bill.

The expression "SOME DAY" caused me to suspect that the editor of the *News* has his doubts about the Dyer bill becoming a law, at least, during the present Congress.

Furthermore, a Democratic member of Congress from Texas, which state, next to Georgia, takes the lead in lynching Negro men and women for alleged misdemeanors and imaginary offenses, has already attacked the Dyer bill, through the Associated Press, on the ground that it is an infringement of state rights, etc.

Moreover, the Washington correspondents of Southern papers are contemplating starting an adroit propaganda to defeat the Dyer bill by creating sentiment against it on the ground that most of the lynchings that occur in the South are caused by criminal attacks of Negroes upon white women.

For instance, the Washington correspondent of the Greensboro *Daily News*, under date of October 21st. sent to his paper the following opinion and comment upon the Dyer bill:

"That the proposed legislation is directed principally at the Southern states, where there have been many lynchings following an upspeakable crime, committed as a rule by Negro men against white women, is shown by a brief review of the lynching statistics assembled from 1885 to the end of the year 1919

"For this same period, 1885 to 1919 southern states showed comparatively a much larger number of instances of mob vengeance because of the prevalence of crimes against women. During this period, it is shown by statistics, there were approximately 425 attacks on women and approximately 240 attempted assaults."

While the above statement is misleading and is calculated to leave a false impression on the mind of the uninformed in the premises, that I might obtain the facts and accurate figures on the subject I wrote the director of the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, and requested him to send me the statistics on this specific kind of mob violence. The following answer was received:

"Four-fifths of Lynchings for Crimes Other Than Rape.

"In the thirty-five years, 1885 to 1920, there were 810 persons, 59 whites and 751 Negroes put to death by mobs, under the charge of rape or attempted rape. This is one-fifth of 20 per cent. of the total persons, 4,033, who were lynched during that period. This refutes the charge that the majority of lynchings are for the crime of rape."

Besides the above, additional data on the subject was also forwarded:

"Total number of lynchings for the past six years and the number charged to rape are as follows:

1915.

Total number, 54; number charged with rape, 11; 10 Negroes and one white. That year there were three women lynched.

1916.

Total number 54; number charged with rape, 14; all Negroes. Included in this record are three women.

1917.

Total number, 38; number charged with rape, 12; 11 Negroes and one white. Included in this record is one woman.

1918.

Total number 64; number charged with rape, 16; all Negroes. Included in this record are five women.

1919.

Total number, 83; number charged with rape, 19; all Negroes. Included in this record is one woman.

1920

Total number 61; number charged with rape 18; all Negroes. Included in this number is one woman.

Compiled by Monroe N. Work, Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama."

Now, it is up to the Negro press to get busy and not let the Dyer bill, that is in the interest of the majesty of the law and humanity, be defeated by their default.

CONCEDE BILL WILL PASS

New York Times
12/20/21

Democrats Charge Republicans Seek Only to Gain Negro Votes In the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A determined three and one-half hour filibuster by Southern Democrats against the adoption of the special rule under which general debate on the Dyer anti-lynching bill will be limited in the House to ten hours kept that body in session until about 8 o'clock tonight and presaged what may be expected in the way of similar opposition during the debate on the bill itself. It is not believed that the final vote will be taken before the Christmas recess.

Under the leadership of Representative Garrett of Tennessee the Democrats put forward one parliamentary delay after another, and finally had the Republican leaders in such a position that they were forced to wait hours before the necessary quorum could be obtained and the rule adopted.

The filibuster began before the rule was discussed, for Mr. Garrett tried to force an adjournment of the House at 2:30 P. M. The Democrats charged the Republicans with trying to make political capital out of a bill which they they knew would accomplish nothing and which would be unconstitutional in that it violated the police powers of the States. Charges that the bill instead of preventing lynchings would increase them and would increase the crime of assault, which is the cause of many lynchings, were frequent, as well as accusations that criminals would take comfort from the contemplated law if it were enacted.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Dyer of Missouri, imposes a fine of $5,000 and up to five years' imprisonment upon any State or municipal officer who fails to protect a victim of a mob; places a prison penalty of five years to life upon any participant in a mob where a life is lost; provides that a county where a lynching occurs must pay $10,000 to the family of the victim, and imposes a like penalty upon any county through which the prisoner is taken on the way to the scene of his execution.

Democrats concede that, drastic as they say the bill is, it will pass the House, but they said this afternoon they objected strenuously to the plan of the Republican leaders to defer the vote upon the measure until after the holidays.

This plan would mean, said the Democrats, that the evidence would be heard by one jury and the ballot cast by another, their meaning being that the complexion of the House would be altered after the Christmas recess, because many members now away would have then returned, and many who are now here would still be away.

The Democrats will fight the bill hard up to its final disposal. Although Republican leaders, headed by Representative Mondell, the floor leader, and Representative Campbell, Chairman of the Rules Committee, tried to lay plans today for speeding the legislation, Representative Garrett declined to waive any parliamentary right. This means that he and his side will demand quorums, insist upon roll calls, and otherwise take advantage of any situation possible within the House rules.

The debate is expected to fan political and sectional flames as nothing else has done in many months, if not in many years. Representatives Dyer and Volstead, author of the Volstead law, will have charge of the bill, and Representatives Garrett and Pau of North Carolina will lead the opposition.

Filibuster Lasts Hours.

Representative Garrett's early attempt at adjournment was defeated by a vote of 168 to 69. Immediately after Mr. Campbell, the last speaker of the afternoon, ceased, Mr. Garrett forced a quorum call, consuming about forty minutes. He then asked for adjournment, losing by 172 to 58, but procuring a delay while the roll was being called. The Democratic leader then forced three separate votes on the adoption of the rule, and at the end of the last—a roll-call—it was seen that the House was a few votes short of a quorum.

Speaker Gillett ordered warrants issued for absent members and the House settled itself at 5:45 P. M. to await deevlopments. The roll was called over and over again, and at last the needed members trickled in. The vote adopting the rule was 170 to 142, strictly along partisan lines, as all the others had been.

The first speaker of the day, Representative Fess of Ohio, disclaimed that the bill was aimed at one section or was for the benefit of any one race. He said one of the most "indescribable" lynchings in the country's history took place in Ohio, when a representative citizen who had favored prohibition was lynched. Dr. Fess dwelt on what he characterized as a dangerous tendency in this country to disregard the law.

"Lynching is murder, but you can't cure lawlessness by more lawlessness, and this bill is lawless, for it violates the Constitution," said Representative Byrnes of South Carolina. "This legislation furnishes the best example of mob law."

Mr. Byrnes argued that even if the act was held unconstitutional it would not prevent lynching, for similar laws in Ohio, Illinois and South Carolina had failed to do so.

"You can't restrain a mob of frenzied men by telling them the county will have to pay $10,000. The only way to do this is to have some strong man assure them that a speedy trial will ensue," he continued.

Another point made by Mr. Byrnes was that under the contemplated law deaths resulting from industrial conflicts or strikes would make the counties liable for the $10,000 payments.

Says Negro Voters Are Sought.

The first political charge of the day came when Representative Aswell of Louisiana accused Republican leaders of putting the bill forward to satisfy negro constituents. He predicted that the bill would gain no more negro votes, and would, on the other hand, lose many white votes.

"The bill will protect the assaulters of women from the mob," he stated. "It will increase the number of crimes and the number of lynchings. It will encourage the criminal by making him think the danger of speedy death is removed."

Mr. Aswell challenged the Republicans with the assertion that they were silent on the subject of race riots, which he said they could "have again" in Omaha, Springfield and East St. Louis. Mr. Dyre, author of the bill, is from St. Louis, and Mr. Aswell wished to know why he had not included punishments for race riots in the bill.

"Race riots can go on under the bill. It means if you want to kill negroes, kill them in droves," he concluded.

Irrespective of any constitutional question that would evenually be passed upon by the courts, the good people of every community, North and South alike, would welcome Federal intervention to punish lynching, argued Representative Ansorge, of New York.

"The colored man shared equally the burdens and responsibilities of citizenship in the World War and he should be guaranteed the equal protection of the laws," Mr. Ansorge said.

Garrett Warns Republicans.

"You gentlemen do not know what it is to live in a section where a wife dare not travel alone in the fields," said Representative Garrett, turning to the Republicans. "You do not know what it is to raise a daughter who after the age of 10 years lives under the shadow of a Damoclean sword. When you put these ideas in the heads of those few black beasts of the 10,000,000 of their race, you are increasing the commission of crime.

"While momentarily we are fighting our own battle, we are fighting a battle that will eventually be as much yours, for the Constitution, which was builded for the ages, is being invaded. You cannot destroy the fabric of the Constitution against a particular section or for a particular race without its coming home to every nook and cranny of the republic."

The assertion that the pretended payment of a political debt to the negro race was behind the bill was made by Mr. Pou of North Carolina, who spoke of the dangers to women and children in certain sections of the South, and said there was not a mile of highway in some parts where it was safe for a child to walk alone. At the same time he dwelt upon the love bestowed by many Southern white men upon their old negro nurses, saying he wished the entire race condemned the crime of assault as did these honored old women.

"But how do you think the black beast will view this law?" he asked. "He will view it not as a punishment of lynchers but as an excuse to commit crime. As an American I tell you that the worst thing you can do is to put this law on the books. Leave the Southern people to work out their own problem."

Calls for Law Observance.

Figures from a former Governor of Georgia showing that many lynchings arose from disputes over commercial transactions with white employers were read by Representative Campbell.

"Lynching can't wipe out the terrible crime that has been so often mentioned as its cause," he asserted. "That has been shown by thirty years' experience. Let's try something else. Let the white people of the South observe the laws."

Representative Kelly of Michigan, asked whether if a community, acting in good faith, tried to suppress a lynching and failed, it would be liable to the $10,000 fine. Mr. Campbell replied that the point would be discussed in the general debate.

"Not long ago there was a robbery in a Cleveland bank. A group of citizens pursued the robbers and one was shot. Does the gentleman think the county should have to pay the family of this man $10,000?" asked Representative Begg of Ohio.

"That's a matter I am not prepared to discuss," answered Representative Campbell. "The debate will bring it out."

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THE ROPOSED "LYNCHING COMMISSION."

Houston Informer 4/23/21

In discussing the lynching evil and asking for its eradication from the confines and "banners of a free and orderly representative democracy," President Harding has gone all of his predecessors one better in giving this subject consideration in his message to congress, which message rang true, for the most part, to the fundamental and elemental principles, tenets and doctrines of Americanism and democracy.

While it virtually "passes the buck" to congress—the law-making body—the suggestion of a commission to study lynching and its causes, et cetera, strikes The Informer as a waste of both time and money.

Commissions, at their best, seldom do anything other than "investigate" and "report" their lengthy and exhaustive findings and the matter generally ends.

The fact that lynch law not only exists, but abounds on all sides in this supposed democratic republic, is prima facie evidence that to await action against this colossal cancer on our body politic for the findings and investigations of a commission, is folly of the most stupid sort.

There has been much talk of federal action to suppress lynching and bills have been introduced in the United States congress before (the Dyer bill, for instance), which shows that the national solons have long since taken cognizance of the widespread prevalence and menace of mob-law and anarchy; and if these senators and congressmen do not know the cause of lynching, they have no business being in congress.

Now with both branches of congress overwhelmingly republican and with a republican president, nominated and elected on a platform that favored the immediate eradication of lynching from this reputed civilized and Christianized commonwealth, are we going to witness the grand spectacle of shrewd politics and the adroit evasion of the holden duty of the custodians of the public weal and welfare?

Why the necessity of a commission to study and report that wholesale murder and anarchy really do exist when these facts are well known and the deeds are daily occurrences? Does the republican party, committed to a policy of giving our internal problems and issues the primary consideration, intend to dodge this issue as a party and thus delay action against mobocracy by the slow and often inefficient and ineffectual working of a commission?

What this country needs is not so much investigation nor a multiplicity of laws upon the statute books, but rigid, strict and impartial enforcement of the laws we already have.

No commission has been suggested to report on enforcing the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth amendments, then why go to the trouble of authorizing and appointing a commission to report on enforcing the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the American constitution?

For when these so-called war amendments are rigidly enforced and its violators punished under the provisions of the law, lynch law and all kindred evils and ills will be considerably minimized, if not completely eradicated.

As long as America maintains and sanctions a double standard of citizenship, no commission in the world will be able to make a report that can effectively aid in combatting the lynching evil.

When men are given a status by law or custom below other men, it breeds disrespect and hatred in the hearts of the favored and renders the unfavored and "under dog" as a target for the former spilling out their spleen and cussed meanness upon their more unfortunate fellowmen.

President Harding undoubtedly meant well in his recommendation regarding the establishment of this "lynching commission," to be composed of members of both races; but such procedure is destined to fail utterly and miserably in obliterating this sore and aggravating spot from Uncle Sam's political and civil anatomy.

If the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments can not be enforced, why not insert some teeth in them?

If this can not be done, then let congress pass new legislation that can and will place all such manifestations and demonstrations of brutality and savagery under federal jurisdiction.

Taken by and large and viewed from all possible angles, The Informer does not regard such a commission as being able to accomplish any appreciable results and while they are "investigating," lynch law will continue to go merrily on.

Action, not commissions, is what this country needs most at this particular crisis in its national career; and unless such action is immediately forthcoming, this country is going to wake up some morning and find itself face to face with an ugly and embarrassing situation.

No government can stand nor long endure, where there is so much disrespect for law and order as prevails in our boasted "democratic" country.

Congressional action and federal enforcement of such legislation as passed by the congress strike The Informer as being about the only feasible and logical manner to deal with lynching, disfranchisement and other inequalities and injustices heaped upon the colored Americans with impunity; for all these un-American and uncivilized practices are the handmaids of Judge Lynch.

Legislation, not investigation, is the demand of the hour, and in assuming this attitude The Informer is not endeavoring to criticize or take issue with the chief executive (for he has done a courageous act), but it simply voices its conscientious opinion on this particular question.

But the federal legal machinery in operation and Judge Lynch will take to the tall timbers. Delay such action and watch his jurisdiction extend and expand.

Planning Inquiry on Race Rioting

Curtis Pushing Proposal in the Senate

N Y C POST
JANUARY 16, 1920

Republican Whip Says States Have Been Derelict and Congress Should Act

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Senate is considering the advisability of a Federal investigation of race riots, lynchings and "red" propaganda among negroes, taking up the disturbances that have occurred all over the United States. Senator Curtis, the Republican whip, is the moving spirit in the proposal. He has introduced a resolution now before a sub-committte of the Senate Judiciary Committee providing for such an investigation and report.

The aim of the whole matter is to suggest something that will strike at the root of the situation and bring about mitigation of the conditions that have caused the regrettable occurrences of the past year in Washington and elsewhere throughout the country. The sub-committee, of which Senator Dillingham of Vermont is chairman, already has held a preliminary hearing to guide it in determining whether such an exhaustive inquiry shall be undertaken.

There has been a swift undercurrent of interest in the problem of race prejudice and attitude in Congress, which has been cumulative since the serious outbreak at the capital last year. The anti-Bolshevist activities of the Department of Justice have kept the memory of that and other clashes fresh, particularly on account of frequent assertions that in the large negro population in certain sections the "red" propagandists had discovered a fertile field which has been cultivated without scruple. Many prominent negroes have visited the capital to talk it over with Senators and Congressmen. In the main they disavow the conclusion that the anarchistic wave has made any great headway among their people. Their emphasis invariably has been on the injustices and sufferings in communities where race hatred has brought about disorders.

Activity of Intellectuals

To state the case without equivocation, there is in the negro population a group of intellectuals who for a number of years have pressed a vig-

orous campaign for the advancement of colored peoples. In Washington to-day are a good many negro lawyers, clergymen and students. They have been able to arouse considerable sympathy for the plight of negro communities here and there. Calm-minded legislators have decried the exhibitions of lawlessness and extremity that have occurred. On the other hand, there is hardly a group of the representatives of the colored people who come to Washington who do not overstate the case and leave an impression upon the legislators of an exaggeration and narrow viewpoint. Such might be exampled in the complete denials of existing anarchistic propaganda, when the facts show that to some extent advantage has been taken of the negro psychology by agitators to create dissatisfaction and unrest, as has been done all over the country wherever any prejudice or weakness could be maliciously capitalized by the "red" agents.

Nevertheless, one does not have to be a sleuth to find evidence of the truth of many of their grievances. Not long ago the writer, in an interview with a prominent diplomat at the capital, was given an illuminating perspective on the problem. The diplomat came from a country where there is a large negro population. In great sincerity he said that it was the bane of his nation that it had not yet learned how to keep the negro population in a state of ineffective enfranchisement, as had been so successfully done in the United States. Here, he pointed out as if complimenting the achievement of the States, the negro had been given full rights and liberty, but did we ever send a negro to Congress? No. Was a negro ever elected to prominent office? Or to a State position? In his country, unfortunately, the negro vote had to be considered as an operating and a productive factor. When the nation was a little older, he thought, it would have gained by the example of the great country that had solved the problem.

Jim Crowism at Washington

The other day when the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee held a hearing on the Curtis resolution of inquiry one of the prominent witnesses, James Weldon Johnson, a former United States Consul in Nicaragua and field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sat down in the restaurant of the Library of Congress expecting to have luncheon before the hearings in the afternoon. On account of his race he was refused service. The matter was appealed to the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, who confirmed the refusal, putting into effect in the District of Columbia Jim Crow regulations which are not on the statutes as applying to the district. The dispute was taken to Senator Wadsworth of New York, who promised to give it his attention as soon as the matter was in writing.

Curtis Wants Full Inquiry

These are some near-at-hand illustrations of conditions against which the negro educators are fighting, although their list of grievances includes much more drastic affairs of bloodshed and inhumanity. Senator Curtis believes that the country should meet the problem now with a full inquiry. He read at the recent hearing a long statement from the Department of Justice dealing with the subject of the inciting of negroes by agents of the I. W. W.

"The problem is so great and the States have so neglected their duty in this matter that Congress can and should make an investigation," said Senator Curtis, who did not confine his comment to the above phase, but emphasized the injustices of the situation generally. Just what the committee will do about it is not yet known. There is the usual amount of feeling among some in Congress that a policy of *laissez faire* on the negro question brings the least trouble in the end, stirring up the matter with investigations and what not only adding to the unrest. However, noticeable also is a serious conviction here that this racial problem is one of the great domestic questions that must be taken up before there can be real rehabilitation and national prosperity and contentment in the United States.

W. M. K.

HARDING'S SOUTHERN POLICY IN A HAZE

Only Thing Certain Is Pushing Of Legislation Against Lynching

Afro-American 3/18/21

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Things will begin to hum in Washington in a short while. Something is going to happen. Just what is enveloped in haze. But turn in whatever direction one pleases, there comes the feeling that a chunk of happening is about to fall and strike someone on the head of his or her divers aspirations. President Harding is charmingly an enigma. And it is out of this gracious, though baffling, attitude toward things in general, and the Negro in particular, that there arises a mist of anxious and somewhat watchful waiting by the folks "who did the work and decided the election."

There is going to be legislation on lynching presented to the next Congress. To the Associated Negro Press, Senator McCormick of Illinois stated that he will again bring up his bill which provides for a Commission on lynching, consisting of five members "to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The commissioners are to be without salary, except one member designated as Secretary, who shall be paid $5,000 yearly. The commission would be authorized to conduct general inquiry into the subject of lynchings in the United States, and make a final report.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, has another bill, which he expects to reintroduce, that makes a penalty on the county in which lynchings occur. There has been some discussion about the constitutionality of this measure, but Senator Curtis stated to the Associated Negro Press, that in his opinion the sub-committee would find the measure constitutional. The sentiment againts lynchings is not confined to any section of the country, and has grown with tremendous rapidity, so much so, that Congress cannot longer ignore action on this terrible crime.

SOUTHERN APPOINTMENTS.

There have been few things written on race relations that have been commented on in the newspapers generally, and by the people at large, as the recent article by former President Taft on southern appointments. While it stands to reason that the President has not yet had an opportunity to give careful consideration to the subject of southern appointments, there is no record of any statement he has made up to date, or any inference, that he will pursue any new policy. As a matter of fact, it can be said with more certainty that he will not. "It is a situation where both sides must use good sense and common judgment," said one of the national leaders. Continuing, he said, "This is not to be an administration of antagonism, and that applies to all."

There seems to be widespread belief that the enlarged committee appointed to consider southern representation in the next national convention knocks in the head the scheme of the "lily whites" and their followers, to wipe Colored Americans from the Re-publican political map. So strongly were the presentations of actual disfranchisement placed before the sub-committee that the Committee as a whole refused to take up the subject at their last meeting. It appears now that the committee in their investigations will bring back a report on the conditions of disfranchisement rather than recommend a plan of elimination.

RACE LEGISLATION

"The Committee on Race Legislation" is leaders who met here during inaugural week and formally opened headquarters at 1216 Pennsylvania Avenue. Col Henry Lincoln Johnson, Robert R. Church and Charles A. Cottrill were named to select a permanent committee representative of all the states in the Union, with a view to backing and watching all legislation affecting the race. The enlarged committee is now in process of formation. In the meantime the headquarters, situated a little more than half way between the Capitol and the White House, and pratically in sight of both, is functioning in a state of preparation, and a conference center on momentous questions of state. Occasionally one may hear discusion of patronage. This subject has been discussed less than ever before, and even the daily newspapers are commenting on the dearth of applications for federal office as compared with previous administrations.

Abong the big surprises is the group of prominent citizens who are not seeking federal appointment. This may be attributed to two things, at least. First, Federal salaries in comparison with the present high cost of living are not the most inviting. There was a time when the Federal employes who got $4,000 a year was drawing down more "than ninety-nine and one half per cent of all the people. But today there are scores of people in all parts of the country to whom $4,000 looks small. (there are many to whom it yet looks large. Those who used to seek political wealth are now enjoying commercial wealth.

THE LYNCHING QUESTION.

Richmond Planet 12/27/21

Hon. Harry C. Smith, the Ohio leader is waging a ceaseless war against the advocates of federal legislation against lynching. We must admit that we do not just now understand his attitude. We cannot see the wisdom of antagonizing those who would place upon the federal statute books a statute to eliminate the crowning infamy of the age. Editor Smith argues that the Congress is not the legislative body to deal with this evil and that the enactment of such a law will be futile and unconstitutional. In some respects, we agree with him. But the beneficial results to be secured by centering public attention upon this system of lawlessness will be worth all that it costs.

Moreover, if it is unconstitutional and of no effect in law, we can see no reason for any of its opposers to continue their opposition. There are so many unconstitutional laws now being placed upon the statute books of the country, noticeably those affecting private rights and personal liberty that the enactment of another one against lynching should occasion no surprise. We know that the Smith Anti-Lynching Bill, now in force in Ohio is a model of its kind and should be upon the statute books of every State in this country, but this should not deter us from endeavoring to secure the incorporation of a similar measure as a part of the United States Statutes and enforceable by the federal courts.

It seems that the judicial department of this government is under duress relative to fundamental questions and that it hesitates to express an opinion in cases where the masses have shown a radical opposition to the measure. As the sentiment of the country, now seems to be against lynching it may be that this august tribunal may engage in another decade of evasion should this unconstitutional anti-lynching measure be passed by the Congress and be the subject for court action immediately thereafter. It would be well though for all of our leaders, in order to "play safe" to start an agitation in each State to have enacted by the respective State legislatures a duplicate of the Harry C. Smith Anti-lynching law, now up on the statute books of Ohio.

This distinguished Ohioan has no copyright upon the measure and will send all a copy of his journal containing this remarkable enactment without making any charge whatever for his services in so doing. This last statement is a presumption upon our part and if it is incorrect, we stand to issue an apology and to make a correction in our next or any future edition of this publication.

NEVADA GOVERNOR ENDORSES FEDERAL ANTI-LYNCH LAW.

Kansas Plain Dealer 9/3/21

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today made public for text of a telegram sent by Governor Emmet D. Boyle, of Nevada, to Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, endorsing the Dyer anti-Lynching bill now before Congress.

The telegram reads as follows: 9/3/21

Hon. Andrew J. Volstead,
Chairman Committee on
Judiciary,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Permit me to urge prompt and favorable action by the Judiciary Committee respecting the Dyer Bill H. R. Thirteen.

I believe a legislative expression opposing lynching is representative of the best thought of the people.

EMMET D. BOYLE,
Governor.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
DECEMBER 21, 1921

43 Democrats Quit House to Block Lynching Bill

By Universal Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Democrats in the House succeeded in blocking the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill by a filibuster to-day.

After three hours of frequent calling of the roll on dilatory motions, forty-three Democratic members left the House in a body. Speaker Gillett at once sent ten deputy sergeants-at-arms to bring them back under warrants, but they could not be found.

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ALBANY N Y JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 12, 1921

To Make Lynching a Federal Crime.

Legislation making every lynching an offense against the United States is advocated by Representative Classon, of Wisconsin. A bill to that effect is pending in the House, having been favorably reported from the judiciary committee. It presents squarely the question whether Congress has the power to pass an anti-lynching law.

Mr. Classon believes such a law can be based on that section of the constitution which provides that "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence."

The congressman reminded his colleagues that the Republican platform of 1920 contains this language: "We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible blot on our American civilization." Mr. Classon firmly believes that the Congress has the constitutional right to enact the legislation which he advocates, and thus carry into effect that plank of the platform upon which the Republican party won the elections.

Oconee County Horror to Force Quick Action on Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, Says Hollomon.

PENALTIES PROVIDED EXTREMELY DRASTIC

Would Remove Jurisdiction to Federal Courts and Make Charge Against Mob Members Murder.

Constitution 2/20/21

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.

Washingtin, February 19.—(Special.)—The brutal burning of a negro in Oconee county, near Athens, Ga., Wednesday night, has arouse the members of the judiciary committee of the house to such a poin that one of the first acts of the special session in April will be the reintroduction and reporting out o the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which is now on the house calendar, but cannot be reached because of the rush of essential supply and post-war measures.

This statement was personally made to The Constitution today by Congressman Dyer, of Missouri, a member of the committee, author of the reported bill, and the delegate at the Chicago republican convention who secured the passage of a resolution calling upon congress for rigid anti-lynching legislation. It is also authoritaitvely stated that President Harding, in his first message to congress, at the opening of the special session, will ask for the passage of this bill and include a vigorous discussion of the whole lynch subject.

To Uphold Courts.

"There is no disposition on the part of any member of the committee to temper justice for negroes charged with crime, nor to offer immunity from just punishment for those tried and convicted," said Congressman Dyer today, "but to uphold the judiciary system by providing such rigid penalties not only for those guilty of participating in lynchings, but for the counties in which such offenses are committed as to put an end to the practice. We shall rush this measure through to law early in the session, and it is hoped, before there is a repetition of the disgraceful affair near Athens."

The Dyer bill, which will become a law, is acutely drastic, but it has been found, say it proponents, that mild or passive legislation will not remedy the evil.

Sections 1 to 5 of the bill are based upon the present law providing for the removal of suits from state to federal courts in cases where local prejudice is charged.

To Federal Courts.

One of these acts provides that "when any civil suit or criminal prosecution is commenced in any state, for any cause whatsoever, against any person who is denied or cannot enforce in the judicial tribunals of the state or in the part of the state where such suit or prosecution for the equal civil rights of citizens of the United States," the cause may be removed for trial to the federal court of the district.

In other words, they give to one whose life is about to be unlawfully taken, the same protection the law now gives to his civil rights.

Sections 6 and 7 increase the penalty now imposed by law upon persons who "knowingly and wilfully obstruct, resist or oppose any officer of the United States or other person duly authorized" in serving any mesne process, warrant, rule or order, or other legal writ or process of any United States court, or assault, beat, or wound such officer or any person lawfully in his custody, from a maximum fine of $300 to one of $1,000, and from a maximum imprisonment of one year to one of ten years; and provide that in case of the rescue or abduction of any person in custody of a federal officer and the subsequent killing of the person so taken, all persons engaged in the unlawful taking shall be guilty of murder.

Sections 8 and 9 are as follows:

Charge of Murder.

"That the putting to death within any state of any person within the jurisdiction of the state by a mob or riotous assemblage of three or more persons openly acting in concert, in violation of law and in default of protection of such person by such state or the officers thereof, shall be deemed a denial to such person by such state of the equal protection of the laws and a violation of the peace of the United States and an offense against the same.

"That every person participating in such mob or riotous assemblage by which such person is put to death, as described in the section immediately preceding, shall be guilty of murder and shall be liable to prosecution, and, upon conviction, to punishment therefor, according to law, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction in the place where such putting to death occurs."

Counties Fined $10,000.

Section 10 exacts from the county where a person is lynched a penalty of $10,000, recoverable in an action directed to be brought by the district attorney in the name of the United States for the use of the dependent family, if any, and if there be no dependent family, for the use of the United States.

These sections adopt the South Carolina and Ohio laws, imposing a penalty on the county in which the laws against lynching have failed of enforcement; and such laws have been held constitutional in both by their respective supreme courts.

Section 11 makes every county through which a lynching mob passes equally liable to a like penalty.

Sections 12 and 13 punish state and municipal officers, whose negligence, misfeasance or malfeasance may have contributed to a lynching with imprisonment for life.

Perhaps not in the history of the congress has such violent legislation been proposed to reach violence, and several members will seek to modify the measure, but it will pass substantially as reported out by the present committee.

SENATOR McCORMICK WOULD STOP LYNCHING

Chicago Tribune 3/24/21

Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, has proven his friendship to the black man and his profound interest in humanity at large by introducing a bill in Congress to stop lynching. Without making a lot of noise, as many politicians do, in order to gain the black vote, the Illinois Senator has quietly studied the history of this crime and the ill effects it has had upon the nation as a whole.

"We must devise some machinery," said Senator McCormick, when asked about the anti-lynching bill, "to mobilize, organize, and give expression to the public opposition to lynching. So far as I know, there is no means under the Constitution by which the National Government can take action, except that which it is purposed to take under my bill. The press during the last two years has printed a sordid and almost monotonous chronicle of lynching and mob violence. There are men of both races to blame. Political demagogues of one kind or another have exploited or oppressed the negro. I am concerned to assert the supremacy of the law. That can be done only if public opinion demands it."

The bill introduced by Senator McCormick would create a commission to have plenary powers to investigate in all parts of the United States the causes of lynching and to report to the President and the Senate the same with remedial suggestions.

To Appropriate $100,000.

The bill provides for the appropriation of $100,000 for the use of the commission to employ such assistance as is necessary. This sum is to be immediately available, and will remain available until expended. The commission is also to have power to summon witnesses whenever it sees fit to testify before the commission.

This phase of the commission's powers will no doubt make possible the exposure of this crime in certain parts of the South where it is now impossible to obtain such testimony.

The commission is to make its final report not later than Jan. 1, 1922.

SEN. McCORMICK INTRODUCED BILL

Indianapolis Tribune 3/27/21

Wants Commission On Lynching Created

To Be Composed of Five Members Appointed By The President

Washington, D. C., March 30th (Associated Negro Press)—Senator Medill McCormick has introduced in the Senate a bill to create a Commission on Lynching. It reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amercia in Congress assembled, that a commission is hereby created to be called the Commission on Lynching The commission shall be composed of five members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate as soon as practicable after the enactment of this law. The members of the commission shall serve without salary, except that one commissioner to be designated by the President shall act as secretary of the commission and shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum.

Section 2. The commission may employ such secretaries, stenographers, and other assistants, and may rent such offices, purchase such books, stationery, and other supplies, and have such printing and binding done as the commission may deem necessary to accomplish the purposes for which it is created. The commission may authorize its members or employees to travel in the United States on the business of the commission. The members of the commission shall be paid their actual traveling expenses incurred in connection with the work of the commission.

Section 3. The commission may, as a whole or by sub-committees of the commission, duly appoint, hold hearings anywhere in the United States, may send for persons and papers, administer oaths, summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and compel testimony.

Section 4. The commission may from time to time report to the President its findings and recommendations, and shall not later than January 1, 1922, make a final report, including its recommendations and the testimony taken by it, and the term of the commission shall thereupon expire.

Section. 5. The commission shall conduct a general inquiry into the subject of mob violence and lynchings in the United States, including the number of lynchings which have taken place within the past twenty-years, and the causes thereof. The commission shall also consider and report its conclusions with respect to the adequacy of the means now employed for the prevention of mob violence and lynchings and the remedies available for their avoidance.

Section 6. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100,000 for the use of the commission, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

CONGRESS AND LYNCHING

Survey 4/2/21

NEITHER of two measures introduced in the Sixty-Sixth Congress to secure federal action on race riots and lynching was carried to fruition, though both had considerable support behind them. The Curtis resolution, asking for the appointment of a sub-committee by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate to investigate race riots in the city of Washington and other cities, to investigate lynchings which have occurred in different parts of the United States, to ascertain, as far as possible, the causes of such race riots and lynchings, and to report what remedy or remedies should be employed to prevent their recurrence, after some hearings died in committee. Senator Curtis intends to re-introduce it shortly. The Dyer bill (H. R. 14097) was reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee, but too late for action; this also is to be re-introduced shortly. This bill would enact that:

> **Whenever any criminal prosecution shall have been instituted or any warrant of arrest shall have been issued, or any arrest shall have been made or attempted, with the purpose and intent of criminal prosecution, in any state court, against any person within the jurisdiction of the United States or not, and such person shall appeal . . . for the protection of the government of the United States upon the ground that he has reasonable cause to apprehend that he will be denied the equal protection of the laws by the state within whose jurisdiction he is, or by any officer or inhabitant of such state, such person shall be entitled to the protection of the courts and officers of the United States to the end that the protection guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States may be given.**

Another clause guarantees similar protection to a person charged with a felony or crime who has reason to apprehend that because of his race, nationality or religion he is likely to be denied protection by the laws or officers "or other inhabitants" of the state within whose jurisdiction he is, or wishes to show that other persons of his race, color, nationality or religion, charged with some similar offense, "have been put to death without trial or brutally assaulted or otherwise maltreated, or have been denied trial by due course of law." Machinery is provided for such protection and hearing of the case in a United States district court, and for the punishment of persons guilty of resisting federal authority or attempts at abducting the prisoner. Participation in a riotous assembly by which such a person is put to death is defined as murder, and the county in which such unlawful putting to death occurred is subjected to a forfeiture of $10,000 to the United States government; while state or municipal officers neglecting to protect the prisoner or to make all reasonable effort to prosecute those participating in the mob are to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. This bill, first introduced as a result of hearings held before the House Committee on the Judiciary in January, 1920, has since been amended to meet some of several objections to it on the grounds of constitutionality. Representative Dyer has expressed his intention of again promoting it at an early date.

Another bill, in some points resembling the Dyer bill, is in process of preparation by a group of jurists who are well known for their activity on behalf of the cause of good government.

Such southern newspapers as the Atlanta Constitution, the Houston Post, the Chattanooga Times and the San Antonio Express predict federal action, and some would seem to favor it, provided the constitutional difficulties can be overcome. With the prevailing public opinion in many districts, it is sometimes difficult for press or public men to be outspoken or energetically active on behalf of criminal prosecution of neglectful state and local officers and courts. While investigations by the federal Department of Justice would not stop all lynchings so long as the present mob temper—often due to economic causes—remains, these men often admit privately that they would have a very wholesome effect. Especially if some prominent case were brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, the public opinion created throughout the country would, they believe, force a stricter enforcement of state laws for the upholding of law and order. Private individuals who have collected information on recent outrages feel convinced that a congressional committee of investigation or a United States district court would have no difficulty in securing evidence.

MEDILL McCORMICK'S LYNCHING COMMISSION

(By William Pickens)

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Wilmington 9/15/21 Advocate

Senator McCormick has introduced a resolution calculated to delay action against lynching. This is a very suspicious-looking trick. There is no more reason why we should have a commission to study the universally known lynching evil for a year before we pass any legislation against it, than that we should study murder for a year before passing any law against it.

Some people are very cunning. McCormick would create a "lynching commission" (well named) to study lynching till 1922. He does not tell you his real purpose, but he must know that such a commission would delay legislation against lynching and perhaps ultimately defeat it. It sounds good, and a great many hungry colored politicians may immediately begin to bite at it. $100,000 to spend "studying" what everybody knows already to be the greatest crime in America, and to study it for a year and then perhaps whitewash it a bit with mealy-mouthed words and weak recommendations.

Beware of this trick. McCormick does not deserve the confidence of colored people. He explained the Washington and Chicago riots by the fact that little colored boys on elevators were not "polite" and did not take off their hats in the presence of white people. Colored men, unless they are blinded in pursuit of a job, or position, are not easy to fool about their friends,—and colored people who have heard McCormick at close range and observed his sophistries, do not think that he is a friend of their race.

The thing to do in this Congress is to pass an anti-lynching law and not to create a "lynching commission" to lynch the best opportunity we ever had yet to pass such a law. Let black people be not fooled with fodder.

CONGRESS TO SEEK RACE RIOT REMEDY

Plan to Create Commission to Study Problem of Lynching Favored at Washington.

LOOTERS ACTIVE AT TULSA.

Revised Estimates Put Death at 30 and 300 Injured.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
JUNE 3, 1921

WASHINGTON, June 3. — Congressional action to solve the racial question in the United States will be speeded up as a result of the Tulsa race riots, leaders in both houses today stated.

While no investigation such as followed the East St. Louis race riots, which grew out of labor disputes, is expected, there are two bills on the problem which will be pressed for early action.

Sponsors of both plans believe they will prove effective in preventing recurrences of racial outbreaks which have taken heavy toll of life and property in large cities throughout the country in the past few years.

The first plan is a bill by Representative Dyer of Missouri. It proceeds under the theory that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution gives the Federal Government authority to protect the negro from lynching. Participants in lynchings would be punished for murder by the Federal Government under the terms of the bill. It would also penalize counties in which lynchings occur by a fine of $10,000.

The second plan is to create a commission to study the subject of lynching and mob violence with a view to bringing about more harmonious relations between whites and negroes. Senators Spencer of Missouri and McCormick of Illinois have introduced measures on this subject which are now being considered by the Judiciary Committee.

Many members of Congress have frankly declared themselves opposed to the Dyer bill on the ground that it invades the police powers of the States. Even the friends of the measure are not optimistic over the prospect for its passage.

The Spencer-McCormick plan has the endorsement of President Harding and stands a better chance of becoming a law. In his acceptance speech and in his first message to Congress the President took cognizance of the race question.

A racial commission is the only way that the question can be reached by Congress under the Constitution, in the opinion of some leaders. Through this means they believe public opinion against mob violence can be mobilized and the evil of lynching checked.

Looters in Burned District.

TULSA, June 3.—Looters gave the authorities a new problem to cope with to-day. Systematic thievery in the districts razed during two days of race rioting was reported. Even pianos have been carried away from the negro district which was wrecked by race hatred.

Revised estimates now place the total death list, whites and negroes, at 30 killed and about 300 injured. Earlier reports placed the list of dead up to 175. This was due to multiplication of records among the sheriff's deputies, police, the National Guard and other peace agencies.

Martial law, which was slackened after a day of quiet, is more strict to-day. A cordon of guardsmen was thrown around the negro district to save what little remains of the property of negroes.

Gen. Barrett, in charge of the troops, early to-day began centralizing the property of negroes found in their ruined shacks in one large heap for identification and protection.

Although negroes were back at the posts of menial labor to-day they were not at ease. It will take some time for them to overcome their fears after having been shot at and herded about like cattle for over thirty hours.

The citizens' committee has started the dispatch of supplies to needy negroes. The home of a lawyer, one of the few left standing in "Little Africa," was made the distributing centre.

Rantings of a secret negro cult was believed by authorities to-day to have fanned the race feeling. Members of an organization called "blood brothers" are said to have been the ones who stormed the jail to release the negro who is alleged to have assaulted a white girl.

Ten negroes, now held in a detention camp, are charged with inciting the riot, Cyrus Avery, member of the committee of seven in control of the city, said.

A definite effort will be made by Attorney-General Freeling and other State officials to remove Mayor T. D. Evans, it was said. Charges will be presented against the city authorities when the special Grand Jury, called by District Judge Biddison, meets, June 8, according to reports.

Reports reaching the citizens' committee here from all over the country stated that money is being gathered in many cities toward the $500,000 building fund to replace wrecked homes.

Lynchings - 1921
Legislation Relating to. 792

National

The Right Line of Worry About the Constitution.

San Antonio Tex. Express
1921

IT IS too much to hope that the Republicans of the House Rules Committee spent Sunday in solemn contemplation of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill's "menace" to the United States Constitution. They have, so to speak, already burned the Constitution's bridges behind it and left it quite open, quite vulnerable, to attack and destruction by this measure of the Gentleman from Missouri! Indeed, the committee majority in effect has refused to look upon the bill through the spectacles of Representative Sumners of the Fifth Texas District; has refused to regard it as such a menace; and has voted to give it privileged status on the House calendar. This, over Mr. Sumners' spoken protest, as follows:

There is not a lawyer on earth who can defend it (the bill) on constitutional grounds. It gives Washington the right to dictate to States how they shall exercise police powers. There never was a proposition like it, even in reconstruction days. It permits the Federal Government to lay coercive hands on States, and establishes a precedent of sweeping encroachment on State's rights.

So, per the committee's vote, this measure which provides sharp-toothed prison penalties and fines for lynchers, and fines for officers who negligently fail or wilfully refuse to prevent lynchings and other mob violence, will be taken up earnestly in a few days—at last.

A Federal anti-lynching law has been talked about for years. There have been almost as many notable distinct sessions of talk and public resolutions about it as there have been lynchings since men began to keep records of the latter 36 years ago. National conferences embracing some of the most famous men and women in the Union repeatedly have memorialized Congress to enact such a statute. These were conferences of both Southern and Northern leaders in education, religion, business and government. Great Southern newspapers have been publishing their approval of the Dyer Bill ever since it was introduced first in the 65th Congress.

Not one—and the latest—but several Republican National platforms have called for congressional action against lynch-murder.

President Harding, by word of mouth on April 12, told Congress that it "ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly representative democracy."

On July 26, 1918, President Wilson put forth the most remarkable, ringing denunciation of and appeal against lynching, that history records.

In the lynching States, all these arrays of spoken and written appeals to the spirit of Civilization and Americanism, to lawful government and order—and to that constitutionalism which worries the Congressman from the Dallas district—have encountered but eyes closed against them, minds fast shut against them, ears deaf to them.

Pass the Dyer Bill—and enforce it to the limit, with all the power of the United States Department of Justice!

It will need no less an enforcement. Press and public comment; conventional resolutions, however distinguished; congressional debate on the Dyer Bill; even the fact that the measure is on the statute books—all these will not suffice.

Take note: Since the latest introduction of the Dyer Bill—April 11, last—38 lynchings, including two burnings at the stake and four burnings of bodies after lynching, have been perpetrated in the United States, as follows: Georgia 10, Mississippi 7, South Carolina 5, Louisiana 4, Arkansas and Texas 3 each.

Representative Sumners neither worries enough about constitutionality, in this business, nor worries along the right line.

Let him worry about these:

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury. He shall have the right to demand the nature and cause of the action against him. . . . He shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel or both; shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. . . .
. . . cruel or unusual punishment (shall not) be inflicted.
The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.
No citizen of this State shall be deprived of life, liberty, property, privileges or immunities . . . except by the due course of the law of the land.
No power of suspending laws in this State shall be exercised except by the Legislature.

Mr. Sumners is worrying about the Federal Constitution and denouncing a Federal anti-lynching measure.

The Express is worrying about the Texas Constitution—the other is in no danger from the Dyer Bill—and has just quoted the outstanding mandates of its Bill of Rights.

In the great charters of Texas and the other lynching States, these mandates track the guarantees of essential rights in the National Constitution.

There is no "State's right"—no State, nor the mob in any State, is vested with the right—to drag these National or State constitutional guarantees in the dirt.

And because mobs in the lynching States thus have outraged the Constitutions of Nation and States, for many years; because they continue to outrage them; because State authorities either will not or cannot defend their own and the Nation's Constitutions against such outrage, and their own and the Nation's citizens against it—a Federal anti-lynching measure, nearly a generation overdue, is before Congress today.

Like charity, such worry should begin at home. Murderous mobsmen in the lynching States—in Mr. Sumners' own district—will listen neither to President in Washington nor Governor—urging the "State's right" of upholding the State's Constitution—in State capital.

However sincere and courageous the southern Governors' efforts to stamp out lynching, they come to naught.

Morrow of Kentucky puts through an automatic removal law against officers derelict in the face of mobs, and employs State soldiery to prevent lynching—but lynching goes on in Kentucky.

McRae of Arkansas demands most stringent laws, and their enforcement, against lynchers—and has his labor for his pains.

Cooper of South Carolina made a Nation-wide reputation by his use of National Guard against would-be lynchers—but lynching goes on in his State.

Under the fearless administration of Bickett, that great defense of the Goldsboro courthouse against the mob, became practically possible—but lynching goes on in North Carolina.

Dorsey of Georgia organized a State-wide movement against continuance of the foulest and longest of all lynching records—and the country didn't know whether to expect his impeachment or his lynching.

In 1919, Hobby as Governor and Cureton as Attorney General of Texas proceeded against a lynch-mob in Hill County—but, so far as The Express knows, the information filed thereon never has been called up from the court docket.

Two years later, a couple of lynchers in East Texas were tried on reduced charges, convicted—and granted suspended sentence!

And now, Governor Neff goes up and down the State appealing for law-enforcement, for order, and the cure of an anti-constitutional condition infinitely graver than that which concerns Congressman Sumners.

And so there is an anti-lynching law before Congress and, The Express deeply hopes, the National Government at last is to take a hand in wiping "the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly representative democracy."

The 1921 statistics of lynching will be published to the world in a few days and they will be, as usual, terrific.

Meanwhile, the 1920 record stands as the basis of indictment and comparison—and Texas heads that record. Last year, its mobs out-lynched Georgia's by one murder.

If Representative Sumners is looking for something to worry about, on the score of "constitutional guarantees," there is his chance.

The National Congress has both the right and the power to legislate for the genuine, effective operation of every mandate of the National Constitution.

Pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, ED. BACKS DYER BILL

Supreme Circle News

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The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today made public the text of a letter sent by Robert B. Eleazer, editor of The Missionary Voice, official organ of the Board of Mission, M. E. Church, South, in which Mr. Eleaer asks Representative Joseph W. Byrnes of South Carolina to support the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. The letter copy of which was sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Mr. Eleazer, reads as follows:

"Hon. Joseph W. Byrnes,
"Washington, D. C.

"My dear Mr. Byrnes: I write to express the hope that you will do what you can for the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, H. R. 13, which has been favorably reported by the Committtee on Judiciary. I have not gone fully into the bill, but it appears to me to be quite reasonable and desirable. It will be opposed, no doubt on the ground that it is an interference with the state police power, but in view of the fact that so many states have shown themselves either unwilling or unable to protect their citizens from mob violence it seems to me absolutely necessary that the government take steps to this end. I trust, therefore, that the bill may have your support.

Cordially yours,
Robert B. Eleazer."

ANTI-LYNCH BILL DEBATE DELAYED

Atlanta Constitution 12/21/21

House Agrees to Postpone Consideration of Dyer Measure Until After Holidays.

Washington, December 20.—An agreement to postpone consideration of the Dyer anti-lynching bill until after the Christmas recess was reached late today by house leaders, after

several hours of ineffectual efforts to maintain a quorum.

Opponents of the measure blocked efforts to begin debate by an effective filibuster. For several hours business was suspended through lack of a quorum.

Under a resolution adopted last night after a spirited fight the bill had right of way, with the understanding that it was not to be pressed to a final vote before congress suspended activities for the holidays.

Forces Roll Calls.

When Chairman Volstead, of the judiciary committee, which favorably reported the bill, attempted today to call it up Representative Garrett, Tennessee, democratic leader, forced one roll call after another, each taking up nearly half an hour's time.

When a roll call finally showed that less than half of the house membership was present, Mr. Garrett made a point of order that a quorum was not present, and Speaker Gillett instructed the sergeant-at-arms to round-up all absent members. Declaring that less than half a dozen democrats were on the floor, the speaker charged they were attempting to obstruct the bill.

Democrats Missing.

Ten deputies attempted to locate absentees, thirty of whom were needed on the floor before the house could transact business. After a two-hour tie-up, with little prospects that absent democrats would appear to provide a quorum, Representative Mondell, republican leader, agreed, in conference with Mr. Garrett, to delay beginning of debate of the Dyer proposal until after the recess.

With a compromise agreed to, enough democrats trailed back into the house chamber to furnish a quorum when the anti-lynching bill was read by a clerk, and the house adjourned to take up a variety of other legislation until the recess begins.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 2, 1921

THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

The bill introduced by Representative Dyer of Missouri, having for its alleged purpose the eradication of lynching, is another instance of the prostitution of politics in America. Few thinking men uphold lynching, no matter what the crime that brings it. No man should uphold it, for lynching breeds crime. But Dyer does not come with clean hands. Dyer represents a district in St. Louis that has a large negro vote. He is not working for the welfare of the country, but is working for Dyer's welfare in introducing this bill, which is declared by many to be unconstitutional. He is arousing animosities that may increase lynching. If Dyer had honest regard for the negroes who elect him, he would not father a bill such as that now before Congress.

So much for Dyer and his bill. And now as to lynching. The people of the South must stop this atrocious crime in the South. It gives the world a false impression of Southern citizenship. It adds to the shameless disrespect for law evident throughout the entire United States and unfortunately more evident in the South than in any other section. Lynching can be eradicated only by the creation of a public sentiment that will not tolerate it. Lynching is a cowardly crime. Not many of the members of a lynching mob would dare to enter on an adventure so lawless if they knew public sentiment would demand the running down and punishment of the lynchers.

Quick and sure punishment for crime is the best way to bring respect for the law. Respect for the law is absolutely necessary to a campaign for the eradication of lynching.

A BILL AGAINST LYNCHING.

The House of Representatives was to have begun considering yesterday a bill to "assure to persons within the "jurisdiction of every State the equal "protection of the laws, and to punish "the crime of lynching." It is drawn on a simple theory. If a State or a governmental subdivision of it fails or refuses to protect the life of persons "against a mob or riotous assemblage," it may be deemed to have denied the equal protection of the laws gueranteed by the Federal Constitution, and Congress may therefore provide penalties. These are, as proposed by the bill, to make it a felony for a local official to refuse to "make all reasonable efforts" to perform his duty in preventing a lynching; to make it a felony to participate in "any "mob or riotous assemblage by which "a person is put to death"; and to make each county in which any one is lynched liable in the amount of $10,000, to be paid to that person's family, or, if he has none, "for the use of the United States." This last provision is already in force in one or more States. It was recommended for Georgia by Governor DORSEY, at the Atlanta conference of last April.

It is high time that by this bill or some other, and by State legislation as well, a strong effort were made to strike at a crying evil which has been too long a national reproach. President ROOSEVELT made a powerful protest against lynching, and President WILSON vividly set forth the harm which the barbaric practice was doing to the reputation of the United States. There is no doubt of the sentiments of President HARDING on this subject. Foreign observers have again been expressing wonder that a nation so ready to cry out upon lawless cruelties in other lands should be so apparently lethargic about those within its own borders. Congress is at least trying to find and apply a remedy.

Lynching the Constitution

(From The New York World.)

No newspaper in the country has more consistently and more bitterly fought the lynching evil than The World. But The World is not in favor of lynching the constitution of the United States in order to reach the evil, and particularly when so desperate a remedy would come to nothing.

This is what the so-called Dyer anti-lynching bill, now being jammed through congress by the republican majority, amounts to, and all it amounts to. Lynching is made a federal crime by this measure, and participators are subject to federal prosecution and localities are held nationally responsible to pay money damages to the families of victims.

If congress can validly make this kind of offending a federal crime, there is no felony or misdemeanor known to the laws of any state which cannot be made a federal crime and imposed upon the federal authority for detection, prosecution and punishment. If then, perchance, there should remain any vestiges of the police power and reserved rights of the states, they could also be swept into the maw of centralization until nothing would be left but the name, and that would soon become but a memory.

The proposition would be as vain in practice as it is obviously unconstitutional. No state is now without anti-lynching laws, and many of them, including the south, are of the most stringent character. The federal authority and processes under the proposed bill would have to run in the affected districts as the state authority now runs, and how much more effective would they likely be when subject to the same obstructions affecting the administration of state law?

The Dyer bill is a mischievous and essentially a lawless measure and every effort should be made to prevent its enactment.

Hot Fight Is Expected in House On Anti-Lynching Measure Today

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A hot fight will begin in the house tomorrow, on the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which will be brought up under a rule calling for ten solid hours of general debate before the measure is taken up, line by line, for actual consideration.

Almost the entire democratic minority was reported today to have been up squarely against the bill, largely on the ground that it was unconstitutional and an invasion of the police rights of the states. Some republicans also were reported against the measure, although leaders predicted it would be passed by a vote which would adhere closely in the main to party lines.

Some doubt was expressed, however, as to whether the house would be able to vote on final passage prior to the contemplated recess set for December 22. A number of members now are absent from the city, and many others are planning to leave Washington before the recess. Moreover, a party of about forty are on a trip to Panama and expect to be away two weeks.

Some democrats have served notice on Representative Mondell, the republican leader, that if an attempt is made to rush the bill through during the week they will demand the constant attendance of a quorum.

Proposed by Representative Dyer, republican member of the judiciary committee from St. Louis, the bill would seek to put down lynching by turning over the trial of mob law cases to the federal court and by imposing a heavy penalty on those participating and fines on the county in which lynchings occur. The county fines, when collected, would be paid to the family of the victim.

In recent discussion before the rules committee, opponents of the bill asserted that if congress should step in to deal with lynchings it might just as well undertake to handle other crimes, which properly belong in the sphere of the state courts.

Chairman Volsted of the judiciary committee, author of the prohibition enforcement act, will lead the fight for the bill, assisted by Mr. Dyer, Representative Chandler, republican, New York, a member of the committee, and others, while Representatives Summers, democrat, Texas; Montague, Virginia; Pou, North Carolina, and Garrett, Tennessee, the democratic leader, will marshall the forces in opposition.

The vote in the rules committee on the question of giving the measure privileged status was 6 to 5, Dale of Vermont, being the only republican member voting with democrats against its consideration by the house at this time.

Georgia Delegation in Congress to Hold in Attack on Measure Branded as Dangerous

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON,
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, December 14.—(Constitution Leased Wire.)—The southern members of congress generally including the Georgia members, will fight the Dyer anti-lynching bill which is set for a special hearing in the house tomorrow.

The fight will not be made in the slightest degree in extenuation of lynching or mob violence, every member demanding adequate but just legislation to cope with this siutation, but it will be waged on the specific principle that the provisions of the Dyer bill will tear down the integrity of the state courts and will stimulate a spirit of further lawlessness among the negro criminal element by taking penal jurisdiction out of the state courts and vesting the same in the federal courts.

Another provision of the bill that will be vigorously attacked is that penalizing not only the counties in which a lynchnig may originate, but those through which the alleged offender may be transported, requiring such counties to forf $10,000 cash to the family of the person lynched, however heinous or revolting the crime.

Several Georgia members will probably speak on the measure decrying lynching with all of their force, but denouncing the dangerous and radical provisions of the current measure.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

Nothing is worse than the lynching practice or more in need of suppression, but the full turn that power over to the Federal government is in itself something of a lynching process. It is a renewal of reconstruction methods. While lynchings have not been confined to the South and all the victims of the lynchers have not been Negroes, the purpose behind this measure is patently to take from the state's jurisdiction any matter pertaining to race conflict.

The Banner has in season and out decried lynchings and warned the Southern people of the evil that such frequent overthrow and disregard of the laws of their own making, and which they insist on the right to execute without interference, would bring, but no excuse could have been given for such a measure as the anti-lynching bill now pending in Congress.

The Southern white people through their own self respect and their regard for home needs, for law and order and the requirements of an advanced civilization, should put down lynchings and the states are amptly able within their own rights to do so, but that does not justify a defiance and overthrow of the fundamental principle of federation and local self-government on which this bill before the House is founded.

It will, if passed and sustained, be an opening wedge for all manner of legislation intended to give the strong er sections of the country to stamp their will and rule on the local of fairs of the weaker ones.

Lynching – 1921.

Legislation Relating to

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N. Y. C. JOURNAL
JANUARY 21, 1921

2,000 NEGROES TO HOLD ANTI-LYNCHING PARADE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Henry D. Dolphin, negro editor, has expressed the hope that Inauguration Day in Washington would witness a big parade of negroes as a protest against lynching. As president of the Universal Citizens' Protective League, he announced that the organization would try to lay its cause before President-elect Harding at the beginning of his term.

"We want Congress either to pass an anti-lynching bill or pass a constitutional amendment making lynching a Federal offense," said Dolphin, "and we expect to have at least 2,000 negroes to march and bring it to the attention of official Washington."

FIGHT TO CURB LYNCHING TOLD BY M'CORMICK

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
MAY 31, 1921

Senator Medill McCormick spoke at a massmeeting of 2,500 Negroes last night at the Trinity Baptist church, Prairie avenue and 30th street, on the anti-lynching bill which the senator has introduced in congress.

"This bill seeks to create a commission to explore and study the ways and means by which mob violence can be ended," Senator McCormick said. "A printer's proof first stirred me, when I was merely a boy, to the realization that there was a great wrong in this country which needed righting. The thought has been with me all these years, but the opportunity for me to start definite action on the matter has never come until the present time.

"I expect a long fight, but I am going to see it through if it takes me ten years or more. I find the election of President Harding proved an unlooked-for help, as he is strongly opposed to lynchings.

"The black man is on trial now in Illinois. The attempt to force on him handpicked judges in the present election furnishes him with an opportunity to assert his political rights by voting the coalition, nonpartisan ticket. And the election of the coalition ticket judges will be a message to the men in the south that a fight is being waged for the black man's freedom in the north."

Former Governor C. S. Deneen spoke on the pressing need in the coming judicial election to vote the coalition ticket. He explained in detail why the nonpartisan candidates had been placed on the Democratic ticket, showing that a man who voted this ticket was not turning Democrat but merely selecting a man for the office he considered honest and fair.

He pointed out that the coalition ticket was really a separate ticket from the Democratic one, but had been merely printed under the Democratic caption because of a freakish turn of the law.

WOMEN DEMAND FEDERAL LAW TO CURB LYNCHING

Chicago Defender
7/30/21

Northwestern Federation at Phoenix Goes on Record Against Prejudice

Phoenix, Ariz., July 29.—The second biennial session of the Northwestern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs which was held at the Monroe school auditorium here was graced by prominent women from every section of the country. The meeting was a most successful one, and the delegates and visiting friends were enthusiastic in their praise of the hospitality of the Golden West.

Mrs. Joanna-Snowden Porter of Chicago was again elected president to lead the Northwestern and Mrs. Lynn Ross Carter of Phoenix was elected vice president at large. Mrs. Jessie James, also of Phoenix, was elected as chairman of the executive board.

Georgia Defended In House Debate On Anti-Lynch Bill

Atlanta Constitution

Strong defense of Georgia in connection with the fight over the passage of the anti-lynching bill in congress was made Tuesday by Secretary of State S. G. McLendon in a telegram sent to Congressman W. D. Upshaw. The information sent Congressman Upshaw concerning the conditions of the negro race in Georgia was sent by Secretary McLendon at the request of the congressman for use in the debate over the bill on the floor of the house.

Congressman Upshaw asked the secretary of state to telegraph him an answer to the "terrific attack" made in congress on "Georgia's lynching record."

In his telegram Secretary McLendon likens lynching with provocation to a military court-martial, and in this way questions the right of congress to pass a law which conflicts, according to Mr. McLendon, with the right of self-defense which lies in organized society.

McLendon's Reply.

His telegram reads as follows:

Answering your telegraphic inquiry, the law of self-defense, and the right of self-defense, is inherent in man as an individual, and in the state as representing its collective individuality. The United States, through congress, has the right of self-defense, and whenever in the opinion of congress, public safety requires it, exercises the right; but only in case of war, can it exercise this right to the fullest extent; that is, to the subordinating of all rights to the right of self-defense, freedom of speech, of the press, of worship and of assembly, are not guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, except as against congressional abridgement, and only when the United States is at war, congress being given the war power, and the right to pass all laws necessary and proper to the carrying into effect of the war power, can and does, deny rights protected and guaranted only as against congressional invasion.

In the late war congress exercised to the limit the right of self-defense abiding in the nation. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is an act of self-defense on the part of the state. The individual has the right of self-defense, organized society has the right of self-defense, and unorganized society exercises the right of self-defense whenever that ancient and universal principle, the people's safety, is violated.

Whenever and wherever on this earth crime is committed so atrocious as to place the perpetrator beyond the pale of humanity, this universal principle, as supreme law, instantly asserts itself. The forfeiture of all right as a human being, voluntarily made by the perpetrator of crime, does not take away from society its right of self-defense, nor can it effectually deny to those immediately concerned to do swiftly that which others, far removed from the scene, think should be done slowly. No one defends lynching as a practice, but a lynching on occasion, is easily comparable to an execution ordered by a court-martial in time of war. The slow acting machinery of the courts in the ordinary administration of justice is inadequate to the exigencies of the situation in both cases. Lynchings are due to provocation. They are a violation of the state law and congress has absolutely no power, under the constitution, to make any act a crime because of its moral turpitude. The constitution does not give congress any police power or criminal jurisdiction, except where the commission of the act complained of prevented congress from carrying into effect a law constitutionally passed necessary and proper to the exercise of a delegated power.

Best Home for Negro.

That Georgia has a lynching record cannot be denied, but over and above this record stands out the fact that Georgia furnishes the best home for the negro on earth. No negro who owned his home was ever lynched in Georgia. In 1880 the negro paid taxes on less than six million dollars' worth of property in Georgia. In 1920 he paid taxes on over sixty-eight million dollars' worth of property. There are more institutions for the higher education of the negro in Georgia than in any similar area of the earth, and Atlanta, Ga., is the educational center of the negro race. The largest bank on earth, owned and controlled by the negroes, is found in Atlanta; capital stock half million dollars. The ablest and most patriotic negro bishop in America is Bishop J. S. Flipper, of Atlanta, my life-long friend. The two largest barber shops in Atlanta are owned by a negro, B. F. Herndon. Every barber he has in his employ is a negro and every customer he has is a white man, and his barber shops are patronized without prejudice. The largest negro life insurance company in the world is in Atlanta, having assets of more than one million dollars and one hundred fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and six policy-holders.

Georgia does not need the aid of congress composed of uninformed and misinformed members, in order to fulfill her obligations to the balance of the nation and to mankind.

S. G. M'LENDON,
Secretary of State.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Washington Star

Lynch Law and States' Rights.

Legislation to make lynching a crime punishable by the federal courts faces a stormy voyage through Congress. Sectional feeling has developed in the debates on the Dyer anti-lynching bill in the House, which, reflected in the southern press, deepens to intense bitterness. The south accuses the northern republicans of a deliberate attempt to stir up sectional and racial antagonisms for partisan reason, by means of a measure, which, southern writers hold, will be utterly incapable of controlling lynching, and which, as the Louisville Courier Journal (democratic) puts it, surpasses "all previous attacks on states' rights." The north in reply charges that southern opinion is raising a smoke screen of "states' rights" behind which to hide the obvious inability of state authority to stop mob violence, and of advancing a line of argument "the inescapable logic of which," the Springfield Republican (independent) declares, "is a defense of lynching itself."

The Baltimore Sun (independent democratic) is not convinced that the present approach to the question is not a partisan one. The Dyer bill, it says, "is an effort to redeem the promise made in the republican platform last year. It is a party measure, and the republican platform plank was intended to keep the negro vote in line. It will be considered by many persons as a new republican crusade against the white people of the south and as a partial revival of the spirit of the reconstruction era."

The Sun has evidently gauged accurately the temper in which the proposal is regarded in the south. Indeed, the Lynchburg News (democratic) declares that the bill avowedly contemplates "a revival of purpose and the expression of policy which were thoroughly characteristic of reconstruction legislation enacted in the years following the civil war. The same motive inspires, the same person in the wood pile explains." The provisions of the bill are, briefly:

To transfer to federal courts the trials of all persons accused of lynching. Removal from office and punishment for felony of all state and county officers who fail to make every reasonable effort to prevent lynchings. Levy of $10,000 fine against a county in which a lynching takes place, payable to family of victim. Possible life imprisonment for persons convicted of being members of a mob that accomplished a lynching.

"As a piece of drastic lawmaking this bill is a model," is the comment of the Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal (democratic). "State courts, we are given to understand, cannot be depended upon to deal harshly with lynchers. State judges and state prosecutors are too apt to sympathize with the mob." Lynching, declares the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (independent democratic), "is not a more proper subject for federal interference than is murder," and for the national government to assume jurisdiction "would mean nothing other than an invasion of the police rights of the state," the Augusta Chronicle (democratic) asserts. Indeed, the bill "is so clearly unconstitutional" that the Baltimore Sun (independent democratic) finds it "difficult to believe in the sincerity of those who advocate it," and both the New York World (democratic) and the Nashville Banner (independent) speak of it as "something of a lynching process in itself," with the Constitution as its victim.

But however firm may be one's belief in states' rights, the Knoxville Journal and Tribune (republican) declares that lynching is not one of them, and "if the state fails or refuses to punish lynchers, it is up to the federal government to take action." Such a step would never have been taken, the Savannah (Ga.) News (democratic) concedes, if some of the states had done "more about the problem than they have done," and if the bill is enacted it will be because "the national government is expected, by popular consent, to be more thorough in its attacks upon violators of its laws than the states are upon violators or their laws." That theory, however, in the opinion of the Richmond News Leader (independent democratic), can be discounted in view of the failure of the "strong arm of the federal government" to carry a burden in the enforcement of prohibition "of a character of that borne daily by regular police." "Put any such laws as this on the statute books of the south," the News Leader continues, "and the thought of many a rural community will be, 'If Uncle Sam thinks he can prevent a lynching let him try it, we won't.'"

It is just such argument as this, however, that leads the Detroit Free Press (independent) to suggest that it "sounds unpleasantly like a threat that in case Congress passes the bill people of the south with take especial pains to nullify it. The very words of the opponents indicate that the people of those localities may not be depended upon to bring about any betterment of the disgraceful situation." Maintaining that the power of federal government to do so "is pretty clearly established," the New York Tribune (republican) considers it "only common sense for Congress to take a hand in making lynching more hazardous and expensive for those who countenance it or take part in it."

N. Y. C. POST
DECEMBER 27, 1921

The Anti-Lynching Law

It will be for the Supreme Court to decide whether the proposed Federal anti-lynching law, of the enactment of which the Congressional leaders are confident, is valid under the Constitution. Chairman Mondell admits that on this point there is room for a difference of opinion. So there is a difference of opinion about many laws that break with precedent under the compulsion of necessity. That is what the Supreme Court is for. There are those who felt just as strongly about the unconstitutionality of prohibition as they do about the lynching law, but the court has made its decision.

Even if the lynching law should be declared invalid by the Supreme Court, its mere enactment will have gone far to serve its purpose. Notice will have been served on States which have been derelict in their duty that the conscience of the nation will not tolerate the perpetuation of an abuse and a crime that make us a byword in the public opinion

of mankind. It is argued by the *World* this morning that no proof exists that the States as such have legalized or tolerated lynching. Yet we have the fact that in 1920 the mobs took sixty-one lives and in the present year sixty-three lives. There is no escape from the alternative that the States are either unable or unwilling to suppress mob murder. In either case the intervention of the Federal Government would be justified.

We come back in this instance to the solemn warning served upon the States by Elihu Root several years ago. The States cannot fail in their elementary duties of civilized government without seeing the Federal Government step in to supply the necessary guarantees. Suppression of the practice of burning human beings at the stake would seem to fall within the purview of a Constitution enacted for the purpose of establishing justice and insuring domestic tranquillity.

N Y C POST
DECEMBER 17, 1921

The Anti-Lynching Bill

To punish a local official who fails to do everything within his power to prevent a lynching; to punish anybody who participates in a lynching mob, and to make any county in which any person is lynched liable to the victim's family in the sum of $10,000—these are the "teeth" in the Anti-Lynching Bill now before Congress. The Federal Government bases its right to act upon the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that no State shall deny to any person the equal protection of the laws. A State which does not protect its residents against a mob is deemed to have denied them the equal protection of the laws. The section of the bill holding a county liable for damages embodies a principle which has already been recognized by statute in the South. Gov. Dorsey has recommended its extension to Georgia. The Federal Government cannot be charged with hasty action in this matter. Sentiment the country over favors more effective measures against lynching. The bill should be given a trial.

N Y C WORLD
DECEMBER 22, 1921

LYNCHING THE CONSTITUTION.

No newspaper in the country has more consistently and more bitterly fought the lynching evil than The World. But The World is not in favor of lynching the Constitution of the United States in order to reach the evil, and particularly when so desperate a remedy would come to nothing.

This is what the so-called Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, now being jammed through Congress by the Republican majority, amounts to, and all it amounts to. Lynching is made a Federal crime by this measure, and participators are subject to Federal prosecution and localities are held nationally responsible to pay money damages to the families of victims.

If Congress can validly make this kind of offending a Federal crime, there is no felony or misdemeanor known to the laws of any State which cannot be made a Federal crime and imposed upon the Federal authority for detection, prosecution and punishment. If then perchance there should remain any vestiges of the police power and reserved rights of the States, they could also be swept into the maw of centralization until nothing would be left but the name, and that would soon become but a memory.

The proposition would be as vain in practice as it is obviously unconstitutional. No State is now without anti-lynching laws, and many of them, including the South, are of the most stringent character. The Federal authority and processes under the proposed bill would have to run in the affected districts as the State authority now runs, and how much more effective would they likely be when subject to the same obstructions affecting the administration of State law?

The Dyer bill is a mischievous and essentially a lawless measure and every effort should be made to prevent its enactment.

Anti-Lynching Bill Gains Right of Way In House After Hot Fight

Montgomery Advertiser
12-20-21

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—After a bitter fight the house tonight voted to take up the Dyer anti-lynching bill under a rule limiting general debate to ten hours. Leaders however, have agreed that the measure will not be pressed to a final vote before the Christmas recess.

The vote was 170 to 42 with five members voting "present" and was reached only after more than two hours delay through quorum calls demanded by Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, the democratic leader, who directed the opposition to the bill. Twice the sergeant-at-arms was sent out with warrants to arrest absentees before quorums were obtained. Two hours were devoted to the debate which ended in the bill being given right of way in the house.

General debate on the measure, according to plans of leaders, will be stretched over the days remaining before the recess which will probably begin Thursday. More than ten hours may be devoted to discussing the bill's features, Chairman Campbell of the rules committee, said "to permit comprehensive consideration of a question that cannot be side-stepped."

The bill, introduced by Representative Dyer, republicans, Missouri, would provide heavy fines and imprisonment for persons participating in lynchings and for officials who failed through negligence to prevent mob violence, it would also require counties in which lynchings occurred to forfeit $10,000 to the family of the person killed.

Among those urging passage of the measure, were Mr. Campbell, of Kansas and Representative Fess, of Ohio, and Ansorge, of New York republicans while those who spoke in opposition included Mr. Garrett and Representatives Pou of North Carolina, Byrnes of South Carolina and Aswell of Louisiana, democrats.

Mr. Fess declared that the bill was not aimed at the South but was designed to deal effectively with mob violence wherever it occurred. One of the most "indescribable" lynchings had occurred in his own state, he added. Mr. Ansorge said passage of the Dyer bill would "forever more wipe the stain of lynching from the pages of American history."

On the other hand. Mr. Garrett asserted the measure should be entitled "A Bill to Encourage Rape," and Mr. Pou said its purpose was "to pay a political debt." Mr. Byrnes characterized the measure as a proposal which if enacted and held constitutional would prove ineffective while Mr. Aswell contended passage of the bill would have a tendency to increase rather than prevent lynchings.

Representative Begg, republican, Ohio, broke into the discussion to tell of the robbing of a bank in Cleveland. Citizens, he said, turned out to apprehend the robbers and one of the bandits was shot.

"Under the terms of this bill," he asked Mr. Campbell, "would that county be required to forfeit $10,000 because a criminal met death at the hands of a group of citizens?"

"I'm not prepared to answer that question," replied Mr. Campbell.

When Representative Kelly, republican, Michigan, followed with a query as to whether the bill would penalize a county which did its best to prevent mob violence but failed, Mr. Campbell said application of the bill's various provisions would have to be determined during the debate.

Representative Bankhead, democrat, Alabama, inquired what would be gained by passage of the bill transferring jurisdiction to the federal courts.

"Aren't judges and jurors in state and federal courts actuated by the same desire to enforce laws impartially," he asked.

During his attack on the bill Mr. Garrett declared:

"When you place the iden in the heads of a few negroes—comparatively few—the idea that somehow, some way they will be less subjected to punishment for crimes against women if they are to be dealt with by the federal court you are but inviting an increase in the commission of such crime. This bill simply will encourage the very crime you are seeking to put down.

"You do not know what it means to live in a section where, because of the acts of a few of a race, a man's wife dare not travel alone; you do not know that over the head of a daughter, unprotected from the vicious, hangs the sword of Damocles.

"No political exigency can justify passage of this bill. Surely you must realize that if you can single out the crime of lynching you can place within the purview of the federal court the crime of murder, assault and battery, theft—in fact every crime and misdemeanor known to law. If you cut the constitution adrift in this manner you will not stop the exigency but will set it afloat on the uncharted sea until in the end you will see the wreck of the greatest government on earth."

Mr. Pou was vigorously applauded by democrats when he declare that Southerners have been doing their best to wipe out lynching.

"We're as much opposed to lynching as you are," Mr. Pou told republican members. "The way to stop it is for the colored race to put the seal of disapproval on the man who commits a vicious crime instead of protecting him as has been done time and again."

Mr. Byrnes asserted that passage of the Dyer bill would "require an army of federal police, invading the states to secure evidence against lynchers, county officials and the counties."

"You can not cure lawlessness by indulging in it yourselves," Mr. Byrnes declared. "And this you do if you pass this bill so clearly in violation of the constitution of the United States as it has been construed to this date by the supreme court.

"This legislation furnishes an excellent exhibition of the mob spirit. To mete out to the rapist the punishment they think he deserves the mob is willing to violate the law .To mete out to the lyncher of the rapist the punishment you think he deserves, you are willing to violate the constitution. Their act is in heat and passion; yours in calm deliberation."

ON ANTI-LYNCH BILL

Atlanta Ga Constitution
12-9-21

Washington, December 8.—Early consideration by the house of the Dyer anti-lynching bill was urged at a hearing before the house rules committee today by its author, Representative Dyer, republican, Missouri, and several other members of the house judiciary committee which favorably reported the measure.

Representative Burton, republican, Ohio, told the committee that while he had grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill, he thought the question should be threshed out on the floor.

When Mr. Burton remarked that he had heard it said in the south that lynching was the only way to prevent criminal attacks on women, Representative Pou, South Carolina, ranking democrat on the rules committee, remarked:

"I have heard the same thing said in the north."

Mr. Pou declared that while lynching is a blot upon America the fundamental fault lies in the tardy administration of justice.

"The public becomes outraged by delay and takes the law in its own hands," he asserted.

Representative Hickey, republican, Indiana, advocating passage of the Dyer bill, asserted that it was difficult to punish those who take part in mob disorders in state courts because trials take place in the same localities and jurors are frequently in sympathy with the accused.

3,433 Lynchings Recorded in America Since 1889. Figures Show

N Y C CALL
DECEMBER 26, 1921

Association for Advancement of Negroes Gives Facts in Regard to the Fight on Dyer Bill.

There have been 3,433 recorded lynchings in the United States since 1889, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday in making public the lynching statistics for the states whose representatives in Congress are now leading in the fight against the Dyer anti-lynching bill, designed to curb mob violence in the United States.

Of this total number of lynchings only 750 victims or less than 17 per cent, have been lynched on accusations of having committed the crime of rape, the association reported.

The congressmen who are fighting against the anti-lynching bill are: J. F. Byrnes, South Carolina; E. J. Garrett, Tennessee; E. W. Pou, North Carolina; J. B. Aswell, Louisiana; H. W. Summers, Texas, and A. J. Montague, the association pointed out.

It then gave the number of lynchings since 1889 in each of the states whose congressmen are against the bill to curb lynchings. The number of lynchings in Texas in that time is the greatest, 333, Louisiana is second with 326 lynchings. Representative Garrett represents the third state, Tennessee, which witnessed 199 lynchings in that period.

Byrnes represents South Carolina, within whose borders 128 mobs lynched 128 persons since 1889. There were 80 lynchings in Virginia and 63 in North Carolina. Of these, women were the victims in four instances in South Carolina, in one instance in Tennessee, in four instances in Louisiana, and in six instances in Virginia.

Other Southern states, with their lynching figures, were given as follows:

Georgia, 428, six being women; Mississippi, 405, 12 women; Arkansas, 231, five women; Alabama, 292, seven women; Forida 200, two women.

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N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
MAY 9, 1921

Congressmen Address Anti-Lynch Law Meeting

Dyer, of St. Louis, Father of Legislation, Principal Speaker at Negro Rally

Congressman L. C. Dyer, of St. Louis, addressed a meeting of negroes yesterday in the Palace Casino on 135th Street, near Madison Avenue, held as an expression of protest against lynching.

Mr. Dyer is the sponsor of a bill now pending in Congress which purposes making lynching a crime against the United States. He said that the bill was not designed with the sole intent of protecting the negroes, but was legislation for the enforcement of law and order for every one in the country.

Louis A. Leavelle was chairman of the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Equity Congress of Greater New York. Other speakers were John M. Royall, Mrs. Irena Moorman Blackstone, State Senator William Duggan and Congressman Hamilton Fish.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
JUNE 5. 1921

U. S. Law to End Lynching Urged in Plea to Harding

The equity congress of greater New York made public yesterday a letter it has sent to President Harding asking for the enactment of a Federal law forbidding lynching.

Lynchings since 1889 are said to number more than 4,000, and it is asserted that they are increasing in number rapidly. The Federal law is recommended as a certain means of stopping them.

DYER REBUKES ANSORGE LYNCHING COMMISSION PLAN AS INTERFERENCE WITH HIS BILL TO PUNISH COUNTIES

Militant Square Deal Congressman From Missouri Tells Palace Casino Audience He Will Prevent Local Congressman's Bill From Coming Out of Committee

Ansorge and Hamilton Fish Speak

New York Times 4/10/21

A small but wildly enthusiastic audience greeted Congressman Dyer of Missouri and Martin C. Ansorge and Hamilton Fish of New York at the Palace Casino last Sunday afternoon. The occasion was a mass meeting in support of the Dyer bill, and was held under the auspices of a local committee of well-known men. Allen W. Whaley was among others speaking. The feature of the meeting was the militant square deal speech of the Missouri legislator, who openly opposed the bill proposed by Congressman Ansorge, providing for a race commission to study the lynching evil and recommend remedial measures. Mr. Dyer declared that this bill would never see the light of day, as it was in his committee, because, as he said, there is no need to study lynching, but there is the necessity to punish to the limit the officials and counties responsible for it. His bill provides penalties as follows:

Sec. 7. That section 141 of the Act of 1901 last referred to is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 141. Whoever shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, take, or abduct from the custody of any officer or person lawfully assisting him any person arrested upon a warrant or other process issued under the provisions of any law of the United States, or shall, directly or indirectly, aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested to escape or to be taken or abducted from the custody of such officer or other person, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process has been so issued, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest, after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant or process has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and in case the taking or rescue of any person in custody as aforesaid shall be followed by the killing of the person so taken from custody, all persons engaged in such taking or abduction or killing or in any way contributing thereto shall be guilty of murder and shall be punished as provided in section 275 of the Act to which this Act is amendatory. Any person charged with the murder of a person taken from the lawful custody of any officer of the United States or that of any other person duly authorized may be indicted for murder and tried in the district court of the United States for the district in which the offense charged was committed."

Sec. 8. That the putting to death within any State of any person with in the jurisdiction of the State by a mob or riotous assemblage of three or more persons openly acting in concert, in violation of law and in default of protection of such person by such State or the officers thereof, shall be deemed a denial to such person by such State of the equal protection of the laws and a violation of the peace of the United States and an offense against the same.

Sec. 9. That every person participating in such mob or riotous assemblage by which such person is put to death, as described in the section immediately preceding, shall be guilty of murder and shall be liable to prosecution, and, upon conviction, to punishment therefor, according to law, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction in the place where such putting to death occurs.

Sec. 10. That every county in which such unlawful putting to death occurs shall be subject to a forfeiture of $10,000, which may be recovered by action therefor in the name of the United States against such county for the use of the dependent family, if any, of the person so put to death; and if none, for the use of the United States, which action shall be brought and prosecuted by the attorney of the United States for the district in which such county is situated in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction therein. If such forfeiture is not paid upon recovery of judgment therefor, such court shall have jurisdiction to enforce payment thereof by extent of levy of execution upon any property of the county, or may compel the levy and collection of a tax therefor, or otherwise compel payment thereof by mandamus or other appropriate process; and every officer of such county and every other person who disobeys or fails to comply with any lawful order of the court in the premises shall be liable to punishment according to law as for contempt and to any other penalty provided by law therefor. For the purposes of this section and the one immediately following, the District of Columbia shall be deemed a county, as shall also each of the parishes of Louisiana.

Sec. 11. That in the event any person so put to death who shall have been taken from a State or municipal officer in one county by a mob, or riotous assemblage of three or more persons, shall have been taken in one county and transported to another before such killing shall have taken place, each and every county through which such murdered person shall have been transported during the time intervening between his capture by such mob or riotous assemblage shall be jointly and severally liable to the forfeiture hereinabove provided; and in the event such person shall have been taken from one State to another between his taking and killing, the forfeiture above provided shall be enforced in both State jurisdictions by separate and distinct actions in the several Federal jurisdictions.

Sec. 12. That every State or municipal officer having the duty or power of preservation or conservation of the peace at the time and place of any such putting to death as described in section 8 hereof, who, having reasonable cause to believe that the same is being or is to be attempted, neglects or omits to make all reasonable enotrs to prevent the same, and every State or municipal officer having the duty or power of prosecuting criminal offenses at such time and place, who neglects or omits to make all reasonable effort to prosecute to judgment under the laws of such State all persons participating in such mob or assemblage as hereinabove described, except such, if any, as have been or are held to answer therefor in a district court of the United States as hereinabove provided, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the United States and shall be liable to prosecution therefore in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction in such place, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 13. That every State or municipal officer having the custody within a State of any person charged with or held to answer for any crime or offense, who suffers such person to be taken from his custody by a mob or riotous assemblage of three or more persons openly acting in concert, in violation of law, with the purpose of putting such person to death or inflicting bodily violence upon him in default of protection of such person by such State or the officers thereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the United States and shall be liable to prosecution therefor in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction in the place where the same occurs, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 14. That in any prosecution for any of the offenses defined herein, and in any action for the forfeiture imposed as herein provided, every person who has participated in lynching or in the putting to death of or of the infliction of great bodily violence upon any person without authority of law, and every person who entertains or has expressed any opinion in favor of lynching or in justification or excuse thereof, or whose character, conduct, or opinions have been or are such as, in the judgment of the court, may tend to disqualify him for the impartial and unprejudiced trial of the cause, shall be disqualified to serve as a juror; and the attorney of the United States in such action or prosecution shall be entitled to make full inquiry thereof and to produce evidence thereon; and every person who refuses to answer any inquiry touching his qualifications on the ground that he may thereby criminate himself shall be disqualified as aforesaid.

Sec. 15. That any act committed in any State or Territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country, which act constitutes a crime under the laws of such State or Territory, shall constitute a like crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in like manner as in the courts of said State or Territory, and within the period limited by the laws of such State or Territory, and may be prosecuted in the courts of the United States, and, upon conviction, the sentence executed in like manner as sentences upon convictions for crimes under the laws of the United States.

Five Out Of Twenty-one

Five Southern Democrats out of the twenty-one members of the House Judiciary Committee voted against the favorable report of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill H. R.—13 They were: Representative Summers of Texas, Andrew Montague,

Virginia, James Wise, Georgia, John Tillman, Arkansas, and Fred Dominick, South Carolina. Friends of law and order are hoping that the 16 to 5 ratio represents also the sentiment in Congress to pass the bill.

Mr. Henry Lincoln Johnson and Mr. Perry W. Howard writing from Washington to the AFRO-AMERICAN assert that there is no doubt that the conviction is deep seated in Congress to put the bill over.

When it reaches the Senate, the Judiciary Committee there has, for its Chairman, the Hon. Knute Nelson. There is, in the Senate, an abiding conviction to pass this bill, but they are a little more troubled about the matter of "constitutionality" up there than down in the House of Representatives. OUR FIGHT MUST BE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTE —with the insistence that they pass the bill (to keep the Republican Party's platform pledges and committals and to comply with the wishes of President Harding as expressed in his Inaugural Address and later insisted on otherwise by the President) AND LEAVE THE QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY TO THE PROPER TRIBUNAL, to wit—THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. We look to the Congress for LEGISLATION and not for judicial determination.

A Dangerous Measure.

With the apparent purpose of the Dyer anti-lynching bill the prevention of all forms of mob violence the whole country, irrespective of sections, will be in thorough and complete sympathy. And because of this ardent sympathy far sighted persons throughout the nation will be unalterably opposed to the Dyer bill as it is written. No man whose vision is beyond his nose will be able to see how lynchings can be prevented by a measure which will encourage the very crime for which mob violence is invoked most frequently as a punishment.

There are two features of the bill that must impress sensible people as being an encouragement to criminals. One of these is the inference of federal protection that might be implied by such criminals and the other is the insurance that is put upon crim through the payment of $10,000 to the families of the victims of mob violence. These aspects of the Dyer measure are sufficient to condemn it without taking into consideration its most probable ineffectiveness. The mere substitution of federal for state courts in the trial of lynching cases offers no promising remedy for the simple reason that the juries that might pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused lynchers would be drawn from the same class of citizens as the juries used in the state courts.

The class of criminals who are guilty of crimes against women, of the kind most frequently punished by lynching, is most illiterate. It is not too much to say that such offenders would be the very ones to misconstrue any legislation based upon the Dyer bill as being meant for their protection. In their ignorance they would assume that they are being backed up by the federal government and they would put but little if any restraint upon their criminal inclinations. When we consider that a considerable number still commit such crimes, with the fear of mob violence in their minds, what must we conclude as to the number who would be guilty if they imagined that the federal government would step in and protect them from punishment? Of course sane, intelligent men would not be led to crime by the Dyer bill, but we are not dealing with sane, intelligent men in considering the class of brutes who constitute the greater number of lynching victims.

In principle at least there can be no objection to any plan whose object would be to punish city or country officials who criminally might neglect or refuse to do their duty in preventing mob violence, but the application of the principle to particular cases will be attended with the greatest sort of difficulties. What shall be the test of whether or not a law enforcing official has done his full duty in preventing a lynching? Surely not the mere fact that he failed, because there can very well be instances, such as the mob coming upon the criminal before the officials do, where it would be absolutely impossible to avert the summary violence. Then, too, there will be very grave objection both on material and on moral grounds to the payment of money to the relatives of victims of lynchers. This would be nothing more nor less than a premium placed upon the commission of crime and it is repugnant to ideas of both justice and morality.

The Dyer bill offers no real hope of preventing what it seeks to prevent and it is menacing as a bad precedent. If the federal government can take away the police power of a state in one case of enforcing purely state laws it can do so in all cases. Because the states have been unable to prevent lynchings is no reason why the federal government should step in any more than should it be a reason for the federal authorities to undertake the enforcement of laws against murder, robbery, embezzlement and all other crimes that the states have been unable to prevent.

Besides being ineffective the Dyer bill may be possibly vicious through bringing about more provocations to lynching. It should be defeated.

THE CAUSES OF LYNCHING AND THE DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

By Charles H. Moore.

Washington Eagle

When the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which has been favorably acted upon by the Judiciary Committee, is called up in Congress for debate and to be enacted into law, we surmise that there are going to be various sorts of tactics resorted to by the Democratic members from the South and southern correspondents of Washington news, to defeat the measure, as was done in the congressional conference hearing, to ascertain whether or not it were necessary and advisable to have an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan organization.

There is, undoubtedly, a group of broad-guaged and liberal-minded whites in the South today, which group, by the way, is increasing, who would like to see a Federal law in force to prevent lynching and to punish the mob, but just now that group is negligible in numbers and influence.

The sympathizers with the mob dominate, create public sentiment and control the situation in the present circumstances, so far as the South is concerned.

Only the other day, when a double lynching took place somewhere here in the South, the Greensboro Daily News (Ind.), and I believe in favor of a Federal anti-lynching law, said that, unless the lynching business wasn't stopped, some day Congress might pass an anti-lynching bill.

The expression "some day," caused me to suspect that the editor of the News has his doubts about the Dyer bill becoming a law, at least, during the present Congress.

Futhermore, a Democratic member of Congress from Texas, which next to Georgia takes the lead in lynching Negro men and women for alleged misdeameanors and imaginary offenses, has already attacked the Dyer bill, through the Associated Press, on the ground that it is an infringement of state rights, etc.

Moreover, the Washington correspondents of southern papers are contemplating starting an adroit propaganda to defeat the Dyer bill, by creating sentiment against it on the ground that most of the lynchings that occur in the South are caused by criminal attacks of Negroes upon white women.

For instance, the Washington correspondent of The Greensboro Daily News, under date of October 21st, sent to his paper the following news item and comment upon the Dyer bill:

That the proposed legislation is directed principally at the southern states, where there have been many lynchings following an unspeakable crime, committed as a rule by Negro men against white women, is shown by a brief review of lynching statistics assembled from 1885 to the end of the year 1919.

For this same period, 1885 to 1919, southern states showed comparatively a much larger number of instances of mob vengeance because of the prevalence of crime against women. During this period it is shown by statistics, there were approximately 425 attacks on women and approximately 240 attmpted assaults."

While the above statement is misleading and is calculated to leave a false impression upon the mind of the uninformed in the premises, that I might obtain the facts and accurate figures on the subject I wrote to the director of Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute and requested him to send me the statistics on this specific kind of mob violence. The following answer was received:

"Four-Fifths of Lynchings for Crimes Other Than Rape.

"In the thirty-five years, 1885-1919, there were 810 persons, 59 whites and 751 negroes put to death by mobs, under the charge of rape or attempted rape. This is one-fifth or 20 per cent of the total persons, 4,033, who were lynched during that period. This refutes the charge that the majority of lynchings are for the crime of rape."

Besides the above, additional data on the subject was also forwarded:

The total number of lynchings for the past six years and the number charged to rape are as follows:

1915—Total number, 54; number charged with rape, 11; 10 Negroes and one white. This year there were three women lynched.

1916—Total number, 54; number charged with rape, 14; all negroes. Included in this record are three women.

1917—Total number, 38; number charged with rape, 12; 11 negroes and 1 white. Included in this record is one woman.

1918—Total number, 64; number charged with rape, 16; all negroes. Included in this record are five women.

1919—Total number, 83; number charged with rape, 19; all negroes. Included in this record is one woman.

1920—Total number, 61; number charged with rape, 18; all negroes. Included in this record is one woman.

Compiled by Monroe N. Work, Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama."

Now, it is up to the Associated Negro Press to get busy and not let the Dyer bill, that is in the interest of the majesty of the law and humanity, be defeated by their default.

Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 17, 1921.

THE ANTI-LYNCH BILL.

The Dyer anti-lynching bill, now in the house, will probably go over the holiday recess as unfinished business.

The chances are in favor of its enactment although the bill may be defeated by the argument that it is drastic and unnecessary. If it is defeated that argument alone will be responsible for it.

No one can doubt the necessity of an awakening of public conscience against the barbarous, and nhuman practice of lynching.

For years just such legislation as this has been in prospect; and during all of that time The Constitution, while urging the discontinuance of the lynching evil, has repeatedly prophesied that if the states did not themselves put an end to mob law it was only a question of time until the federal government would assume jurisdiction and do exactly what is contemplated by the Dyer bill.

Even though this bill fails of passage, as it is to be hoped it will, the country may rest assured that if the practice of lynching is not stopped it is inevitable that the principle embodied in it will sooner or later be enacted into law; for Uncle Sam is not to be expected to tolerate mob dictation indefinitely.

If the anti-lynching bill is not passed now it certainly will be later on, unless lynching is discontinued!

All of the arguments and pleading against it will be lost in the fact that the evil continues, and the only possible way to prevent such legislation is to remove the cause for it by substituting law and order for mob violence.

It is certain that this government is not going to put itself in the position of condoning mob law nor of sanctioning the blot on its escutcheon occasioned by the practice of mobs putting human beings to death in defiance of the courts and the institutions of the law.

It is to be hoped that the Dyer bill will be defeated, but also that if it is defeated the circumstances in connection with its serious consideration by congress will have a wholesome effect upon the people of the whole country, bringing them to a realization of the danger of the enactment of this very measure, or one similar to it; which would result in all sorts of confusion and complications.

If this is the effect of the consideration of the pending measure, then the discussion will not have been in vain.

But if the mob menace continues then all the argument that can be brought against a federal anti-lynching law is going to be unavailing; for without effective action by the states to put a stop to lynching, the national conscience is going to assert itself, and action to that end by federal authority is as certain to follow as night is to follow day!

Lynching – 1921
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE SPURS SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES TO ACT ON ANTI-LYNCH BILL; FOUR BILLS TO CREATE LYNCHING COMMISSION / INTRODUCED BY LEADERS OF BOTH HOUSES

Tribune Plain Dealer 4/30/21

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., April 26.—President Harding's message to Congress has spurred Senators and Representatives to action. Bills and resolutions are being introduced hither, thither and yon, seeking to carry out his laudable suggestions. Bo the same token, members of the Democratic minority are bestirring themselves with sensational vigor and efforts to shine for their constituents by introducing measures ridiculous in their purport of preudicial and tntiquated demands.

On the subject of lynching there have been at least four bills introduced. The first by Senator McCormick, calls for a commission on lynching. Accompanying the bill, Senator McCormick calls for a commission on lynching. Accompanying the bill, Senator McCormick has sent a communication to Senator Nelson, chairman of the judiciary. committee, to which the bill has been referred. In it the Senator says. "The appalling number of lynchings since the New Year; the condition of peonage and the horrible murders consequent thereon, disclosed in the Williams trial in Jasper county, Georgia, cry out for immediate action by Congress." After quoting that portion of President Harding's message to Congress on the Race Question, Senator McCormick continues:

"If there be doubt as to the Constitutional powers of Congress to legislate for the punishment of lynch murders, there can be none as to the Constitutional powers to create such a commission as y bill contemplates. If by inaction we continue to countenance lynching, we shall invite the reprobation of the people of the United States, and indeed, of the civilized world."

Senator McCormick seeks to have it distinctly known that he prefers a bill on lynching that will punish the lynchers, if this con be worked out. He says: "If the lawyers on the committee on judiciary can draft a bill to confer upon the national government, unde- the constitution, the power to apprehend and punish leaders to mob violence, and those who murder in the name oflynch law, I hope that they may do so, and with dispatch. If the committee deem it wise to broaden the scope of the bill in the sense suggested in the President's address, well and good, but above all I ask for action on the measure to the end that the President may appoint a comihsion which by public presentatimon of the uncontroverted facts, may organize and mobilize public opinion to assure the support of the people for the law officers of the states and imbue them with the courage and the sense of duty necessary to guard men and women from lynching."

Other Bills Introduced.

Other bills on lynching have been introduced, as predicted by the Associate Negro Press, by Congrehsman Dyer of St. Louis, and Congressman Dallinger, of Massachusetts. Their bills are somewhat similar, and seek to hold the county responsible to the extent of $10,000 to dependent families where citizens have been put to death. They also provide for fine and imprisonment, imprisonment not to exceed five years, and fine not to exceed $5,000 or both.

Senator Spencer, of Kansas, has introduced a bill calling for a Commission of nine persons to be known as the Commission on the Racial Question in the United States. This bill provides that the commission shall be divided into three groups of three men each, two white and one colored; sering one, two and three years respectively, that the composition of the commission shall be three white en from the North, three white men from the South, and three Colored men. An appropriation of $50,000 per year is asked for. The Commission shall have the authority to inquire into and thoroughly investigate the conditions surrounding the colored people of the United States, escertain, if possible, the cause of the same, and if there be recial friction, the cause of the same, and to suggest such remeries as they may deem best calculated to relieve the situation, and to bring about harmonius relations between white and colored Americans."

Representative Layton, of Delaware, has introduced a bill calling for a "Negro Industrial Commission,' of five members, "at least three of whom shall be members of the Negro race, to be appointed by the President of the United tSates." The salary of each member shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, except i the case of the chairman, who shall be designated by the President. The dutis of the commission shall be 'to study the economic conditions of the Negro; to study the labor problems in which the Negro is interested; to stimulate an encourage thrift and industry among the Negroes of this country; to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits; to give aid and to encourage the general uplift of the Negro; to work out plans for solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race in the United States; to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said commission by any department of the United States government, and report the proper solution of any and all problems that may be presented to the commission by any officer of the United States; to investigate all labor conditions for the best interest of the communities in which the labor questions may arise; to investigate all labor questions that may be referred to said comimssion by the governor of any State and do what is necessary to regulate labor conditions; to do what may be necessary for the stabiilty of labor in different states; to stamp out Bolshevism wherever it may exist; to report to Congress through the President of the United States; all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable."

The sum of $200,000 is asked for in the appropriation for the first year.

Haiti and San Domingo.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation into the affairs of Haiti and San Domingo.

Senator Harrison and Congressman Johnson, both of Mississippi, have introduced bills calling for segregation in the street cars of the District of Columbia.

A bill to create a commission on lynching has been introduced in the House by Representative Martin Ansorge of Harlem, New York. It is practically a companion bill to the McCormick measure introduced in the Senate recently.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

New York Age 9/17/21

The fight for a federal anti-lynching bill is still going on, quietly but nevertheless effectively. There may be those who because they have not heard much of the measure lately think that it is dead or pigeon-holed. Such is not the case.

The fight for a federal law against lynching has divided itself into three phases. The first phase called for sufficient agitation to cause a bill to be drawn, introduced into Congress and seriously considered by Committee. This first phase of the fight is over. Through a decade of constant agitation, publicity and propaganda, lynching has been made such a national issue that the drafting and introducing of a federal anti-lynching law became an easy matter for any member of Congress. In fact, aside from the Dyer Bill, which now stands on the verge of being favorably reported out by the Committee, there has been perhaps dozens of anti-lynching bills introduced by various members of Congress. Many Congressmen with colored constituents are making the fact that they introduced anti-lynching bills a part of their campaign for reelection.

But, as everyone who had studied the question knew, the hardest part of this first phase of the fight was not the drafting and introduction of the bill but the battle on its constitutionality in Committee. The writer in talking with various members of Congress on anti-lynching legislation did not find one who expressed opposition to a law to prevent and punish lynching. But even those who were most favorable to such a law expressed grave doubt over its constitutionality.

Ever since the present session of Congress opened, the Dyer Bill has been before the House Committee on the Judiciary, a committee made up of the best lawyers in the House. The fight for the constitutionality of the bill before the committee has been headed by Congressman Merrill Moores of Indiana, who is one of the best constitutional lawyers in the country and largely responsible for the bill as it is now framed. This fight on the constitutionality of the bill has been at times extremely discouraging. Some of the greatest lawyers in the country were consulted and asked to give their aid. The majority of them although sympathetic with the measure, expressed apprehension about its constitutionality. This doubt as to the constitutionality of a federal law against lynching was so strong that even the members of the Committee on the Judiciary from the South, who are opposed to a lynching bill per se, felt safe in declaring that they would be glad to see an anti-lynching bill enacted if it could be done constitutionally.

The first decided turn on the point of constitutionality came when Judge Goff, Assistant Attorney General, on July 20th of this year, representing the Department of Justice, appeared before the committee and made a statemnt regarding the constitutionality of the bill before it. Judge Goff upheld the constitutionality of the proposed legislation and he based his position on that clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which prohibits

a state from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Judge Goff held that a state acts and can act only through its legislative, executive or judicial authorities, and he reached the conclusion that even the acts of an individual when that individual acts in the capacity of representing the state, are the acts of the state. So, for example, if a Sheriff fails to give even to a person charged with crime the protection of the law due to that person, it is a failure on the part of the state.

Judge Goff drove his argument farther when he declared that the Federal Government did have police powers in the states. This was the point on which most of the great lawyers of the country hesitated. They have said, "if the Federal Government has the right to punish lynching, why has it not the right to punish murder and burglary and arson and larceny, etc?" Judge Goff answered these questions by stating unequivocally that the Federal Government has the constitutional power to punish any or all of these crimes.

Another step forward on this bill was made when on the 9th of August, Mr. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, sent two letters to the committee on the Judiciary in which he fully endorses the position taken by Judge Goff. After the appearance of Judge Goff before the Committee on the Judiciary, the anti-lynching bill was sent to the Department of Justice for further study and suggestions. It was after this study that the Attorney-General wrote stating that he considered the bill constitutional. At the same time he suggested one or two minor changes in the wording which would remove cause for some objections that might be raised and would facilitate its passage. This position of the Department of Justice on the anti-lynching bill is of vital importance.

There still remain two phases of the fight. The fight to have the Committee on the Judiciary report the bill out; and the other, the passage of the bill when it comes before ECongress. We believe the bill will be reported out from committee, and that a rule will be made upon it so that it will come before the House before the close of the next session.

It will then be up to every person in the country who is interested in this matter to bring pressure on the members of Congress to vote for the passage of the measure. As soon as Congress opens colored men and women all over the country should get busy and write or telegraph their members in Congress to support this bill. It is better to telegraph—a telegram will gain more attention than a letter. They should furthermore try and interest white people who are in favor of common justice to do the same thing.

In the civilized states where colored citizens vote, they should let their representatives in Congress know that they intend to put a black mark in front of the name of each man who votes against or fails to vote for the Anti-lynching bill.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
NOVEMBER 4 1921

ERADICATION OF LYNCHING PROBLEM FOR STATES

There can be no defense of lynching, no matter where it occurs, but the proposed Dyer anti-lynching bill is a measure of doubtful expediency. If such a law enacted it would constitute a serious invasion of the rights of states and counties to enforce their own laws.

It is contended by proponents of the Dyer bill that the laws are not enforced now and despite the appeals of Mr. Wilson and President Harding, lynching continues. That is true and it is a stain on the American nation which every right-thinking man and woman desires to see removed. Nevertheless, the enaction of such a law as is provided for by the Dyer bill might have just the opposite effect, in addition to creating friction between state and national government. It would be a direct interference in local affairs and would transfer to a large extent the responsibility for preventing lynchings or punishing persons guilty of such crimes from state to federal officials.

Lynching must be rooted out by beginning at the bottom and not the top. Courageous authorities have time and again prevented such outrages and they can be stopped completely by strict enforcement of state laws. When the full weight of public sentiment is brought to bear against officials who tolerate such lawlessness and they are held strictly accountable for not performing their duty there will be few lynchings. This problem is one that the states must solve for themselves. It can't be done in Washington.

ANTI-LYNCH BILL REPORT FAVORABLE

The Atlanta Constitution 11/21/21

Washington, October 20.—The Dyer anti-lynching bill imposing heavy penalties on persons involved in mob action resulting in the taking of life, was ordered favorably reported today by the house judiciary committee.

The measure, as reported, provides that any member of a mob which puts some one to death shall be imprisoned for life or for not less than five years, and that state and municipal officials who through neglect of duty fail to prevent lynching, shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than $5,000. Federal district courts wuold have jurisdiction.

Any county in which a person is lynched, under the measure, would be required to forfeit $10,000, which would go to the family of the victim. The bill defines "a mob or riotous assemblage," as an "assembly composed of five or more persons acting in concert for the purpose of depriving any person of his life without authority of law."

Representative Dyer, republican Missouri, author of the bill, said he would endeavor to bring it to a vote in the house at an early date

ANTI-LYNCH BILL OUT OF COMMITTEE

Atlanta Ga Constitution 11/1/21

Majority Report Favors Passage of Dyer Measure, While Minority Doubts Constitutionality.

Washington, October 31.—Widely conflicting views on the anti-lynching bill, now before congress, were presented in the house today in majority and minority reports from the judiciary committee.

The bill, introduced by Representative Dyer, republican, Missouri, would undertake to wipe out lynching by heavy penalties to be imposed on persons participating and officers charged with enforcing the peace. Counties in which persons are put to death by mobs also would be subject to heavy fines in the federal court.

Citing the demand in the platform adopted by the last republican national convention to end lynching, the plea of President Harding in an address to congress "to wipe out this barbaric strain," and the appeal of President Wilson in 1918 to citizens to help stop mob law, the majority report, prepared by Mr. Dyer, declared that these and similar appeals "have gone for naught and lynchings continue."

Threatens Fence.

"Congress must have the means for ending this cowardly crime," the report continued. "It lies in punishing those who take part in it or who permit it.

"The prevalence in many states of the spirit which tolerates lynching, accompanied too often with inhuman cruelty, and the inability or unwillingness of the public authorities to punish the persons guilty of this crime, threatens very seriously the future peace of the nation. Lynching blots our fair name as a nation, for we cannot claim to be civilized until our laws are respected and enforced and our citizens secured against the hideous cruelties of which we are constantly furnishing fresh examples."

The report added that while it had been impossible to get accurate figures, available records showed 3,224 persons had been lynched in the last 30 years, of which 2,522 were negroes.

Minorty Report.

Declaring the bill unconstitutional, the minority report presented by Representative Sumners, democrat, Texas, contended it would tend to destroy the sense of local responsibility without adding to the protection of the people.

"This bill, in the judgment of the minority, is without constitutional warrant," said the report. "It is definitely and directly antagonistic to the philosophy of our system of government and within the limit of its effectiveness if it should be held constitutional would be destructive of that system.

"If enacted and operative it would not add to the protection of person or general efficiency of government nor strengthen the relationship between the federal government and the states. On the contrary, this proposed intervention of the federal government directed against local power, supplanting and superseding the sovereignty of the states, would tend to destroy that sense of local responsibility. . . .

"This bill, challenging as it does, the relative governmental efficiency of the states and the integrity of purpose of their governmental agencies, placing the federal government, as it does, in the attitude of arbitrary dictator assuming coercive power over the states, their officers and their citizens in matters of local police control, would do incomparable harm to the spirit of mutual respect and trustful co-operation between the federal government and the states essential to the efficiency of government."

Mr. Dyer will ask for a rule to bring the bill up for consideration probably this week.

U. S. LYNCHING BILL SHELVED

Sunday American 11/6/21

(By International News Service.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Legislation giving the federal government jurisdiction over punishment for crime of lynching was sidetracked indefinitely Saturday night, following a conference of House leaders.

The House Judiciary Committee recently reported an antilynching bill giving the federal government jurisdiction over trials for lynching and providing punishment for State and county officers who failed to protect persons against lynching. Representative Dyer of Missouri is author of the bill.

Lynchings—1921.
Legislation Relating to.

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ANTI-LYNCHING BILL TO FRONT

(By International News Service.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The bill to make lynching a federal offense punishable by a $10,000 fine will be made privileged business and will be taken up in the House with full opportunity for debate, the House Rules Committee decided Friday. Discussion of the proposed act is expected to take place in the House next week.

Southern Democrats are opposing the legislation on the ground that it is an invasion of State rights and sovereignty. "It would be good political strategy for me," Representative Sumners, Texas, told the Rules Committee, "to interpose no objection to consideration of this legislation in the House. When the people understand that Congress contemplates the superceding of State police powers by federal powers and threatens to permit the federal government to impose fines on counties in the States there will come a protest, I believe, that will not be welcomed by the Republicans. The proposed legislation is unconstitutional and con not be defended by any lawyer."

The bill proposes that where the States or local authorities fail to protect a person against lynching and does not punish members of a lynch mob or officers failing in their duties the federal government shall step in, undertake prosecutions in federal courts and impose a fine of $10,000 on the county in which the lynching crime was committed.

The legislation had received the indorsement of President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty. The special rule making the bill in order for discussion by the House was voted from the Rules Committee by Republican members.

and there is some talk that it will be sent back to the Judiciary Committee and redrafted.

One of the oustanding features of the bill is that a community in which a lynching is committed is liable to pay a fine of $10,000 to the victim's relatives if it can be established that full protection was not afforded him. Representative Kelly of Michigan asked Representative Campbell of the Rules Committee during the debate last week:

"Does the gentleman think that a State, acting in perfect good faith and doing everything in its power to enforce the laws, when it fails to protect life, transfers its jurisdiction to the Federal Government?"

"We have extended the provisions of the Constitution with reference to interstate commerce into every section of the country," replied Mr. Campbell. "I think we can inquire with equal propriety into not only the right but the duty of extending that provision that guarantees the equal protection of the law into every section of the country. The commerce clause is no more sacred nor binding than the guarantee of equal protection."

It is on this Constitutional point, however, that dissent is arising in the Republican ranks. Practically all of the Southern Democrats will stand by their time-honored doctrine of State's rights, but the fact that some Republicans are insisting that the bill constitutes too much of an intrusion upon the powers of the States is regarded as a new position in the House. If these Republicans openly take this attitude, it will align them with the Democrats, and the opposition would be more formidable that had been expected, especially as the Republicans are in a position to "bore from within" in their own ranks.

One of the arguments that will be used against the men who hold that State's rights are being violated will be that the prohibition laws already do this. This will be used with effectiveness against the Southerners, the Republican leaders claim, for it was largely through Southern votes that the national Prohibition Amendment was passed through the House.

Opponents of the bill said today they were confident that, even if it passed the House, it would be pigeonholed in the Senate Judiciary Committee on the ground of unconstitutionality. The Senate committee is regarded as a very conservative body, and one that would be unlikely to report out a bill that smacked of a violation of the Constitution.

If the Republican leaders determine to force the bill through the House and can keep their ranks unimpaired, there will be no difficulty whatever about their program. There are now 300 Republicans, one Socialist and 131 Democrats in the houses, thus giving the Republicans not only a two-to-one majority, but the necessary two-thirds to force any sort of a motion.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL DIVIDES REPUBLICANS

Measure May Be Sent Back to House Judiciary Committee to Be Redrafted

N Y TIMES
DECEMBER 26, 1921

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Whether the Federal Anti-Lynching bill, which was prevented by a Democratic filibuster from being passed last week, will be brought up again soon after the holidays, was somewhat of a question tonight among House leaders. It is said that prominent Republicans do not favor all the commitments under the bill, and there is some talk that it will be sent back to the Judiciary Committee and redrafted.

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New York Times
12/26/21

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It is on this Constitutional point, however, that dissent is arising in the Republican ranks. Practically all of the Southern Democrats will stand by their time-honored doctrine of State's rights, but the fact that some Republicans are insisting that the bill constitutes too much of an intrusion upon the powers of the States is regarded as a new position in the House. If these Republicans openly take this attitude, it will align them with the Democrats, and the opposition would be more formidable that had been expected, especially as the Republicans are in a position to "bore from within" in their own ranks.

One of the arguments that will be used against the men who hold that State's rights are being violated will be that the prohibition laws already do this. This will be used with effectiveness against the Southerners, the Republican leaders claim, for it was largely through Southern votes that the national Prohibition Amendment was passed through the House.

Opponents of the bill said today they were confident that, even if it passed the House, it would be pigeonholed in the Senate Judiciary Committee on the ground of unconstitutionality. The Senate committee is regarded as a very conservative body, and one that would be unlikely to report out a bill that smacked of a violation of the Constitution.

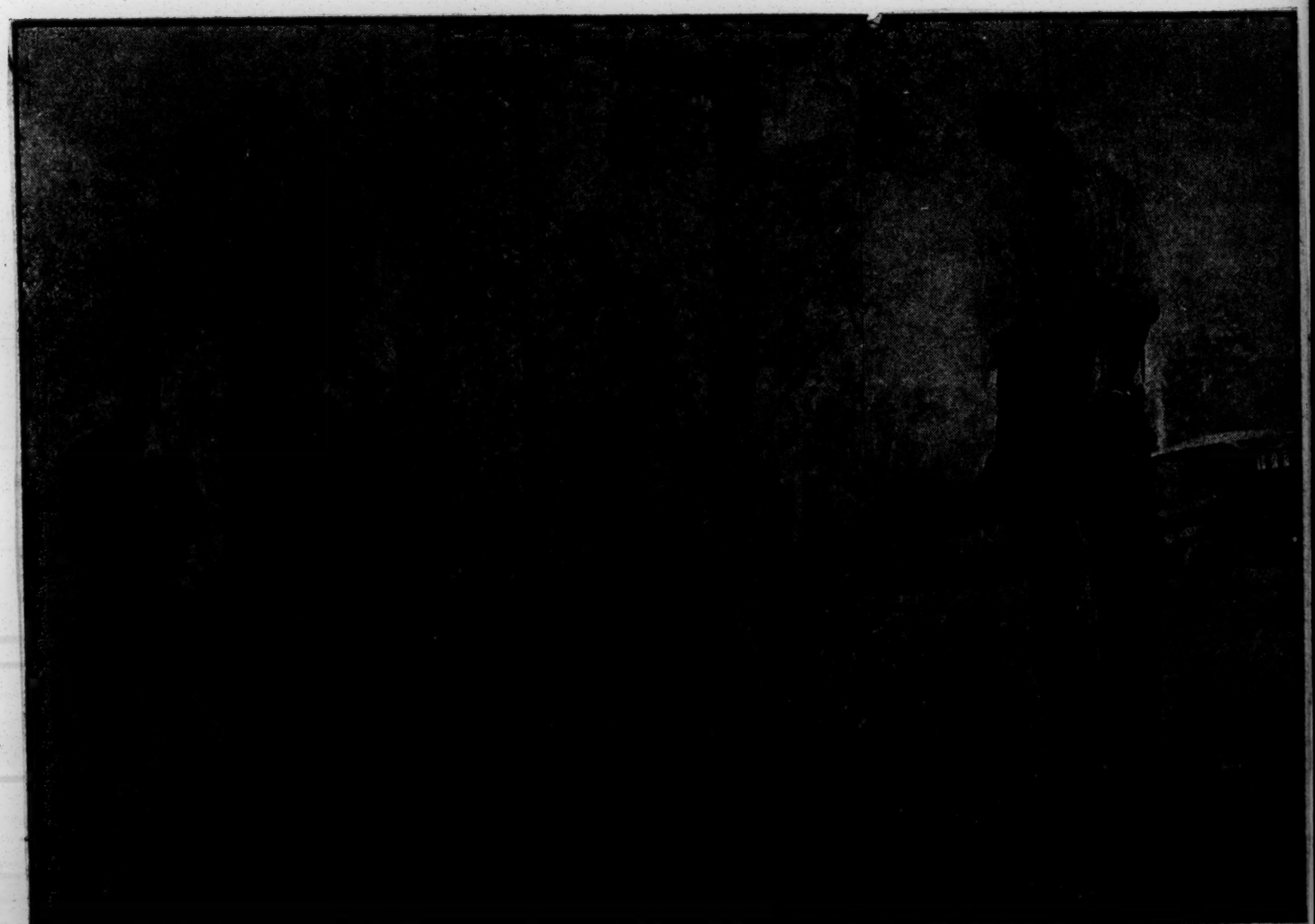
If the Republican leaders determine to force the bill through the House and can keep their ranks unimpaired, there will be no difficulty whatever about their program. There are now 300 Republicans, one Socialist and 131 Democrats in the houses, thus giving the Republicans not only a two-to-one majority, but the necessary two-thirds to force any sort of a motion.

ROCHESTER N Y POST EXPRESS
DECEMBER 30, 1921

Prohibiting Lynching.

Congress proposes to pass a law against lynching if a constitutional act to that end can be framed. There is thought to be some question if this is possible without invading the functions, judicial and police, of the several states. But the objection seems untenable. States have no rights today which Congress cannot brush aside, and few with which it has not already interfered; and if it can nullify the Fourth amendment of the Constitution in order to enforce the Eighteenth it certainly seems as if it might prohibit the burning of human beings at the stake, a practice once common but which has now disappeared from earth except in certain of our Southern states. It might be recalled in this connection that Great Britain a half a century ago

interdicted throughout her Indian empire the custom, justified as a religious rite, of burning widows on funeral pyres. England failed to see and refused to admit that there was anything making for true religion in the practice, and by punishing it as murder stamped it out. Here in the United States mobs lynched 63 persons this year and 61 the year before, without such proof of their guilt and judicial process as the laws require. Punishment and prevention of such crimes is left to the states; but some of them neither punish nor prevent. It would seem that lynching might be prohibited under Article VI of the Constitution guaranteeing to every person accused of crime a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district. But however that may be, the citizen who is lynched is manifestly deprived of what the Declaration called "unalienable rights," for life and the pursuit of happiness usually terminate suddenly and painfully for the suspect, innocent or guilty, who falls into the hands of a cotton-state mob.



Washington Eagle 12-31-21

WHY NOT STOP THIS?

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is the Remedy.

Lynching—1921
Legislation Relating to 806

SHOESTRING DIST. REPUDIATES NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

Wilmington Advocate 4/1/21

Endorses Anti-Lynching Law Investigation of Racial Conditions

(Special to The Advocate.)

Mound Bayou, Miss., April 28.—The executive committee of the Third Congress District held a highly interesting and important meeting here today and adopted some measures of general interest to the race in this state and the nation. The meeting was largely attended, being the first since the election and inauguration of the Republican administration of national affairs, and some of the leading men of the district were present.

The Third Congress District is famous in race history as having given us for Senators in Congress Hiram R. Revels and Blanche K. Bruce, and John R. Lynch as a member of the House of Representatives, all of whom except Major Lynch have "passed over." It is famous as the Shoestring District, and is one of the best organized in the state.

The inspirational spirits of the meeting were Hon. Isaiah T. Montgomery, the founder of Mound Bayou, a real Nero town, in which Negroes control and have everything needed in an up-to-date community. The postmistress, the telegraph and telephone operator, the railroad station agent, the mayor, everything in Mound Bayou is owned and managed by Negroes, who are just completing a $100,000 high school which will be an ornament to any place.

The committee went on record as having confidence in the Republican Administration at Washington, and as repudiating any suggestion or interference of the national committeeman for the state, Michael Mulvihill, of Vicksburg, because he has repudiated all of the conditions upon which the position was given him, proceeding in the conduct of party affairs without consulting the people who created him, and they voted unanimously to have Mr. Montgomery as their spokesmann in all matters affecting the third Congress District instead of Mr. Mulvihill.

The committee endorsed the suggestion of President Harding that the Congress enact a law that will curb the lynching and burning of human beings and of the acquisition of the Belgian and German possessions in Africa, in part payment of the billions of dollars loaned the Allies during the progress of the world war; such possessions to be acquired in the interest of the native Africans and as an asylum for any Americans who may be dissatisfied with their native land.

The convention was addressed by Hon. Isaiah T. Montgomery, former Senator George W. Gayles, who presided, the chairman, Hon. Thomas Daniels, declining in his favor because of the splendid services he has rendered the race; Hon. Eugene P. Booze, T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, who spent the week here as the guest of Mr. Booze, and others.

DYER BILL, 'AIR TIGHT,' WEATHERS LEGAL BLOWOUT

Chicago Defender 8/20/21

Judge Goff Tells Judiciary Committee That State Can Be Punished

New York, Aug. 19.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, has made public extracts from the hearings held by the committee on the judiciary of the House of Representatives, at which Judge Guy D. Goff, assistant to the attorney general of the United States, testified that, in his belief, the Dyer anti-lynching bill was constitutional and would be held so by the Supreme Court of the United States if enacted into law.

One of the chief objections which has been urged against a federal anti-lynching law is the question of its constitutionality, and the testimony of the assistant to the United States attorney general disposes of this objection.

Fourteenth Amendment

Judge Goff based his interpretation upon the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits a state from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"The state can deny this right through an executive officer," said Judge Goff, "as readily as it can through a legislative or a judicial act. If a state, acting through its highest judicial office, denies this right there is a direct appeal, if the record has properly raised the point, to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the legislative department denies the right we know, of course, how the right is preserved and enforced.

"The mere fact that the Congress of the United States has never affirmatively, so far as I have been able to find, invaded the field and by appropriate legislation under this constitutional provision sought to restrain the executive officers of the states from denying this right is no reason why Congress should not now take such appropriate action as will tend to protect their and similar rights."

Summarizes Opinion

Judge Goff again summarized his opinion by saying that "it has been definitely established that there is a federal police power; that Congress can invoke this power within the limit and according to the provisions of constitutional limitations, and that Congress, having so invoked the power, can enforce it to the fullest extent."

Mr. Reavis, one of the members of the committee, then asked Judge Goff: "If I understand you correctly, the mere passage of a law by Congress seeking to guarantee to an individual the rights granted under the Fourteenth Amendment would not foreclose the issue of fact as to whether or not he had been denied those rights by a state."

To which Judge Goff replied, in part: "No; but I would say this: That if Congress saw fit to pass a law which came within the meaning, as the courts have defined that meaning, of the Fourteenth Amendment, then the courts could not conduct an inquiry as to whether Congress was justified in deciding what is generally termed a legislative act. Congress, as we know, can take affirmative action or not upon many questions within its jurisdiction."

One of the members of the judiciary committee, Mr. Hersey, then put the following question to Judge Goff: "Suppose that up in my state—which has a law against mobs and riotous assemblages, and criminal laws, as most states have, against murder, unlawful killings, etc.—a mob should assemble, or there should be a riotous assemblage, resulting in the lynching of a person without the knowledge of the sheriff of the county or any state officer, and that no official of the state who has the duty of enforcing the law should be present or have any knowledge of it, would that make the state guilty under the statute?"

State as Individual

Judge Goff's reply was, in effect, that the state could no more plead ignorance than could an individual as an extenuation for violating the law. He said: "I think that would make the state guilty under this statute, if it were enacted, because the state could be charged with the omission to have sufficient power at its command at every instant of time to enforce the law or to protect the rights of the individual. The state is not to be heard to plead ignorance of the facts or inability to maintain law or order."

Judge Goff's conclusion was given by him as follows: "Must the Congress of this country sit supinely by when it knows that a state, either affirmatively or negatively, is denying that right? If the state omits to give or withholds protection through motives of indifference or inability, is the guaranty performed and the duty of the federal government discharged? In a word, is the Fourteenth Amendment meaningless because of state negativity? I hope not, and I think not."

National

ASKED FEDERAL LAW AGAINST LYNCHING TWENTY YEARS AGO

Afro American 8/27/21

The Afro-American Council Then In Session In Philadelphia, Noted 91 Lynchings In 1901

The fight to have Congress to pass an anti-lynching bill has not just started.

The AFRO-AMERICAN of August 17, 1901, just twenty years ago, contains an account of the meeting of the AFRO-AMERICAN Council in Philadelphia of which Bishop Walters was president and Dr. Ernest Lyons, sergeant-at-arms, in which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved: That the Council appoint a committeee to prepare and present to the President of the United States and to Congress a memorial asking national legislation which shall make the general Government answerable for the murder of American citizens in the same way and to the same extent as it answers for the lynching of foreigners; and further to prepare the adoption by several states, constitutional amendments which shall give the Federal Courts power and jurisdiction to secure the right of trial by jury to every citizen in the United States.

It was said that out of the ninety-one lynchings during the year, only twelve were the results of assault on women, while murder held the list with twenty-four.

"A VOTE AGAINST THE DYER BILL IS A VOTE FOR LYNCHING."

Syracuse Herald 11/7/21

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today announced the above as its slogan in the fight to have the Dyer anti-lynching bill enacted into law by the United States Congress.

A statement issued from the Association today and signed by James Weldon Johnson, calls upon colored people throughout the country to watch their representatives and senators. Mr. Johnson's statement reads as follows:

"The Department of Justice has gone on record in an opinion delivered by Judge Goff saying that the Dyer anti-lynching bill was constitutional. There is no longer any excuse why any representative of the American people should oppose a measure designed to end such a monstrous evil as mob murder.

"Every vote against the Dyer bill in the House of Representatives or in the Senate, is a vote for lynching.

"Every representative and every senator who dares to oppose this bill ought to be listed by colored voters throughout the United States and placed on record.

"The states have shown they cannot or will not stop lynching. The federal government should now act. It is up to every colored man and woman in the United States to see to it that the Dyer bill is passed and that the name of every man in Congress who opposes that bill is put on record.

"A constant fire of telegrams and letters should be directed at your Congressmen so that they know without any shadow of doubt that their constituents want the bill passed."

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Dyer Measure Is Considered Too Drastic in Provisions Seeking to Suppress Mob Rule

MAY REDRAFT BILL FOR NEXT SESSION

Atlanta Constitution Ga. 11/7/21

Opposition Contends It Might Set Precedent for Federal Punishment of Other Criminal Acts.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, November 6.—House republican leaders, it was said yesterday, have agreed not to call up the Dyer anti-lynnching bill for consideration at this session. Because of its far-reaching provisions, which virtually would attempt to suppress mob outbreaks by subjecting individuals and counties in which they occurred to punishment in the federal courts, some of the leaders intimated that the bill would be redrafted before its presentation to the house.

Unexpected opposition has developed among republicans on the ground that if the United States undertook to put its own machinery to work in the states to deal with lynching, it might just as well take an active hand in attempting to suppress and punish other crimes.

A Federal Anti-Lynching Law

7/6/21
Christian Science Monitor

EXPERIENCE, now as heretofore, counsels caution in any proposed effort to extend the operation of federal legislation to include those fundamental functions actually or theoretically reserved to the states, or to the enforcement of powers not delegated with absolute clearness and without implied possible reservation. It is true that the tendency, since the formation of the American Union, has been gradually and steadily toward a broadening of the federal power, rather than toward a greater recognition of the rights of the individual states. This tendency has been apparent in legislation and in the consistent decisions and frequent dictums delivered and expounded by the court of last resort. The states, or many of them at least, have endeavored to resist what the exponents of states' rights, so called, have declared to be the tendency toward a centralization of the federal power. It may be observed, however, that the opposition of the states, separately or sectionally, was formerly much greater in this particular than at present. Gradually the fact seems to have been impressed that the union of the states represents an indivisible entity, and that the desire of the federal authority is not to dominate, but to cooperate.

For many years in the United States, but more insistently in recent years, a demand of the great majority of the people of the nation has been for the complete suppression of the crime of murder by mobs. While abuses under the rule of mob law have been greater in some sections of the country than in others, the deplorable fact remains that these unlawful outbreaks, sometimes culminating in race riots and indiscriminate destruction, have been common throughout the country. Wholesale condemnation of this disregard for the established order has never been lacking, but the somewhat confusing situation is presented of those who have given voice to this criticism of their neighbors being compelled to seek a measure of justification of similar miscarriages of justice within the borders of their own state. Members of the Negro race have oftenest been the victims of what has been termed an outraged public sentiment. But lynchings have not by any means been confined to one race, in the comparatively brief history of continental America. In the early days of the western country, vigilantes and posses did their work without regard for the action of courts or juries. The post-bellum Ku-Klux Klan in the southern states ruled many communities during the reconstruction period following the Civil War. The stealing of horses and cattle, in the prairie countries of the middle west, was, until comparatively recent years, regarded as an offense calling for the meting out of summary punishment. But much of this has changed. Today the crime of lynching is confined almost exclusively to those sections where there is an unassimilated or unwelcome population of blacks, and it is in response to agitation engendered by leaders of the Negro race and organizations whose object it is to gain a greater measure of social and political equality for the Negro, that the Congress of the United States is endeavoring to extend the power of the government to constitute a virtual guarantee of the fulfillment of the pledge embraced in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. This accords to every person the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, with the pledge that these shall not be taken from him without due process of law, with the express provision that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Records of meetings recently held by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives indicate the sincerity of the members of that committee in their search for a legal method of coping with the abuses which it is admitted exist. They have asked, and have been given, the counsel of the Department of Justice, whose representative has argued in support of the measure which is under consideration. There is little doubt, from present indications, that a bill similar to the one now being debated will be reported for passage. The chief difficulty, if difficulty really exists, seems to be that regarding the right of the federal authority to intervene in case of a default, rather than an actual denial by the states of an equal protection of the law. Interrogatories propounded in the course of the hearings have indicated possibly undue caution in proposing a further interference with state authority where a somewhat close constitutional question is involved. But too great apprehension in this regard should be avoided. It is a fairly well established fact that it is never the policy of the federal government to interfere unnecessarily with the governments of the states. The implied pledge may be accepted that if, for the good of the nation, it should be deemed wise that the authority and power of the states, or of an individual state, should be supplemented by the federal power in an effort to fulfill the implied guaranty of equal protection of the laws to all persons, there will be no flagrant abuse of the delegated or reserved power thus exercised.

Paying For Lynching

Boston Post 12/17/21

The Volstead-Dyer anti-lynching bill now pending in congress contains a clause providing that a county in which a lynching occurs shall forfeit the sum of $10,000 to the heirs of the victim.

In South Carolina a few days ago, in a case in which the widow of a negro who had been lynched was suing the county for damages, the jury returned a verdict awarding her the sum of $2000. The verdict was returned under the authority of the constitution of South Carolina, which makes the county in which a lynching occurs liable in exemplary damages to the legal representatives of the victim in a sum not less than $2000.

So it appears that this idea of counties being liable for damages to the relatives of lynching victims is not only not original with the Northern authors of the bill before congress, but that it was borrowed from the constitution of a Southern State, which contains a heavy negro population.

It is true that the heirs of mob victims in South Carolina do not seem to have invoked the law of the State in seeking damages, but a precedent has now been set, and in the future we may expect to see less lynching in that State. Every county has been put on guard, that it must prevent such occurrences, or pay for them,

The Federal bill making the forfeiture $10,000 by the counties is more drastic than the South Carolina law, and it is the real "teeth" in the proposed anti-mob law. It would place the power of the United States government behind the heirs of mob victims in collecting the indemnity from the county, and the incentive to prevent mob action would be even stronger than where the county is merely made liable in a civil court for damages.

But whether it be a State court or a Federal court that enforces this indemnity provision, the reason for it is the same. When counties have their tax burdens directly increased by reason of lawless outbreaks by mobs, the taxpayers and the better element of citizens generally will show less indifference to lynching, and will help to suppress it.

ANTI-LYNCH BILL DEBATE TO BEGIN IN HOUSE TODAY

Atlanta Constitution
Ga. 12/19/21

Hot Fight Is Expected When Proposed Measure to Stop Lynching Comes Up.

DEMOCRAT MINORITY SOLID IN OPPOSITION

Bill Would Try Mob Law Cases in United States Court and Fine the Counties.

Washington, December 18.—A hot fight will begin in the house tomorrow on the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which will be brought up under a rule calling for ten solid hours of general debate before the measure is taken up, line by line, for actual consideration.

Almost the entire democratic minority was reported today to have lined up squarely against the bill, largely on the ground that it was unconstitutional and invasion of the police rights of the states. Some republicans also were reported against the measure, although leaders predicted it would be passed by a vote which would adhere closely in the main to party lines.

Some doubt was expressed, however, as to whether the house would be able to vote on final passage prior to the contemplated recess set for December 22. A number of members now are absent from the city and many others are planning to leave Washington before the recess. Moreover, a party of about forty are on a trip to Panama and expect to be away two weeks.

Features of Bill.

Some democrats have served notice on Representative Mondell, the republican leader, that if an attempt is made to rush the bill through during the week they will demand the constant attendance of a quorum.

Proposed by Representative Dyer, republican member of the judiciary committee from St. Louis, the bill would seek to put down lynching by turning over the trial of mob law cases to the federal court, and by imposing a heavy penalty on those participating and fines on the county in which lynchings occur. The county fines, when collected, would be paid to the family of the victim.

Volstead for Bill.

In recent discussion before the rules committee opponents of the bill asserted that if congress should step in to deal with lynchings it might just as well undertake to handle other crimes, which properly belong in the sphere of the state courts.

Chairman Volstead, of the judiciary committee, author of the prohibition act, will lead the fight for the bill, assisted by Mr. Dyer, Representative Chandler, republican, New York, a member of the committee, and others, while Representatives Summers, democrat, Texas; Montague, Virginia; Pou, of North Carolina, and Garrett, of Tennessee, the democratic leader, will marshal the forces in opposition.

The vote in the rules committee on the question of giving the measure privileged status was 6 to 4, Dale, of Vermont, being the only republican member voting with democrats against its consideration by the house at this time.

Lynching - 1921.
Legislation Relating to

North Carolina

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FIRST STEP TO PREVENT LAWLESSNESS TAKEN BY SOLONS IN NORTH STATE

Journal and Guide 1/29/21

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 26—A bill aimed to prevent lynching was presented in the legislature of this State last week. The bill got a favorable committee report immediately after adjournment of the Senate on last Thursday.

It is designed to prevent the crime of lynching or lessen it, by removing the immediate object of an infuriated mob from the clutches of the mob. The bill provides an amendment to the law which will not require the presence of the defendant in the court room when motion for removal to another county is made. This will make it possible to move a trial from the county to another without bringing the prisoner from an adjacent county or the State prison, where he may have been carried for safe keeping, and placing him in the court room at the time the motion is made. Had such an amendment been in force recently when the Goldsboro mob threatened the lives of three men, the mob trouble in Wayne county could have been prevented.

(SOUTHERN PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.)

Law to Check Lynching.

Christian Recorder 4/5/21.

North Carolina's new anti-lynching bill is entitled "An Act to Promote the Due Administration of Justice and to Lessen the Crime of Lynchings." It permits the judge holding the court in which an indictment is found to transfer trial of the case to another court without preliminary appearance of the defendant before him. Thus an accused Negro may not only be sent to a distant county for safe-keeping, but may remain there for unprejudiced trial without even a temporary return to the neighborhood of the alleged crime. It is believed that the law will greatly aid in securing justice for those accused of serious crimes.

North Carolina's New Anti-Lynching Law

Will Greatly Aid In Securing Justice for Afro-Americans Accused of Crime

Journal Guide 4/2/21

(Special to Norfolk Journal and Guide)

Raleigh, N. C.—North Carolina's new anti-lynching bill is entitled "An Act to Promote the Due Administration of Justice and to Lessen the Crime of Lynching." It permits the judge holding the court in which an indictment is found to transfer trial of the case to another court without preliminary appearance of the defendant before him. Thus an accused Afro-American may not only be sent to a distant county for safe-keeping, but may remain there for unprejudiced trial without even a temporary return to the neighborhood of the alleged crime. It is believed that the law will greatly aid in securing justice for those accused of serious crimes.

Lynching - 1921

Legislation Relating to.

(1)

Texas.

800

NO LEGAL ACTION AGAINST [illegible]

San Antonio Express 1/29/21

General Dickman unreclinedly exposed the pocketbook nerve when he said to the Legislature:

"It is not for me to make suggestions here, but I will venture the statement that if an appropriation of $25,000 were made for the heirs of each victim of lynching, it would discourage lynching to a considerable extent."

Twenty-five thousand dollars? Why, $5,000—or even $2,500—carries such a "scare" or shock as quite to discourage legislative action in the direction thus pointed by the Commander of the 8th Corps Area!

We wonder if, before he addressed the joint assembling in Austin, the General was familiar with this bit of Texas legislative "acient" history.

In January, 1919, Senator Dayton of the 4th District introduced a bill written by Hon. Norman G. Kittrell Sr. of Houston, lately a member of the Supreme Court Commission of Appeals and sometime District Judge in Walker County—where he had considerable successful official experience with, and against, mobs of would-be lynchers. This measure provided:

(1) That participants in a mob which commits a killing shall be chargeable with murder, and on that charge shall be tried, not in their home county, but in Travis County; the Attorney General or his assistants prosecuting. If indictments be returned against the lynch-murderers by the grand jury of the county wherein the crime of lynch-murder was committed, venue must be had in, and the cases at once transferred to, Travis County.

(2) In every case prosecuted under this act, in which defendant or defendants are convicted of the offense of "mob violence" resulting in death, the county in which the mob violence was committed shall be held responsible in damages to the dependent relatives of the person or persons so killed by "mob violence" in the amount and to the extent of $5,000. And the plaintiffs in such civil suit, subsequently brought against the county, may have their claim tried in the District Court of Travis County, if they so elect.

(3) The mobbist shall be indicted, tried, convicted and punished as a murderer when death has resulted from his violence; or shall be prosecuted for a felonious "assault by mob violence" when his lawlessness resulted merely in injury, not in death; and the county that was the scene of such crimes, respectively, shall pay $5,000 to the relatives of the murdered person, or $2,500 to the feloniously assaulted person himself. Moreover, the Governor shall pay rewards ranging, in their aggregates, on each case of "mob violence", from $5,000 to $10,000 according to the circumstances that obtained in the giving of information and in the direct responsibility for arrest and conviction of the lynchers.

"Only that and nothing more."

The bill did not give the committee to which it was referred much concern. Of course, it did not reach the stage of debate in Senate or in House. And so the counties were allowed to continue to "tolerate" murderous mobs, from most of whose members they could not have collected much in taxes, toward payment of $2,500 to an injured victim or of $5 000 to the relatives of the murdered man.

Another bit of ancient history:

> A quickened respect for law and order, and a public conscience that revolts against barbarous deeds, demand the enactment of a measure which will put an end to mob violence and the assumption by those who are irresponsible, of the prerogatives of the courts and juries of this State, through the practice of lynching. To make the present laws on this subject more severe, and to fix the venue for trial and for returning bills of indictment in any county adjoining the county where such a crime is committed, would, in my judgment, be a step toward the suppression of this practice.—From Governor Hobby's message to the Legislature. January 22, 1919.

Not many months since, two members of a lynch-mob were tried, on change of venue, in an East Texas county. The charges against them were "reduced," and the "punishment" of each was "assessed" at two years in the penitentiary—with suspended sentence.

Action by the lawless against the law-abiding, and law-breaking action against lawbreakers, have the center of the stage. Action by lawmakers and, following it, action by the duly constituted law-"enforcers," are too spasmodic, too irregular, too inconspicuous, to affright and put down both those classes of lawbreakers.

Nevertheless, it is gratifying to have General Dickman's prominent recommendation of a stringent legal procedure against lynchers, other mobbists, and those "citizens" who tolerate them, similar to one of the correctives which The Express urged the Legislature to enact 30 months ago.

X

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Dallas Express 2/26/21

Governor Neff has asked that all citizens of Texas join him in enforcing the laws. He has asked that pastors, editors and all men with a following call attention to the need of greater adherence to law and order.

We are glad to comply with such a request for we of all citisens of Texas realize that the need of a more strict observance to laws is imperative.

Last year Texas led the union in lynching. Even now an ever increasing crime wave is rendering the efforts of the law enforcement officers at its control fruitless and of little account.

Texas needs a stricter enforcement of her laws.

We agree with Governor Neff that "The supremacy of the law is absolutely essential to the public welfare. Its enforcement is the only assurance and safeguard of society.

"Under our form of government, the people are the source of all power. They are the State and the trustees of its dignity, honor and glory. They are responsible for the enforcement of the law. Its enforcement is impossible in the absence of a sound, wholesome moral public sentiment. The issue has been clearly drawn in Texas between law and lawlessness, between virtue and vice, between social order and open violence, between law-abiding citizens and insolent violators of the law."

We have long realized that the "righteousness that exalteth a nation" can be gained only as the individuals who make up that nation are willing to be guided by those laws and measures which they themselves have established for their protection and guidance. Laws are essential.

Orderly government must follow a system of orderly obedience to law.

Obedience to law must be constant. Any digression by any group of citizens paves the way for further digressions and it easily and surely follows that such discussions finally result in a condition like unto that in which Texas now finds herself.

We firmly believe that the failure of men of various communities to allow the law to take its course has caused a gradual disregard for that law which has been so easily discounted.

Men who have habitually taken the law into their own hands soon find themselves out of sympathy with that law and more and more ready to disregard it in order to follow the dictates of their own impulses.

Citizens of Texas have long discounted their own law making and law enforcing machinery. This fact has been shown by their lynching record, and the circumvention of various and sundry laws which even they now consider as responsible for much of the now prevalent criminality.

We believe that a greater adherence to and regard for law is possible but we feel that such a condition can be arrived at only in so far as men of all classes, creeds, kinds and stations bring their individual selves to a realization that they and they alone are its custodians and upholders.

They must cease to regard themselves as immune from the punishments which ought necessarily to follow their failure to abide by them.

They must cease to feel and believe that there is any circumstance which could render justifiable any taking of the law into their own hands.

In short, obedience to law will come only in so far as men became willing in all things to be guided by theGolden Rule.

To feel that the law should be construed in on e way for rich and in another for poor is a sure guarantee of the ultimate disregard of all law.

To feel that no law applies to white men and that any and all law, even that of the mob, is good enough for black men is to guarantee the failure of all men concerned to respect any law.

It is our desire, and that desire is as deep rooted as our souls themselves, that all men may soon come to realize that any nation can endure only in so far as justice and right governs it. Its individuals who make it are the sole interpretors of this justice and right.

In so far as the majority of these individuals allow themselves to be governed by the laws established by the majority of them and hold themselves eager to guarantee to every other one of themselves the same rights, privileges and freedom as they themselves enjoy, in just so far will that nation enjoy an "exalting righteousness." In so far as each individual is not willing to be so governed and to allow this freedom and privilege to every other citizen, in just so far will that nation fail.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the individuals of Texas as an integral part of this nation may speedily become willing to be so governed and cause to grow and develop that public sentiment for law, justice and freedom which will result in an everlasting adherence to righteousness.

It is the duty of individuals. They alone can bring it to pass. May they speedily do this.

Lynching - 1921.
Legislation Relating to

799

WEST VIRGINIA NEGROES ASK ANTI-LYNCH LAW; FIGHT ON IN STATE TO HAVE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT RIGIDLY ENFORCED AND NEGROES GIVEN PROTECTION

W. Va
Times Plaindealer 1/29/21

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 27.—The passage of an anti-lynch law and provision for a Negro regiment with Negro officers as part of the national guard by the state legislature and the adoption of a federal anti-lynch law and the enforcement of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution by reducing southern representation in Congress were recommended in resolutions adopted by the West Virginia State League of Colored People.

About 75 colored men and women from 18 counties of the state were present at the meeting, which was held at the Knights of Pythias hall.

T. Edward Hill, of McDowell county, president, made the opening address, setting forth the purposes of the league and recommending that action be taken on a number of subjects of interest to colored people. He said that it should not be the policy of the league either to endorse individuals for political office or to concern itself with appointments under state or federal governments, but rather do work for the enactment of such legislation as will make for the advancement of the race along civic, moral, educational, industrial and political lines and to oppose the enactment of harmful legislation.

McDowell County, drew and sponsored the measure in the lower branch, overcoming the most determined opposition of the democratic minority which sought to emasculate it by proposing various amendments. As originally drawn, the bill provided for a forfeiture of $25,000 and made every county through which the mob might pass jointtly and severally liable. To meet the objections of many of his party members and secure their support, Capehart reduced the amount to $5,000 and limited the forfeiture to those counties whose citizens might aid and abet the lynchers.

In his fight to put the measure through, the member from McDowell had the able and active support of T. C. Nutter, Kanawha County's Colored delegate, and the legislative committee of the West Virginia State League, composed of all classes of Negro citizens, of which T. Edward Hill, of Keystone, is president, and J. C. Gilmer, of Charleston, secretary. Others of the race all over the state asisted with petitions, while members of the state administration and other influential citizens among the whites, both men and women, contributed much to the passage of the bill.

Other legislation of particular benefit or interest to the race has been enacted or is pending with every prospect of favorable action. Bills creating an industrial school for Colored girls, introduced by Delegate Butler, will have become laws before this gets into print, as is true of the measure establishing a bureau of Negro welfare and statistics. The proposal to segregate Colored passengers on railroads, disguised by its democratic author under the deceptive title of "A Bill to provide for the comfort of passengers" was before the committee just long enough to pass a motion, indefinitely postponing its consideration. The full crew bill, designed to dispense with the services of Colored railway porters, met a similar fate.

Bham Reporter 4/23/21

Charleston, W. Va., April 18.—Subjecting the county to a forfeiture of $5,000 for the benefit of the family of the person lynched and making participation in a mob a felony punishable with death, both houses of the West Virginia legislature have approved the most stringent anti-lynch bill thus far enacted by any of the states.

H. J. Capehart, the Colored member of the House of Delegates from

West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATES ANTI-LYNCH BILL, MEASURE THE MOST STRINGENT THAT HAS BEEN PASSED BY ANY STATE IN THE COUNTRY

Times-Dispatch 4/23/21

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ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IS MADE LAW IN W. VA.

Richmond Planet 4/30/21

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J. C. GILMER.

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New York Age 4/30/21

(Special to The New York Age)

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Supported by Race.

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Lynching Legislation

NEGRO YEAR BOOK
TUSKEGEE INST A

Anti Lynching

Southwestery Christian Advocate

LORENZO H. KING, Editor | Vol. 44 | New Orleans, December 29, 1921. | No. 1. | THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, Publishers

THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL MUST PASS

"The colored man shared equally the burdens and responsibilities of citizenship in the World War and he should be guaranteed the equal protection of the laws."—Congressman Ansorge.

Passage of H. R. 13, commonly known as the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill now pending in Congress, will mark this the epochal Congress in the life of the Nation since the days of the great Lincoln, because it will settle in security the otherwise insecure lives and liberties of 12,000,000 colored American citizens and render stable the now shaking foundations of our American government. The bill admits of the following general analysis:

Sections 1 to 5 are based upon the present law relating to the removal of suits from State to Federal courts in cases where local prejudice is charged; sections 6 and 7 increase the penalty now imposed by law upon persons who "knowingly and willfully obstruct resist, or oppose any officer of the United States or other person duly authorized" in serving any process; sections 8 and 9 confer jurisdiction upon the United States courts for any infraction of the rights sought to be conferred in the preceding sections; section 10 exacts from the county in which a person is lynched a penalty recoverable in an action to be brought by the United States district attorney in the name of the United States; section 11 makes every county through which a person is taken by a mob, from the place where he is taken to that where he is killed, equally liable to a like penalty for the murder; sections 12 and 13 punish State and municipal officers whose negligence, misfeasance, or malfeasance may have contributed to a lynching with imprisonment or fine; section 14 disqualifies various classes of persons in sympathy with the lynching from serving on juries charged with the trial of such cases; and section 15 was prepared years ago by a committee of the American Bar Association, and its passage has been recommended to Congress by not less than four Presidents.

That this resolution will be enacted into law, there seems to be no ground for doubt unless we mistake ignorantly the temper of the times. Even Democratic opponents, who are exhausting their prolific supply of tactics to effect its defeat, concede that in the final show-down the Dyer bill will become the beneficent law of our mob-ridden country. The tactics resorted to by these opponents of moral reform are pure partisan demogoguery and do not comport with the dignity of an American Congressman. Hours of filibuster, the forcing of separate votes, the multiplying of roll calls, the effort to force premature adjournment—these and whatever else the prejudiced obstructionists could resort to are being invoked, but they who resort to such, seem not to reckon with the fact that they are fighting against the eternal stars, friendly divine vigils of the oppressed.

Apart from these purely mechanical methods of proceedure, there is being used to defeat the bill the expected politicians palaver, palpably paltry in constructive convincing power.

Why Their Waste of Words.

These political palaverers have run the whole gamut of antiquated, threadbare, stock contentions against the bill but apparently to no avail. For, as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary said when the Bill was having its preliminary hearing before that Committee, **"we know that thousands of men have been lynched in this country, black and white, North and South, and we know that in but few cases have the lynchers been punished. We know it to be a fact, and what is the use of wasting words about it.** But the word—wasters franctically claim that such a law is not necessary since there is no "plethora of lynchings now that threatens the country and seems to create a necessity for this bill." This, in the light of the historic fact that **the average number of persons lynched in this Country has been 108 human beings for each year of the past thirty years.** What of the record for this year?

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is two more than the number 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder 2; rape and murder, 2.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

God forbid that any legislation in a civilized land should depend on a more ghastly record of human slaughter for its speeding up! Surely, surely, this is a sufficient "plethora" of American citizens lynched to arouse the Nation to action? But is this the root evil of lynching—that it has its thousands of victims, or one victim. Is it honorable or humane or moral to lynch **ONE** human being. Is lynching wroing in its moral intent or in its dimensional extent.

It Is Constitutional.

But they say the Bill is unconstitutional. This, however, carries no weight as argument. The enemies of moral reform have always restorted to this supposed weapon| They said the Emancipation Proclamation and the Fourteenth Amendment were unconstitutional; so said they of the Enfranchisement of the Nation's womanhood; so they said of the Prohibition legislation and, so saying, they have endeavored to choke off every real moral reform movement that world prophets saw fit to initiate.

The constitutionality of the Dyer Bill was thoroughly argued before being reported favorably, by the Committee on The Judiciary, and their findings are set forth in the following excerpt:

To summarize the argument it would appear that the United States, by the joint action of the States, has guaranteed that no State shall deprive any person or life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

It further appears thatevery State maintains a system of policing the State for the protection of life, liberty, and

(Continued on Page 2)

THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL MUST PASS.

(Continued from Page 1)

property, and that in certain of the States the equal protection of the laws is, and for years has been, denied. There can be no question that the denial to persons of a class of the equal protection of the laws, by officers of or under the State charged with their equal enforcement, is the act of the State, and that the failure of the State through its officers to give the equal protection of its laws to a class must justify the intervention of the United States under the fourteenth amendment to carry out its guaranty of equal protection.

We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle that the Government of the United States may by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it.

Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."

This decision is obviously based on the evident fact that in states that do not possess the mind and the means or instrumentalities to prevent lynching of human beings, **there exists no real republican form of government.** Under such conditions, the Congress of the United States has the right, and is obligated by the broad and benign Fourteenth Amendment to go into that State or states and see that a republican form of government is maintained and preserved.

State's Rights.

The old States' Rights (non-interference) theory, is also invoked, as is always the case when men want to remain unrestrained and unchecked in their encroachments upon the exploited and submerged. They say this Dyer Bill both humiliates local officers and usurpes their authority. Not so! There is already now **too much local authority ill-used** in those communities where men and women are permitted to be seized by the mob and tortured and torn to pieces in barbarous fashion. **The humiliation of local officers is their woeful failure as agents of the state to maintain for every citizen immunity from the violence of the mob and security in his liberty and life.** Morover, since local authorities have made such a notorious and monumental failure for the last thirty years suffering defeat and humiliation at the hand of the mob, the interposition of the Federal government is sorely needed as an ally to uphold and give effectiveness to the governmental powers of the state that is so impotent.

Fictitious Dangers.

One of the stock appeals made for its psychological effect against the Dyer Bill is the charge that Southern white womanhood lives in constant fear of violence. Facts do not warrant belief in the truthfulness of such an allegation. A generation ago the South's cherished son, Henry W. Grady, bore eloquent and irrevocable testimony to the fact of **the security of Southern white womanhood;** (would that Southern Negro womanhood were half so secure from unwholesome, unwelcome approaches of virtue violaters); and the tens of thousands of faithful toilers in domestic and public service throughout the Southland upon whom not the slightest suspicion of evil rests or can rest, are the most convincing argument for the security of that Southern white womanhood with which in a myriad ways unnoticed and unseen these toilers come intimately into contact day after day. Nor do the records, scrupulously kept and compiled, bear testimony to the too frequently alleged charge that there is in the South any wide spread fear on the part of the white womanhood of the South of violence likely to be encounterede by her.

To those star obstructors of moral reform in the nation, who plead for the lawless privilege of retaining the right to lynch human beings as a measure for protection of Southern white womanhood let these noble women of the South speak for themselves. Their message is God inspired and if the men of their own section will not heed, the manhood of the nation will. **Southern white women say "no falser appeal can be made to Southern manhood than that mob-violence is necessary to the protection of Southern womanhood,** or that the brutal practice of lynching and burning of human beings is an expression of chivalry. **We believe that these methods are no protection to anything or anybody** but that they jeopardize every right and every security that we possess."

To that other charge that the Dyer Bill is proposed by the Republican party to pay off its political debts, let it be said that if the party's debt to the Negro can be cancelled by consummating this vast moral reform which means so much for the future perpetuity of the nation, the bargain would be legitimate and the Negro welcomes the deal.

Other false motives are assigned as prompting the bill; some critics insist it was offered to shut the mouths of agitators; as though the agitator had no God-given place in moral reform. Discovery and agitation are the wings on which progress makes its way. It is because of agitators that the world gets somewhere. Agitators against the wrongs suffered by oppressed peoples **MUST** be heard some day; better, **NOW.** Ella Wheeler Wilcox plays havoc with the advocates of the soft pedal on the tune of wrongdoing in these lines:

"To sin by silence when we should protest makes cowards out of men. The human race has climbed on protest. Had no voice been raised against injustice, ignorance and lust, the inquisition yet would serve the law, and guillotines decide our least disputes. The few who dare must speak and speak again to right the wrongs of many."

Those who uncover society's wrongs and plead for their correction are foremost among the public benefactors of the times. If agitation gave birth to the Dyer bill, then agitators are the public's whip that needed wielding. The assertion that the real, trustworthy, dependable Negro is not interested in the passage of this bill is utterly groundless. All Negroes who possess enough intelligence to be aware of efforts for guaranteeing their lives and liberties are religiously interested in what their leaders are doing for race advancement. Of course it is true of all race groups that the leaders must speak for the masses.

Enact The Bill.

This bill must be passed for the sake of that moral, Christian element in the South who have thrown themselves with such abandon, in the name of humanity and God into all those reform movements that have saved the civilization and religion of the South from disintegration and death. The triumphant Prohibition movement was born in the South; likewise the militant inter-racial movement and now let the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, the outstanding politico-moral movement of the last fifty years, itself a movement born in the South, be ratified with a vote that shall forever stamp out the high handed lawlessness that stalks abroad, a death-dealing monster to the aspiration and hopes of millions of unprotected American citizens.

For the sake of the Negro citizenship which by its sufferings, its sacred rights and its service to the Nation, has earned rightfully every citizenship privilege of any other group within the Nation, the Anti-Lynching Bill must pass.

For the sake of the Nation, that the justice and impartiality of her laws, her customs, and her instiutions may be approved and vindicated at the bar of a critical, observant international Public Opinion, this law must be passed; and in order that the Nation may remove from its vitals that one, menacing, growing, cankerous germ that will one day (if not already done) wreck the whole national organism, the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill must be passed.

Finally, if the Christian Church would utilize its most immanent opportunity to prove its practical vitality as society's moral leaven, it must see that the Lynching evil is put down in the nation. The time is opportune! **Seventy-five per cent of those very Congressmen who are called upon to vote for this Anti-Lynching Bill are active members and adherents of the Church of Jesus Christ. If the Church represented as it is in the American Congress, fails at this crucial moment, her influence will suffer material impairment in the estimation of myriads who look only to the Church to right the wrongs done the oppressed.** The Methodist Episcopal Church inGeneral Conference assembled in Des Moines in 1920, went on record for the suppression of Lynching, with the following declaration:

"That the Federal Government and the several States in their respective jurisdictions be requested t otake effective and vigorous methods by strict enforcement of existing laws and **the enactment of more stringent laws,** where necessary ,to stamp out the brutal and vicious practice of lynching."

The Christian statesmanship of America in the name of their Lord and Master must pass the Anti-Lynching Bill now!

original Hughes proposal, to wit, the maintenance of the status quo as to fortifications on the Pacific islands in open waters and exclusive of Hawaii and the islands off the Japanese, Australian and New Zealand coasts. That means definitely that the fortifications of the United States island of Guam can not be carried to their completion and that, consequently, the United States gives up the only fortified naval base that could have made possible a naval campaign for the defense of the Philippine islands or for the military restraint of Japanese aggression on the continent of Asia or in Asiatic waters.

"It can doubtless be truly said that Japan's consent to the 5-5-3 naval ratio has been bought by our Government's agreement not to utilize Guam as an advanced naval outpost, yet the price paid is explained by certain facts which should not be lost sight of. Even with a fully fortified Guam, our Navy reduced to a purely defensive basis under the Hughes plan could not hope to command the far eastern seas. Further costly expenditure on the fortifications would be a waste of money—at least during the 10-year holiday—and could be justified only on the ground that the 10-year period would be followed by naval rivalry and possibly war. Guam should have been completely fortified before this Conference was called, if the United States Government was to escape making such a concession as has now been wrung from it.

"It is to be hoped that no more modifications of the ten-year holiday as originally planned will assume serious form. There is talk of permitting the construction of capital ships during the decade under certain restrictions so as to anticipate the end of the holiday and incidentally to help maintain the technical integrity of naval shipyards during the lean period, but such concessions need not be a grave impairment of the grand project. Another hope may be exprest—that the raising of the maximum tonnage limit of capital ships built for replacement purposes from 35,000 to 37,000 tons will not force the United States to increase the width of the Panama Canal at large cost to the American taxpayer. A battle-ship of 35,000 tons could barely crawl through the present canal without scraping its sides."

One of the curious effects of the naval agreement, notes the Newark *News*, is that it leaves the United States without a single battle-cruiser:

"The rather extensive tests made prior to our entrance to the war off this coast were then taken as showing that the American dependence on torpedo destroyers as scouts was not worth much, and the addition of scout cruisers alone made the condition but little better. It was decided that there was needed a high-speed, big-gun ship to protect these 'eyes and ears' of the fleet. The result was that our naval program as then laid down included six battle-cruisers carrying six sixteen-inch guns and being capable of thirty-five-knot speed.

"The first of these is not over a quarter completed, and will be scrapped. Great Britain now has ten of this type of which she will keep four, and Japan has four of which she will keep all. It may be that the British losses at Jutland rather discredited this type of ship, altho the one major vessel the British have built since that time is the battle-cruiser *Hood*. Perhaps in a similar way the doubt of the dreadnought herself as against air attack has helped along the general proposal that no more of these forty-million-dollar ships be built for ten years."

But "it is in the fact of the agreement itself, and not in the details of the armament limitation plan, that the world will read the victory for peace that has been achieved by the Washington Conference," remarks the Richmond *Times-Despatch*. As the New York *Tribune* discusses certain implications of the agreement:

"It is recognized that one nation may legitimately take notice of what another is doing. The domain of the common concern is thus immensely enlarged. Heretofore each nation has assumed that what it did in the way of arming itself was exclusively its own affair; that no questions could be asked; that it was justified in resenting anything that even hinted at restraint of its liberty of action.

"The doctrine is scrapped. In its place is established the one that the naval program of one country is the proper business of all. Here is a wholesome novelty in international law, and the seed planted at Washington will multiply.

"Another innovation is of almost equal importance—namely, that one nation can trust the word of another with respect to matters of the most delicate nature."

A FEDERAL BILL TO HALT LYNCHING

LYNCHING WILL BE LESS FASHIONABLE if the Federal anti-lynching bill sponsored by Representative Dyer (Rep., Mo.) becomes a law. Also, notes a Southern paper, the Columbia *Record*, "chicken-livered and rabbit-hearted officers of the law, with backbones no stiffer than empty flour-sacks," will be dealt with rather severely if they continue to surrender prisoners and jail keys as in the past, for heavy penalties to both the officer and the county he represents will result if every precaution is not taken to prevent the lynching of a prisoner, white or black. "The Dyer Bill is drastic, but a drastic remedy is needed for the loathsome lynching disease," declares the New York *Tribune*, which reminds us that "since January 1, 1921, there have been sixty known lynchings—a record of shame for a civilized nation." Moreover, another editor recalls, "the records of the past thirty years show that more than one-fifth of the 3,224 victims of lynchings in that time were white men." Southerners, therefore, should not feel that the Dyer Bill is aimed wholly at them, points out the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, for, as the New York *Globe* remarks, "both Northerners and Southerners have offended, and both whites and blacks have been lynched."

In the opinion of Attorney-General Daugherty, the passage of legislation by Congress penalizing failure by a State to give equal protection of the laws to any person within its jurisdiction would be constitutional. Southern Congressmen, on the other hand, attack the constitutionality of the Dyer Bill. Besides encroaching upon a State's rights, they add, the bill, if it becomes a law, will increase crimes which cause lynchings. The bill provides, according to a summary of the Chicago *Daily News*, that—

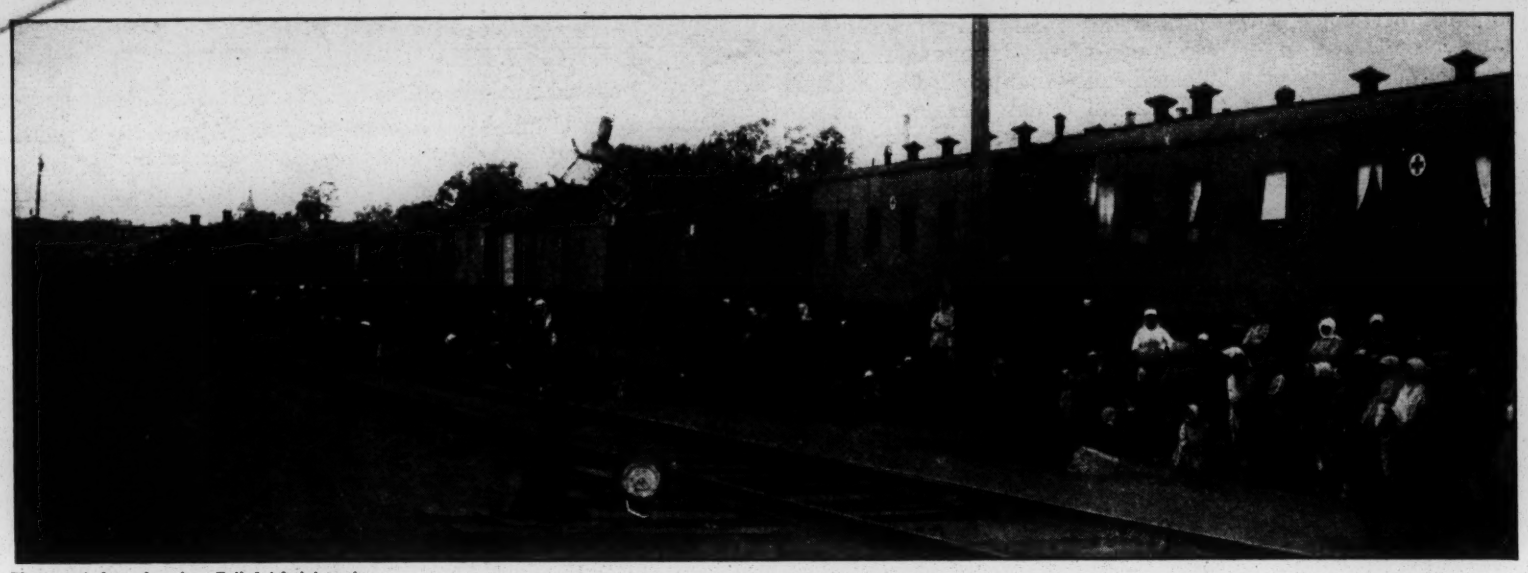
"Any State or municipal officer charged with the duty of protecting the life of any person who may be put to death by a mob and who fails to make all reasonable efforts to prevent the killing, or any such officer, who, being charged with the duty of apprehending or prosecuting any person participating in a mob murder, fails to make all reasonable efforts to pursue the matter to final judgment, shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding five years or by a fine of $5,000 or less, or by both fine and imprisonment. Any person who participates in a mob murder is declared to be guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment for life or for a term of not less than five years.

"It is provided further that 'any county in which a person is put to death by a mob or riotous assemblage shall forfeit $10,000, which sum may be recovered by an action therefor in the name of the United States against such county, for the use of the family, if any, of the person so put to death; if he had no family, then to his dependent parents, if any; otherwise for the use of the United States.' Payment may be enforced by the United States District Court in which the judgment is obtained. If the person put to death shall have been transported by the mob from one county to another and there put to death, each county through which he was transported is made jointly liable with the others for the $10,000 forfeit."

Some States, it is said, such as Minnesota and Illinois, already have enacted drastic laws against lynching, and have provided severe penalties for officers and communities that fail to protect the life of the accused. Should the Dyer Bill pass, however, the Federal Court, rather than a local tribunal, will institute proceedings should a sheriff or deputy be charged with neglect of duty. That it is practically impossible in most cases for State officers to deal with mobs bent upon lynching, is the contention of the San Antonio *Express:*

"Since April 11 last 38 lynchings, including two burnings at the stake and four burnings of bodies after lynching, have been perpetrated in the United States, as follows: Georgia 10, Mississippi 7, South Carolina 5, Louisiana 4, Arkansas 3, and Texas 3. Meanwhile, the 1920 record stands as the basis of indictment and comparison—and Texas heads that record. Last year its mobs out-lynched Georgia's.

"However sincere and courageous the Southern Governors'



Photograph from American Relief Administration.

WHEN THE TRAIN COMES IN WITH FOOD FROM AMERICA.

Scene at Samara station with a thousand children waiting for tickets admitting them to the American Relief Administration's train.

efforts to stamp out lynching, they come to naught. In the lynching States, spoken and written appeals to the spirit of civilization and Americanism, to lawful government and order, have encountered but eyes closed against them, mind fast shut against them, ears deaf to them.

"Congress, however, has both the right and the power to legislate for the genuine, effective operation of every mandate of the Constitution; it should pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill."

"If, under the Dyer Bill, communities are made to pay for tolerating lynchings, lynchings will stop," asserts the New York *Tribune;* "if officials can be imprisoned for not doing their best to discourage mob violence, local sentiment will turn against such outbreaks." Meanwhile, adds this paper:

"No State can well complain if Congress takes a hand in ending the lynching evil. Our foreign relations have been troubled many times by the lawless hanging of other nationals. The Federal Government is bound under treaties to give equal protection to citizens and aliens. Yet it has no hold on the States through whose negligence aliens are lynched, and punishment for such crime is not exacted. It is likewise an affront to the Constitution that citizens of the United States are not protected by the States in their personal rights."

"As long as mob law maintains its hold in America the life of no individual is safe, be he rich or poor, high or low," points out the Houston *Informer.* Therefore, contends the New York *Globe:*

"No argument should be necessary in defense of this bill, which is a clear and direct application of the constitutional provision that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Lynching can not ordinarily take place without the connivance of the local authorities. If they will not act, the Federal Government should. To call this assertion of the constitutional rights of every citizen a violation of State sovereignty is to deny sixty years of history."

"To reenforce State statutes by such Federal provisions as are contained in the Dyer Bill will impose no injustice upon any one, but will maintain equal rights for all," believes the Boston *Herald,* and the Detroit *News* remarks that "by this time it ought to be realized that the lynching spirit leads to more trouble than it can possibly correct."

Several Southern editors and Congressmen, however, take the opposite view. The debate in the House of Representatives, say Washington correspondents, "is fanning political and sectional flames as nothing else has done in many months." Southern Democrats who consider the Dyer Bill aimed at the South aver that Northern Republicans are trying to make political capital out of a bill which they know will accomplish nothing. Representative Sumners of Texas, in fact, declares that "there is not a lawyer on earth who can defend the bill on constitutional grounds." "It is an encroachment on States' rights, because it gives the Government the right to dictate to States how they shall exercise police powers," avers the Congressman from Texas. Representative Byrnes of South Carolina argues that even if the Dyer Bill should become a law, and should be held constitutional, "it would not prevent lynching, for similar laws in Ohio, Illinois and South Carolina have failed to do so." "The bill will increase the number of crimes and the number of lynchings," predicts Representative Aswell of Louisiana, while Representative Pou of North Carolina asks that Southern people "be left alone to work out their own problems."

"It is extremely doubtful if it would be wise to delegate to the Federal authorities the power which this bill would give them," thinks the Savannah *News,* while the Nashville *Banner* marshals the following reasons why the States should be allowed to "hoe their own rows"—

"Lynchings are essentially local. They violate State laws. The victim is usually taken from a county jail or from the custody of county officers. The offense is within the State, against the peace and dignity of the State, and should be punished by the State alone.

"Federal interference with the enforcement of the criminal laws would not be effective because it would be in the face of public sentiment, and State efforts would be correspondingly relaxed.

"Every possible exertion everywhere should be used to put down lynchings, but to give their suppression into the hands of the Federal Government would be subversive of State authority and a dangerous innovation. . . . It would also have a bad effect on the South, where it would be construed as were the reconstruction measures plainly intended to "put black heels on white necks." The Constitution was both overridden and amended by the Republican fanatics in power at the time, in the effort to create negro supremacy in political affairs, and it served to create race animosity more intense than would otherwise have existed, while the white man continued to hold the supremacy more jealously than he would otherwise have done. . . .

"Lynchings are not confined to the South. A mob in Massachusetts recently attempted to lynch three negro prisoners held for 'the usual offense' that is likely to excite mob fury wherever it occurs; but this anti-lynching bill is aimed at the South and is in line with the usual Republican endeavor to bring the South, in all matters where the negro is concerned, under strict Federal control. It has been a mischievous policy that has done much to engender race animosity and sectional ill-feeling that would not otherwise have existed.

"The best element of Southern citizenship is using all possible endeavor to suppress lynchings and to create a sentiment that will not tolerate the evil. This endeavor will in time prevail, but it would be hampered and hindered by attempted Federal interference."

Lynching Legislation

time herein provided for the assessment of property. Failure to respond in this manner to said notice after said call shall subject said taxpayer to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

"It shall be the duty of the tax commissioner and his deputies to see every taxpayer in person in his county who shall fail or refuse to list his property, and secure an assessment thereof.

"From the first day of November to the thirty-first day of December, inclusive, the county tax commissioner shall make up his assessment book and perform such other duties as may be required to obtain a fair and equitable assessment of the property in his county. Any taxpayer may, when he has a reasonable excuse for not assessing his property before the tax commissioner or his deputy as herein provided, appear before any person authorized to administer an oath and make the necessary affidavit required by the schedule as to the value of his property and may then return said schedule to the county tax commissioner and this shall be considered a compliance with the law in his particular case."

Approved March 22, 1920.

CHAPTER 41.

AN ACT to suppress mob violence and prevent lynching; providing for punishment of persons violating the provisions of the act, and for the removal of officers permitting a prisoner to be injured or lynched by a mob.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. Mob Defined—Punishment of Members.—Any number of persons more than three, assembled for the purpose of doing violence, injury to, or lynching any person in the custody of any peace offi-

Governor, he shall at once publish a proclamation declaring the office or offices of the officer or officers vacant, at the same time mailing copy of the proclamation to such officer or officers, whereupon the office shall be immediately vacated.

§ 4. When a vacancy in any office arises for the causes above set out, the county judge shall at once select a person to fill the office for the remainder of the term or temporarily as the occasion may demand, as provided for by Article 7, Section 1526, Kentucky Statutes. Until such appointment shall be made, the coroner shall fill the office of sheriff, and the county clerk shall take charge of the jail. In the event any officer is removed as herein provided and afterwards is reinstated, the original fidelity bond executed by said officer shall continue in full force and effect.

§ 5. Any officer named above, after having vacated his office, may, within ten days thereafter, file with the Governor his petition for reinstatement, of which filing he shall give written notice to the county attorney of his county, and the Commonwealth's attorney of the district of which his county is a part, and the Governor shall give notice to the Attorney General.

The Governor shall hear the evidence, which may be oral or by deposition, and arguments, if any presented, and if at such hearing the Governor be of the opinion that the officer had done all in his power to protect the life and person of such prisoner and that the officer had not neglected to perform his legal duty, then the Governor shall order the immediate reinstatement of such removed officer, and such order of the Governor shall be final, and should he fail to reinstate, his previous order removing shall also be final.

Lynching Legislation concerning K24

MINNESOTA LYNCHING LAW.

"CHapter 401 - H. F. No. 785."

"AN ACT to prevent lynching; to fix indemnity for the dependents of any person lynched, and to provide for the removal from office of the sheriff and deputy sheriffs having charge of any person lynched."

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:"

"Section 1. Lynching is the killing of a human being, by the act or procurement of a mob."

"Section 2. Whenever any person shall be lynched, the county in which said lynching occurred shall be liable in damages to the dependents of the person lynched in a sum not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars to be recovered in a civil action."

" Section 3. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff or other officer having the custody of any person whom it is sought by a mob to take from his custody who shall fail or neglect to use all lawful means to resist such taking, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance and shall be removed from office by the Governor in the manner and upon the same procedure as is provided by law for the removal from office of county officers guilty of malfeasance or nonfeasance in the performance of their official duties."

" Section 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

"Approved April 20, 1921."

Lynching Legislation

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF A FEDERAL ANTILYNCHING LAW

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H. R. 13

STATEMENT OF

Judge GUY D. GOFF, Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States

AND BRIEF OF

Hon. MERRILL MOORES, Member of Congress

Serial 10—Part 2

JULY 20, 1921

WASHINGTON:
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COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

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CONSTITUTIONALITY OF A FEDERAL ANTILYNCHING LAW.

SERIAL 10—PART 2.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, July 20, 1921.

The committee this day met, Hon. Andrew J. Volstead (chairman) presiding.

STATEMENT OF MR. G. D. GOFF, THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Judiciary Committee, I have been asked, as a representative of the Department of Justice, to come before your committee and discuss the constitutionality of House bill 13, which is a bill to insure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching.

The time I have had at my disposal to consider this question has not been as ample as I desired. This is not offered in the way of an apology, but rather as a reflection upon the importance of the matter under investigation.

This is an important bill, as a mere reading makes clear. I have read the bill several times, and for the purpose of premising what I have to submit it will be well to refer to the analysis of the bill contained in the majority report of the committee relative to the purposes sought to be subserved.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. That is the report made at the last session of Congress?

Mr. GOFF. Yes.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. We reported it favorably.

Mr. GOFF. Yes, sir. I have considered the bill substantially in the light of such statements, and I find that this analysis is correct. Sections 1 to 5 are based upon the present law relating to the removal of suits from State to Federal courts in cases where local prejudice is charged; sections 6 and 7 increase the penalty now imposed by law upon persons who "knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist, or oppose any officer of the United States or other person duly authorized" in serving any process; sections 8 and 9 confer jurisdiction upon the United States courts for any infraction of the rights sought to be conferred in the preceding sections; section 10 exacts from the county in which a person is lynched a penalty recoverable in an action to be brought by the United States district attorney in the name of the United States; section 11 makes every county through which a person is taken by a mob, from the place where he is taken to that where he is killed, equally liable to a like penalty for the murder; sections 12 and 13 punish State and municipal officers whose negligence, misfeasance, or malfeasance may have contributed to a lynching with imprisonment or fine; section 14 disqualifies various classes of persons in sympathy with the lynching from serving on juries charged with the trial of such cases; and section 15 was prepared years ago by a committee of the American Bar Association, and its passage has been recommended to Congress by not less than four Presidents, including President Wilson.

This bill, gentlemen, seeks to confer upon the Federal courts jurisdiction to enforce the law and maintain the peace of the United States, which is nothing more than the so-called police power of the United States. You are familiar with that "excursion," if I may so term it, of the Supreme Court into the field of Federal police power. It was first announced in Gibbons *v.* Ogden (9 Wheat., 202), and has found definite application in the so-called white-slave cases. I recall those decisions distinctly because at that time I was engaged as an attorney for the United States in the interpretation and enforcement of the white-slave law. In Gibbons *v.* Ogden supra: Chief Justice Marshall (at p. 202) said: "It is obvious that the Government of the Union in the exericse of its express powers * * * may use means that may also be employed by a State in the exercise of its acknowledged powers." In the case which held the white-slave law constitutional, Hoke against the United States (227 U. S., pp. 308 and 309), the court said:

> While our dual form of Government has its perplexities, State and Nation having different spheres of jurisdiction, we are one people and the powers reserved to the States and those conferred on the Nation are adapted to be exercised, whether independently or concurrently, to promote the general welfare, material and moral.
>
> The white-slave traffic act is a legal exercise of the power of Congress under the commerce clause of the Cosstitution and does not abridge the privileges

or immunities of citizens of the States or interfere with the reserved powers of the States, especially those in regard to regulation of immoralities of persons within their several jurisdictions.

Mr. REAVIS. Will you be good enough to give me that citation again.

Mr. GOFF. 227 U. S. 308.

Mr. REAVIS. I did not get the page.

Mr. GOFF. From page 308 to page 340. This case, and the cases which have followed it, recognized, established, and applied this proposition: That there is a police power of the United States as well as the police power of the States.

Thus in Hoke *v.* United States (227 U. S., 308, 323), speaking expressly of the power of Congress over interstate transportation, it was said—

the power is complete in itself, and that Congress, as an incident to it, may adopt not only means necessary but convenient to its exercise, and the means may have the quality of police regulations.

And in Wilson *v.* United States (232 U. S., 563, 567), speaking of the white slave law, which was held constitutional, the court said:

As has already been decided, it has the quality of a police regulation, although enacted in the exercise of the power to regulate interstate commerce.

In Seven Cases of Eckman's Alterative *v.* United States (239 U. S., 510, 515) it was said:

Congress is not to be denied the exercise of its constitutional authority over interstate commerce, and its power to adopt not only means necessary but convenient to its exercise, because these means may have the quality of police regulations.

And an even more direct statement to this effect is:

Congress may establish police regulations as well as the States, confining their operations to the subjects over which it is given control by the Constitution; * * * Gloucester Ferry Co. *v.* Pennsylvania (114 U. S., 196, 215), citing Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, 732.

In other words, when necessary for the proper exertion of its express powers, Congress may use exactly the same means which the State may use for the exertion of its own powers. This is no new doctrine. In Gibbons *v.* Ogden, supra, it was said:

It is obvious, that the Government of the Union, in the exercise of its express powers, that, for example, of regulating commerce with foreign nations and among the States, may use means that may also be employed by a State, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers; that, for example, of regulating commerce within the State.

And again, in the very recent case, Hamilton *v.* Kentucky Distilleries Co. (251 U. S., 146, 156) (decided December, 1919), involving the constitutionality of the war time prohibition act, Mr. Justice Brandeis, speaking for the court, stated the principle thus:

That the United States lacks the police power, and that this was reserved to the States by the tenth amendment, is true. But it is none the less true that when the United States exerts any of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, no valid objection can be based upon the fact that such exercise may be attended by the same incidents which attend the exercise by a State of its police power, or that it may tend to accomplish a similar purpose.

We have had a somewhat hazy comprehension of the police powers of the State and the corresponding rights of the Federal Government. This line of cases holds that there is a Federal police

power. Now, if there is a Federal police power, it must be by virtue of some power conferred on the Federal Government by our Constitution. It was conferred in the White Slave cases by the commerce clause. I assume, therefore, in this argument that there is such a Federal police power, a concomitant, as it were, to preserve law and order, and to see that the laws are equally enforced, and to see that no man is denied or deprived of the common right to enjoy life, liberty, and property, and that such rights are conferred upon the Federal Government by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

A case, which has caused some discussion, is the case of James *v.* Bowman, 190 United States, page 127. I refer to this case, first, because it may be cited in contradiction of the underlying principles of the statement I have made. This case involved the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution. It grew out of an indictment in the State of Kentucky, based upon section 5507 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which sought to punish anyone who attempted to interfere with a person going to or from the polls, or intimidate those who sought to exercise their prerogative to vote as they saw fit. The Supreme Court held that the indictment was improvidently conceived and said that the fifteenth amendment, which reads:

> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

Was an amendment which prohibited the State but did not reach the individual. Such was the underlying principle which controlled and which differentiates this case from the other cases. Mr. Justice Brewer wrote the opinion and, in addition to holding that the fifteenth amendment was a curb upon the Federal and State Governments, expressly said that it did not in any sense relate to individuals. He recognized the undoubted existence of the police power of the State and, in the last lines of the decision, remarked that the act was unconstitutional because it was too broad in its terms:

> Congress, he concluded, has no power to punish bribery at all elections. The limits of its power are in respect to elections in which the Nation is directly interested, or in which some mandate of the National Constitution is disobeyed, and courts are not at liberty to take a criminal statute, broad and comprehensive in its terms, and in these terms beyond the power of Congress, and change it to fix some particular transaction for which Congress might have legislated, if it had seen fit.

The court recognized the rule with which we are all familiar, that while a statute may be constitutional in some provisions and unconstitutional in others, the courts will hold it constitutional if they can separate, without destroying the purpose of the statute, the unconstitutional from the constitutional; or, if you prefer, that where a statute can not be separated or resolved into its constituent parts without committing judicial legislation, the courts will not, under such circumstances, attempt to hold the statute constitutional, but will declare it unconstitutional and deny the application of a comity rule of the judiciary, which strives to sustain legislation wherever possible. This case, as I say, recognized that where an inhabitant of a State attempted to interfere with the exercise of a general right which did not relate to a Federal election, that he was not guilty of

violating this act. But I must draw this conclusion and emphasize it: I do not think the court attempted to decide that if the same acts so attempted under the broad general terms of the law, which the court felt constrained to hold as beyond the authority of Congress, had been attempted or accomplished in a specific general Federal election, that such acts would not have been a violation of the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, obviously a law meeting the facts of such a situation would be constitutional. In Ex parte Virginia, 100 U. S., 339, 346, construing the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, it was said:

> They have reference to actions of the political body denominated a State, by whatever instruments or in whatever modes that action may be taken. A State acts by its legislative, its executive, or its judicial authorities. It can act in no other way. The constitutional provision, therefore, must mean that no agency of the State, or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

In view of that interpretation and merely for the purposes of convenience and accuracy, permit me to refer expressly to the amendment:

> No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Justice Brewer in the Bowman case, referring to the leading case of Ex parte Virginia, supra, gives to the fourteenth amendment, clearly and unequivocally, this interpretation: That no State shall deprive any person—not as a mere abstract entity but through its legislative, its executive, or its judicial functions—of life, liberty, or property. In other words, the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in so far as it guarantees to the people of this country life, liberty, and property, means that the legislative department of a State shall in no sense encroach upon such common rights; it means that the executive department, that is any person empowered with the enforcement of legislative acts, be it a governor, sheriff, or police official, acting under the municipal law of a State, shall not deny to any person the rights which the fourteenth amendment pronounces shall be preserved, nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws of that State.

The learned justice also quotes from the very important case of United States *v.* Cruikshank. (92 U. S., 542, 554.) He adopts the statement:

> The fourteenth amendment prohibits a State from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; but this provision does not, any more than the one which precedes it, and which we have just considered, add anything to the rights which one citizen has under the Constitution against another. The equality of the rights of citizens is a principle of republicanism. Every republican government is in duty bound to protect all its citizens in the enjoyment of this principle, if within its power. That duty was orginally assumed by the States; and it still remains there. The only obligation resting upon the United States is to see that the States do not deny the right.

The State can deny this right through an executive officer as readily as it can through a legislative or a judicial act. If a State, acting through its highest judicial officers, denies this right there

is a direct appeal, if the record has properly raised the point, to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the legislative department denies the right we know, of course, how the right is preserved and enforced.

The mere fact that the Congress of the United States has never affirmatively, so far as I have been able to find, invaded the field, and by appropriate legislation under this constitutional provision sought to restrain the executive officers of the States from denying this right is no reason why Congress should not now take such appropriate action as will tend to protect their and similar rights. Therefore, without citing additional authorities, I unhesitatingly make this deduction:

Wherever the Constitution has delegated to Congress certain rights and duties, which Congress is permitted or bound to enforce and to carry out, the extent to which Congress may go in thus enforcing rights or fulfilling duties within the limitations prescribed by the Constitution is sufficiently great to permit of the exercise of a Federal police power, and the exercise of this Federal police power is neither repugnant to nor superior to the police power of the State. Each is concurrent with the other. Thus, if in the proper use of its taxing power, or in the constitutional regulation of commerce, or in the establishment of war-time rules, it becomes necessary to resort to measures which partake of the nature of or are, in fact, equivalent and similar to the police regulations of a State, Congress has the right to adopt such measures and to enforce them. How appropriately might the quotation from Gibbons *v.* Ogden be paraphrased to fit any of the express powers of Congress? Is it not a logical step to adopt this principle of constitutional law to the fourteenth amendment as to any other provision? If it be so applied, and if the aforementioned opinion be so paraphrased, is it not correct to say with the great Chief Justice—

> It is obvious that the Government of the Union, in the exercise of its express powers, that, for example, of providing to all citizens equal protection of its laws, may use means that may also be employed by a State in the exercise of its acknowledged powers.

In a word, it has been definitely established that there is a Federal police power; that Congress can invoke this power within the limits and according to the provisions of constitutional limitations; and that Congress having so invoked the power can enforce it to the fullest extent.

Mr. WALSH. Do you contend that, upon the denial of the right, jurisdiction is conferred upon Congress to legislate?

Mr. GOFF. I contend this: If the State, in the mind of Congress, denies this right because all legislation assumes the existence of an evil to be corrected, then Congress, having legislatively determined that fact (and the courts will not consider whether Congress was or was not justified, but will assume because of Congress having passed appropriate legislation that the States have denied the rights in question), obviously, Congress posesses the authority under the fourteenth amendment and under the interpretation which the courts have given it to go forward and say that since the States of this country have denied to many people within their borders because of race and nationality the right to be protected in their property, in their lives, and their liberty, and have also denied them

the equal protection of the laws, a necessity exists that not only justifies but compels adequate and appropriate legislation to the end that the people of our several States may enjoy and be secure in those rights which the organic law guarantees them.

Mr. WALSH. If that be so, before the law of Congress could be made operative it would be necessary to inquire into the particular circumstances of each case, would it not?

Mr. GOFF. Congress having determined on the existence of the necessity could pass the law, but before a person could enjoy the benefit of such a law he would be required to bring himself clearly within the evil sought to be corrected and removed by law.

Mr. WALSH. Then that would be a case where the police power of the Federal Government would be subservient to the exercise of the police power by the States?

Mr. GOFF. Yes; but not necessarily. We have, as you know, Mr. Walsh, a great many instances where a State takes jurisdiction before the Federal Government and where the Federal Government may have and take concurrent jurisdiction. Those are the cases where the same act is a crime against separate sovereignties. If one government proceeds to punishment before the other, the punishment of the first government is generally pleaded as "an equitable defense" in criminal law to the imposition of a penalty by the other sovereignty, and I think that would be a case presenting possibly the situation you suggest.

Mr. REAVIS. In a measure you have answered the question I have in mind. If I understood you correctly, the mere passage of a law by Congress seeking to guarantee to an individual the rights granted under the fourteenth amendment would not foreclose the issue of fact as to whether or not he had been denied those rights by a State.

Mr. GOFF. No; but I would say this: That if Congress saw fit to pass a law which came within the meaning, as the courts have defined that meaning, of the fourteenth amendment, that then the courts could not conduct an inquiry as to whether Congress was justified in deciding what is generally termed a legislative fact. Congress, as we know, can take affirmative action or not upon many questions within its jurisdiction. I recall, as you will, the law relative to bankruptcy. A few years ago we had no national bankruptcy law, merely the State insolvency laws. The mere fact that Congress sees fit to decide that the time has come, within the life of this country as a sovereign Nation, to determine in favor of the affirmative exercise of a power which it has permitted to lie dormant is not to be questioned after Congress has so acted. Neither is the existence of the power to be questioned, merely because of congressional inaction, default, or neglect.

Mr. REAVIS. But the issue of fact as to whether or not, in a given case, an individual has been denied the equal protection of the laws, under the guaranty of the fourteenth amendment, would have to be determined, in your judgment, before the individual could be given the protection of the law passed by Congress?

Mr. GOFF. Yes; but by the courts as a judicial and not as a legislative fact.

Mr. REAVIS. Now, one further question, if it will not interrupt you too much.

Mr. GOFF. I very much invite these interruptions. They suggest the questions to which you gentlemen desire me to address myself.

Mr. REAVIS. The only prohibition in the fourteenth amendment is a prohibition against a State doing a certain thing, and acting in the only way, as Justice Brewer says a State may act, through its executive, legislative, or judicial branches. Now, an individual could not bind a State, and the act of an individual would not justify Congress in passing a law with reference to an alleged denial on the part of a State, would it?

Mr. GOFF. You have raised a question which occurred to me when I first read this bill. I was then inclined to answer in the negative, but the more I have considered this bill in the light of the decisions, reflecting as they do the power conferred by the people on the Federal Government, the more I feel your question should be answered in the affirmative. By implication, when a State has been guilty of violating any of the provisions of the amendment, Congress may provide for their enforcement.

Mr. BOIES. Would not the proposition depend on whether a man was acting in an official capacity or in a personal capacity?

Mr. GOFF. I think there can be no doubt that if a person were acting in an official capacity Congress would have the right, and would find it to be its duty, to legislate in such a matter. That question I do not view as open to doubt.

Mr. REAVIS. In connection with the question I asked you, several sections of the bill trouble me a good deal. I want to call your particular attention to section 11, which reads:

> That in the event any person so put to death who shall have been taken from a State or municipal officer in one county by a mob, or riotous assemblage of three or more persons, shall have been taken in one county and transported to another before such killing shall have taken place, each and every county through which such murdered person shall have been transported during the time intervening between his capture by such mob or riotous assemblage shall be jointly and severally liable to the forfeiture hereinabove provided.

The thought I have in mind is this: The State is doing everything in its power to protect this man, to give him equal protection of the laws, yet a mob of individuals, dissassociated from the idea of a State, overcomes the efforts of the State and by seperior force takes this man from the custody of the State and lynches him. Would you think, in such event, that Congress has any right to legislate under the fourteenth amendment? The State is not only not denying him the equal protection of the laws but is doing everything in its power to give him the equal protection of the laws.

Mr. GOFF. That, with all due respect, is the same question, is it not?

Mr. REAVIS. It is; but I wanted to call your attention to a specific matter that is in the bill.

Mr. GOFF. I am inclined to say that Congress has, and, with your permission, I am going to tell you why. I am now referring to the remarks of the Supreme Court, speaking through Mr. Chief Justice Waite, in the case of the United States against Cruikshank. (92 U. S., p. 542.) The court there said, addressing himself to a very exhaustive consideration of the fourteenth amendment:

> The fourteenth amendment prohibits a State from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

And from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the whole protection of the laws.

But this adds nothing to the rights of one citizen as against another. It simply furnishes an additional guaranty against any encroachment by the States upon the fundamental rights which belong to every citizen as a member of society.

The duty of protecting all of its citizens in the enjoyment of rights was originally assumed by the States, and it still remains there. Will you please note this:

The only obligation resting upon the United States is to see that the States do not deny the right.

My conclusion is this: Must the Congress of this country sit supinely by when it knows that a State, either affirmatively or negatively, is denying that right? If the State omits to give or withholds protection through motives of indifference or inability, is the guaranty performed and the duty of the Federal Government discharged? In a word, is the fourteenth amendment meaningless because of State negativity? I hope not, and I think not. The Congress of the United States clearly is charged under the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, with the duty of seeing that the States do not neglect this right. Then, if the Congress of the United States decides that the States have, by omission, neglect, incapacity, or local prejudice, if you please, failed to insure and secure to every citizen within those States the full protection of the laws, and the right to life, liberty, and property, then does not the obligation arise to protect these rights? Is it an answer to say that the individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject of the amendment——

Mr. REAVIS (interposing). May I ask you a question there?

Mr. GOFF. Yes.

Mr. REAVIS. There is nothing in the fourteenth amendment, as I read it, that constitutes an insurance on the part of a State to the equal protection of the laws. The fourteenth amendment prohibits the denial of equal protection of the laws. Now, would you say that the inability of a State to protect an individual constitutes a denial on the part of that State?

Mr. GOFF. I would say yes; and for this reason: We are all familiar with that state of affairs where if the Congress of the United States—and it has recently decided it—concludes as a matter of fact that a republican form of government does not exist in a State because the State has not the means or the instrumentalities by which such forms of government are recognized and protected, that it, the Congress of the United States, has the right to go into that State and see that a republican form of government is maintained and preserved. It was done only recently, as you know, in the State of West Virginia, and a committee of the Senate of the United States, merely upon a determination of the legislative fact that a republican form of government did not exist there, invaded the State to see whether the State was properly enforcing its laws under its constitution and the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. REAVIS. But that committee did nothing.

Mr. GOFF. Well, whether they accomplished anything was, of course, a matter that rested initially upon the infirmity of the facts

which the committee discovered after it entered the State, but the fact that the committee went into the State illustrates my proposition that the Congress of the United States determined, as it had the right to do, that it had the right to go into that State if it were satisfied that the State was not maintaining a republican form of government, which the Constitution guarantees to the citizens of all the States.

Now, to come back to your proposition, and I want to meet that issue in a logical way. I say that if a State omits affirmatively to legislate upon such questions it has denied this protection by not taking affirmative action; if it takes affirmative action and does not enforce that action, or if it says it will take no action because, within the judgment of the State, no action along those lines should be taken, then I say the Federal Government can say to that particular State, "You have denied negatively," "You have failed to give," "You have defaulted," if I may so phrase it, "to the citizens of these States the protection that the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, says they are entitled to receive." Now, I contend that under the general police power, the Federal Government may go in, and, side by side with the States, as it does in bankruptcy—aid the States in securing the protection which for any reason the local governments can not give.

The Federal Government was given the power to curb the States in these particulars—and the States reserved the correlative right to so "police" its citizens that in maintaining order it would not deprive any person of life, liberty, or property. And if it fails to preserve these rights—and the Congress concludes, that such rights are denied the people and that they are deprived of due process of law—no matter the cause—then are we to be told that these guaranties can not be enforced by appropriate legislation.

Mr. REAVIS. I concede the proposition that if any State should pass a law against homicide, with the statement that it should apply only when a white man was killed, that there would be a denial of the equal protection of the laws.

Mr. GOFF. It would be class legislation.

Mr. REAVIS. No; it would be worse than class legislation, because it is the denial of the full protection of the laws to Negroes. We will presume, of course, that all States have laws against homicide. Now, you might have in your mind the thought that it would be necessary or advisable for the States to pass some other law in addition to that, but because a law against homicide is an equal protection to the lives of all individuals, both black and white, I might have another conclusion regarding the necessity for additional legislation.

Now, do you think Congress would be justified under the fourteenth amendment in passing a law such as the bill now before this committee, in the absence of further legislation that different individuals might agree upon or might differ upon? The failure to pass laws would constitute a denial. I admit that. Also protecting only one class of citizens and not another would constitute a denial. But when they have passed laws, all of them constituting homicide a capital offense, protecting blacks and whites equally, do you think the mere fact that we might disagree as to whether

further legislation was necessary to protect the blacks would constitute such a denial as would justify Congress in legislating?

Mr. BOIES. Will you let me ask you a question?

Mr. REAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BOIES. Suppose in some particular State there was a murder every day for five years and no prosecutions, do you think the Federal Government could step in and remedy that condition?

Mr. REAVIS. There might be such failure on the part of the law-enforcing officers of the State as would call for action on the part of Congress, but that is not this case.

Mr. GOFF. That brings us back again to my original premise. It is a legislative fact, and I say that when the legislative department of our Government has determined the fact, the courts uniformly decline to go into the justification of the legislative motive, unless it is so very absurd that upon its face it would be in excess of authority. If the Congress of the United States, in view of the fact that a State has a law punishing murder, says there should be a Federal law punishing murder in order that there may be conceded to the people of that State an equal, vigorous, and speedy enforcement of the law and the protection of their lives and their property, then Congress would have the right, in the exercise of the correlative duty of protection, to do so. If the State is helpless for any reason to secure these rights—and the people are deprived of their enjoyment—is Congress justified in condoning the deprivation merely because of the absence of some formal action by the State?

Mr. REAVIS. Would you carry that further, to burglary, larceny, and assault and battery?

Mr. GOFF. Of course, the principle would carry us there. It would carry us there, not only under the broad, general terms of the Federal police power, but it would carry us there under the general power to maintain peace and to insure that peace which is known as the peace of the United States. If a State declined to maintain order under the law, could Congress justify a refusal to protect and enforce such rights as were violated if these rights were dependent on the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. REAVIS. Then, I gather from what you say and I want to understand you, that under the fourteenth amendment Congress would have the right to enact legislation under the police power covering the crimes of the homicide, larceny, burglary, and embezzlement, which are purely State offenses.

Mr. GOFF. Yes; and it does so now—not alone in matters falling within its exclusive jurisdiction, but in those instances where the jurisdiction is concurrent.

Mr. MONTAGUE. In what clause or clauses of the Constitution do you find any authorization for a general police power on the part of the Federal Government?

Mr. GOFF. Under the fourteenth amendment, which I have just been discussing, and under the general interpretations which the Supreme Court has given to the Federal jurisdiction as exercised under these different provisions.

Mr. MONTAGUE. What case would you give that the United States Supreme Court has interpreted?

Mr. GOFF. I do not know whether you were in the room when I was reading the original white slave and other decisions.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Do you put that upon the police power?

Mr. GOFF. I said that in that case——

Mr. MONTAGUE (interposing). Was it not distinctly stated to be the exercise of Federal power under the commerce clause of the Constitution?

Mr. GOFF. There is no question about that.

Mr. MONTAGUE. And not the police power. That was under the commerce clause.

Mr. GOFF. Yes; but the Supreme Court of the United States in that and other cases has frequently said that there was a police power of the United States as well as the police power of the several States. Now, if you should ask me whether that remark was obiter in the white-slave cases I would say yes, but the court has frequently built up its decisions on the rock of obiter.

Mr. WALSH. Section 5 of the fourteenth amendment says:

> The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Mr. GOFF. Yes, sir.

The fifth section providing that—

> Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

has received special consideration in Logan *v.* United States (144 U. S., 263, 293), where Mr. Justice Gray stated its meaning to be:

> Every right created by arising under or dependent upon the Constitution of the United States may be protected and enforced by Congress by such means and in such manner as Congress, in the exercise of the correlative duty of protection, or of the legislative powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, may, in its discretion, deem most eligible and best adapted to attain its object.

There is a limitation, however, in the amendment itself upon the power of Congress. The clause of the amendment under consideration provides that Congress may enforce the provisions of the amendment by "appropriate legislation," and the right to judge what is appropriate legislation rests with the lawmaking body of the Government—that is, with Congress.

Mr. Justice Lamar, in United States *v.* Sanges, said:

> The provision of the fourteenth amendment authorizing Congress to enforce its guaranties by legislation means such legislation as is necessary to control and counteract State abridgment.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that Congress would have no right to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this amendment in the following cases:

> When the State has been guilty of no violation of its provisions; when it has not made or enforced any law abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; when no one of its departments has deprived any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law or denied to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; when, on the contrary, the laws of the State as enacted by its legislative and construed by its judicial and administered by its executive departments recognize

and protect the rights of all persons the amendment imposes no duty and confers no power upon Congress.

But by implication when a State has been guilty of violating any of the above provisions then Congress may provide for the enforcement of the provisions of the amendment.

In Ex parte Virginia, supra, Mr. Justice Strong stated the rule to be:

> Congress is authorized to enforce the prohibitions by appropriate legislation. Some legislation is contemplated to make the amendments fully effective. Whatever legislation is appropriate—that is, adapted to carry out the objects the amendments have in view—whatever tends to inforce submission to the prohibitions they contain, and to secure to all persons the enjoyment of perfect equality of civil rights and equal protection of the laws against State denial or invasion, if not prohibited, is brought within the domain of congressional power.

Mr. WALSH. Do you contend that if a State has passed a law which applies to all its citizens and that law in one, two, or a half dozen specific instances has been violated, that Congress can come in and enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment in an affirmative way—that is to say, it can come in and pass a law for the protection of the citizens and enforce it?

Mr. GOFF. Yes; if Congress is satisfied that facts exist which justify the exercise of this power, then it would have the right under the fourteenth amendment to pass appropriate legislation, just as it has the right to pass legislation in connection with certain subjects about which the State has already legislated, but which the Congress has not seen fit to consider or control.

Mr. WALSH. You state that before Congress can pass a law it must ascertain the fact to exist that there has been a denial?

Mr. GOFF. Yes; in the sense that legislative action is required.

Mr. WALSH. Could it pass a law that would operate thereafter without a further ascertainment of facts by Congress?

Mr. GOFF. Congress is not required to determine facts in futuro. It has the power, however, and especially in the field, where it is required to affirmatively act. It is only necessary that Congress be satisfied, from a consideration of conditions existing in the country, whether or not the legislation sought to be passed is required. Its motives are not open to question and the validity of its act does not turn on why it exercised a conceded power.

Mr. WALSH. Assuming that Congress did determine the facts and that in State No. 28, for instance, it ascertained the people there had been denied the equal protection of the laws, but in State No. 4 there had never been any such denial, could Congress pass a law that would operate in State No. 4—it never having ascertained any facts with reference to the equal protection of the citizens under its laws—by basing it upon the facts existing in State No. 28?

Mr. GOFF. The courts can not concern themselves with the motives of the legislative department. In Interstate Commerce Commission *v.* Brimson (154 U. S., 447), the court said:

> The judiciary can only inquire whether the means devised in the execution of a power granted are forbidden by the Constitution. It can not go beyond that inquiry without intrenching upon the domain of another department of government. That it may not do with safety to our institutions.

In McCray *v.* United States (195 U. S., 27), the authorities are reviewed and reference is espeecially made to ex parte McCardle (7 Wallace, 506), where the court said:

> We are not at liberty to inquire into the motives of the legislature. We can only examine into its power under the Constitution; and the power to make exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of this court is given by express words.

The courts have no right to question the expediency or the reasonableness of legislation. In Treat *v.* White (181 U. S., 264), the court said:

> The power of Congress in this direction is unlimited. It does not come within the province of this court to consider why agreements to sell shall be subject to the stamp duty, and agreements to buy not. It is enough that Congress, in this legislation, has imposed a stamp duty upon this one, and not upon the other.

Mr. BOIES. It would not operate until the conditions arose.

Mr. GOFF. I would say that when Congress determines upon the question what its legislative judgment should be, that Congress takes into consideration not the facts which exist in some one State, to the exclusion of facts existing in another State, but that Congress takes into consideration what is the greatest good for the greatest number.

Congress must be charged sometimes with altruism when it legislates upon any great question; Congress must not be charged with having taken into consideration conditions in one State to the exclusion of conditions in another, because if it did, it would be guilty of penalizing a State where, possibly, the legislation would not affect the individuals of that State, for the benefit of the greater number of the people of the United States.

Mr. WALSH. This amendment only applies to the citizens of States.

Mr. GOFF. Oh, yes; and to persons.

Mr. WALSH. Each State?

Mr. GOFF. Well, the citizens and persons—aliens within the States.

Mr. WALSH. It says that no State shall deny the equal protection of the laws.

Mr. DYER. Is it not absolutely necessary that it should be general? You cannot apply it to one State, and they have not done that in the white-slave cases.

Mr. REAVIS. Your answer to Mr. Walsh would indicate that when Congress had determined the legislative fact and the necessity for the passage of legislation that that would make the law valid.

Mr. GOFF. No, no. I would not say that a legislative opinion made the law valid, because I am not going to say that every law is valid, merely because the Congress passes it.

The words "necessary and proper" have been held as endowing the Federal Government with every authority the exercise of which may in any way assist the Federal Government in effecting any of the purposes the attainment of which is within its constitutional sphere. In United States *v.* Fisher (2 Cranch, 358), decided in 1804, Chief Justice Marshall declared:

> It would be incorrect and would produce endless difficulties if the opinion should be maintained that no law was authorized which was not indispensably necessary to give effect to a specified power. Where various systems might be adopted for that purpose, it might be said with respect to each that it was not necessary because the end might be obtained by other means. Congress might

possess the choice of means which are in fact conducive to the exercise of a power granted by the Constitution.

Mr. REAVIS. Suppose Congress should determine under the fourteenth amendment, which prohibits the States from denying the equal protection of the laws to its citizens, the legislative fact that a few individuals had taken an accused away from officers of a State by force, and, therefore, that was a denial on the part of the State. Do you think that would make that law valid under the fourteenth amendment?

Mr. GOFF. I do not know who could question its validity merely because of its alleged lack of wisdom. If Congress investigated and decided that it was for the common weal to pass such a law, and a majority of Congress, after a full and serious consideration of the question, determined it, I do not see who could properly question the motives of Congress in arriving at such a conclusion. Again, I say, if Congress has the power, the incentive to action is immaterial.

Mr. REAVIS. The motives, you know, are of no concern. What I am trying to find out is what the court is going to think about it?

Mr. GOFF. I do not think the court has any right to go into that.

Mr. REAVIS. All the rights we have are delegated rights; they are given to us, and all the rights not granted, as everybody knows, are reserved to the people in the States. I am trying to find out just what rights were delegated to us, because we have got to act within those rights. The bill before us, and which we are considering, provides that if an inhabitant, not necessarily a citizen of the State, by superior force takes the accused away from the authorities and executes him the State shall be liable, although the State may have done everything within its power to protect the accused. Of course that is murder, and the State has a law against murder. Do you think that would justify us in saying that the State had denied that man protection?

Mr. GOFF. I think it would. Had you finished with me, Mr. Walsh?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. GOFF. I want to answer that question. Take the condition that exists in this country to-day. There is not a State—of course, this is a mere truism—that has not a law against murder. Now, in the act which bears the name of your distinguished chairman there are provisions which confer jurisdiction upon the Federal Government to prosecute assaults upon officers engaged in the enforcement of that act. There is a question in the minds of many people whether or not that act should not have conferred upon the Federal Government the right to prosecute cases of murder. It does concede the right to prosecute assaults. Now, I have in mind a case where men living in a certain State shot down, as they claimed in self-defense, the officers of the law who came to search their premises for intoxicating liquor. These men have been tried twice for murder in the State court and the juries have disagreed. The law has not been popular in that State. Now, suppose the condition which exists in the State to which I refer were found to exist in other States of the Union. It is only an easy step to the psychology of our people. We know that the way the people of one

State of this Union view a given state of facts is likely to be the view entertained in other sections of the country, unless you should give the facts a political coloring, which this act does not because it would be based upon the Constitution and apply to all—red, white, and black—citizen, alien, resident, and inhabitant. Now, in view of the general knowledge of the so-called unpopularity everywhere of this law, Congress could pass a law conferring upon the Federal courts the right to punish murder wherever officers enforcing that law were assaulted and killed.

If Congress did that, who could question the judgment of Congress? I do not see who could run "along the highway" and say Congress was not justified in doing this because in the New England States or in the Southern States they do not shoot down men so engaged. I do not think we should or that we could make it in any sense a sectional question, because we are all the same people; we all entertain the same views of life in the final, ultimate analysis. Our late World War demonstrated that. We forgot our politics; we were American citizens for the once, and we forgot that we had ever been Democrats and Republicans. We met the same situation in the same way. There may be differences depending upon temperament or environment, because after all we are initially the products of the conditions that started us, brought us up and pushed us forward in this great fight in life, but when all of that is ironed out we are the same. So I say, that when you find conditions existing in one State you can conclude legislatively as well as actually that if the same "cause irritant" makes its appearance in the other State you will find the same conditions in its train.

Mr. REAVIS. I am not disputing that with you at all, and I will concede that if a certain State should pass a law denying the equal protection of the laws to the citizens of that State that Congress could pass a general law for the enforcement of the fourteenth amendment. If it could not the fourteenth amendment would be perfectly idle.

Mr. DYER. But suppose a State does not pass such laws and continually denies equal protection to its inhabitants and to its citizens, then are we forbidden to protect life by the passage of a general law?

Mr. REAVIS. I have taken no such position as that, but I say that the act of an individual is not the act of a State.

Mr. HERSEY. Section 8 of the bill provides:

> That the putting to death within any State of any person within the jurisdiction of the State by a mob or riotous assemblage of three or more persons openly acting in concert.

That is the first provision. Then the second is:

> In violation of law.

That is, there must be a violation of the law, and I assume that each State has a criminal law that could punish them for their acts?

Mr. GOFF. Yes, sir.

Mr. HERSEY. The third provision is:

> And in default of protection of such person by such State or the officers thereof.

What is a default of protection of such persons by such State or the officers thereof in your construction of this statute?

Mr. GOFF. Well, I should say a failure to protect, a failure to have sufficient authority or physical power present, to guarantee to the person so accused the rights which that person has under the law.

Mr. HERSEY. Let me cite you an illustration. Suppose that up in my State—which has a law against mobs and riotous assemblages, and criminal laws, as most States have, againt murder, unlawful killings, etc.—a mob should assemble, or there should be a riotous assemblage, resulting in the lynching of a person, without the knowledge of the sheriff of the county or any State officer, and that no official of the State, who has the duty of enforcing the law, should be present or have any knowledge of it, would that make the State guilty under the statute?

Mr. GOFF. I think that would make the State guilty under this statute, if it were enacted, because the State could be charged with the omission to have sufficient power at its command, at every instant of time, to enforce the law, or to protect the rights of the individual. The State is not to be heard to plead ignorance of the facts or inability to maintain law or order.

Mr. MONTAGUE. In other words, the State would be charged with an omission or neglect about which it knew nothing.

Mr. GOFF. Yes, sir. Of course it would, because it is presumed to know about it. If the State arrests a man and puts him in custody the State has the obligation to see that its agents keep that man safely in custody. If the State fails in its police power, is the taxpayer to be told that he is without remedy, because the majority disobeyed the law of the land and the State was helpless?

Mr. HERSEY. But he is not arrested; he is taken off the streets somewhere and a mob lynches him without the knowledge of the officials whose duty it is to enforce the laws. The sheriff does not know anything about it and the county attorney does not know anything about it.

Mr. GOFF. Then the State should pay the penalty. The fact that such acts carried a penalty might in their deterrent effect prevent just such crimes. If a mob, in defiance of law, destroys property or commits arson, is the taxpayer without remedy, because the authorities were ignorant?

In Crandall *v.* Nevada (6 Wallace, 35) the court discusses and classifies some of the distinctively Federal rights. It is said to be the right of the citizen, protected by implied guaranties of the Constitution,

> to come to the seat of Government to assert any claim he may have upon the Government, to transact any business he may have with it, to seek its protection, to share its offices, to engage in administering its functions. He has the right of free access to its seaports, through which all operations of foreign countries are conducted, to the subtreasuries, land offices, and courts of justice in the several States.

And in the Slaughter-house Cases (16 Wallace, 36, 79) it is said:

> Another privilege of a citizen of the United States is to demand the care and protection of the Federal Government over his life, liberty, and property when on the high seas or within the jurisdiction of a foreign Government. Of this there can be no doubt, nor that the right depends upon his character as a citizen of the United States. The right to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are rights, of the citizen guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The right to use the naviagble waters of the United States, however they may penetrate the terri-

tory of the several States, all rights secured to our citizens by treaties with foreign nations, are dependent upon citizenship of the United States, and not citizenship of a State. One of these privileges is conferred by the very article under consideration. It is that a citizen of the United States can, of his own volition, become a citizen of any State of the Union by a bona fide residence therein, with the same rights as other citizens of that State.

In Maxwell *v.* Dow (176 U. S., 581) the court in its majority opinion announced that the mere fact that a certain privilege was granted against Federal infringement did not operate to make such privileges distinctively Federal in character. In that case Justice Harlan delivered one of his famous dissenting opinions based upon the proposition that the privileges and immunities enumerated in the first eight amendments of the Constitution belong to every citizen of the United States. However, in the course of the majority opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Peckham the language of the court In re Kemmler (136 U. S., 436, 448) was repeated and approved. It will be observed that the decision turns upon the question whether the trial of a person accused as a criminal by a jury of only 8 persons instead of 12 was an encroachment by the State upon those fundamental rights inhering in citizenship and which the State governments were created to secure. The court said:

> The fourteenth amendment did not radically change the whole theory of the relations of the State and Federal Governments to each other, and of both Governments to the people. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a citizen of a State. Protection to life, liberty, and property rests primarily with the States, and the amendment furnishes an additional guaranty against any encroachment by the States upon those fundamental rights which belong to citizenship and which the State governments were created to secure. The privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, as distinguished from the privileges and immunities of citizens of the States, are indeed protected by it; but those are privileges and immunities arising out of the nature and essential character of the National Government and granted or secured by the Constitution of the United States.

Obviously, if the State by direct legislation abridged any of these rights, the act would encroach on the privileges protected. The State would then positively violate the Federal provisions. But does the State not violate and render meaningless the provisions of the amendment by neglecting to legislate, refusing to enforce its laws, or by allowing its laws and its officials to drift into a condition of utter helplessness and indifference? Are "citizens" and "persons" to be thus deprived of life, liberty, and property when the people of the States have clothed the Federal Government with power to see that they, the States, do not deny such rights, and have expressly empowered the Congress and directed it "to enforce" such commands by appropriate legislation.

Mr. BOIES. Suppose that in some particular State there are 25 or 30 lynchings by mobs within a year and there is no prosecution of anyone for those lynchings. Does not that give a different case and one which calls for action upon the part of the Federal Government?

Mr. HERSEY. If there should be any great number of lynchings, then the State would have the power to enforce the law against murder.

Mr. BOIES. But there is no attempt on the part of the State to punish the men who do the lynching.

Mr. REAVIS. Suppose a State had no statute against homicide at all. That would not invoke the fourteenth amendment, because there is equal protection there.

Mr. BOIES. There is no protection to life.

Mr. REAVIS. That is true, but it is equal as to all citizens. The fourteenth amendment only provides an assurance for equal protection.

Mr. BOIES. I do not think anyone questions the right of the Government to step in there and preserve order.

Mr. DYER. Personally, I should like to have the committee hear Mr. Goff discuss these matters, because the members of the committee can discuss them later.

Mr. HERSEY. I wanted Mr. Goff's opinion.

Mr. GOFF. How long am I supposed to speak? I do not wish to encroach upon your time, but I should be glad to help the committee. I want to say that I am here to help the committee if the committee thinks I can. By that I mean I shall be glad to look up the law further, glad to have anything done that you gentlemen think the Department of Justice can do. I can return before you again and discuss this matter from any angle you desire. I want you to know that my appearance is an appearance in the interest of cooperation rather than in any sense to assert that this bill is what it should be or should not be. Now, I did want to say: I have assumed that if a person were in the custody of the State and the State was charged with his protection that the State would then be guilty of a default if the man were taken from the custody of its officers and murdered. I have not discussed that view of the bill, but have addressed my remarks rather to the other question, whether a Federal law creating the crime of murder could be passed under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. HERSEY. Most lynchings are done before the State gets custody of the man.

Mr. DYER. If a man has been turned over to the sheriff, or is in jail, is he not in custody?

Mr. HERSEY. I am not speaking about that.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Suppose he were not put in the custody of an officer? Why should not the State be penalized? We know that thousands of men have been lynched in this country, black and white, North and South, and we know that in but few cases have the lynchers been punished. Now, why can we not determine that jurisdictional fact here and proceed upon it? We know it to be a fact, and what is the use of wasting words about it.

Mr. REAVIS. I am very much in sympathy with any legislation that will prevent lynching, but I do not want to see a bill reported from the committee that we can not defend on the floor of the House. The questions I have asked you have not been asked in any controversial spirit at all.

Mr. GOFF. I understand that fully.

Mr. REAVIS. You have generously stated that if you could be of any assistance to the committee you would be glad to render that assistance. So far as I am concerned, I am glad the department feels that way about it. There is one matter in this bill, among others, that troubles me, and I would like to get some opinion from the

department as to the right of the Federal Government, in cases such as are provided for in this bill, to impose a penalty on a political subdivision of a State. I am somewhat in doubt about that.

Mr. GOFF. I had intended to discuss that feature. Is my time up?

The CHAIRMAN. No; your time is not up.

Mr. DYER. The House is meeting at 11 o'clock, and that is why the time is limited.

Mr. GOFF. I shall gladly return.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, if you will entertain the motion, I will move that bill H. R. 13 be referred to the Department of Justice for its consideration and that that department be asked to report to the committee its recommendations and such changes as they think proper.

Mr. HERSEY. I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. Has not the bill been sent to the Attorney General's office?

Mr. DYER. It has not been referred to the Department of Justice.

(Mr. Dyer's motion was unanimously carried.)

Mr. FOSTER. Does that mean that Mr. Goff will not come back to the committee and discuss the matter further?

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Mr. GOFF. My understanding is that I am to make a further investigation and then come back with my report, at which time I will be glad to answer any questions the committee may see fit to put to me.

Mr. DYER. That is my thought, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HERSEY. And make any suggestions you may see fit to make in connection with amending the bill.

Mr. GOFF. I am frank to say I would suggest some changes—some changes in the wording.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be all right, because there is nothing sacred around here.

Mr. HERSEY. As I indicated, I want to know what constitutes a default on the part of a State or a county?

Mr. GOFF. That is a very germane question, a question freighted with great difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want to interrupt your discussion of this bill, but the understanding is that we will call on you later.

Mr. DYER. My understanding, Mr. Chairman, is that as soon as he finishes his consideration of the matter he is to advise you and then we will ask him to come before the committee again and be heard further.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the understanding.

Mr. GOFF. There will be no undue delay. I shall start on the bill at once and make a report with all convenient speed.

Mr. DYER. I will say to Mr. Goff that I am sure any member of the committee will be glad to take the matter up with him, if he desires their judgment. I am sure Congressmen Reavis and Moores will be very glad to do that, and I am sure any member of our committee would be glad to come to your office at any time for the purpose of conferring with you in regard to the provisions of this bill.

Mr. GOFF. If any member of the committee desires an investigation along any special line and will so indicate, I will be glad to have such investigation made.

Mr. BOIES. I would like to have an investigation made as to whether this bill is too broad.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. The bill we want to report is one that the Attorney General's department can uphold in the courts.

Mr. DYER. That is what we want, and I am sure all members of the committee will be glad to help you if you desire their help.

(Thereupon the committee proceeded to the consideration of other business.)

ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES AS TO THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ANTILYNCHING BILL, SUBMITTED BY MERRILL MOORES.

The case of James *v.* Bowman (190 U. S., 127) is not in point as to the proposed antilynching bill, for the reason, in addition to those stated by Col. Goff, that it concerns a statute based solely on the fifteenth amendment, while the proposed bill is based on the fourteenth amendment, which is totally different in its provisions.

The fourteenth amendment guarantees that no State "shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," a guaranty equivalent to one that each State shall secure to every person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The fifteenth amendment is as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." To enforce this provision Congress enacted Revised Statutes, 5507, to punish "every person who prevents, hinders, controls, or intimidates another from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom that right is guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by bribery or threats," etc.

Certain men were indicted under this statute for bribing colored voters of Kentucky not to vote at a congressional election. The court held that under the amendment providing that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, etc., the Congress could not pass a statute punishing election bribery of Negroes. It is hardly worth while discussing the propriety of this decision, in view of the fact that it has no bearing at all on the questions at issue.

The fourteenth amendment forbids the withholding of the equal protection of the law by any State to any person within its jurisdiction. This bill simply provides that the State governments shall treat all persons within their jurisdiction alike in discharging the highest function of government, the protection of life and liberty of the governed.

The first principle stated in the Declaration of Independence is as follows:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

In framing the Constitution, our fathers, recognizing that governments are instituted among men to secure the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, stated in the preamble its purpose to be to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

With these principles as their purpose, all the State governments were established and the principles are restated in every State constitution.

The fourteenth amendment is simply declaratory of the principle that a State in which life, liberty, and property are not protected for every person within its boundary does not perform the first and greatest function of government—the protection of the personal rights of the governed. It is for this purpose that all State officers are chosen and paid. It is for this that taxes are collected and the States policed.

It goes without saying that in a civilized government like ours if any person is assaulted, beaten, maimed, or lynched by a mob, some officer whose sworn duty it is to enforce the laws has been derelict in his duty and has

violated his official oath. The often-quoted words of Mr. Justice Matthews in the Yick Wo case are in point as to the moral liability of the State for the dereliction of its officer:

"Whatever may have been the intent of the ordinances as adopted, they are applied by the public authorities charged with their administration and thus representing the State itself, with a mind so unequal and oppressive as to amount to a practical denial by the State of that equal protection of the laws which is secured to the petitioners, as to all other persons, by the broad and benign provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Though the law itself be fair on its face and impartial in appearance, yet if it is applied and administered by public authority with an evil eye and an unequal hand so as to make unjust and illegal discriminations between persons in similar circumstances, material to their rights, the denial of equal justice is still within the prohibiton of the Consttution." (Yick Wo *v.* Hopkins, 118 U. S., 356, 373.)

This language has been quoted with approval by the same court in construing a cigarette law of Tennessee unequally enforced. (Austin *v.* Tennessee, 179 U. S, 343, 350.)

It has also been followed in its reasoning in the Los Angeles Gas Works case. (Dobbins *v.* Los Angeles, 195 U. S., 223, 240.)

It was again quoted and followed in the Wisconsin Salvation Army case. (Re Garrabad, 84 Wis., 592–3; 36 Amer. St., 952, 953; 19 L. R. A. 858, 864.)

It was followed again in the trial of Caleb Powers, where, in a community almost equally divided in politics, Powers being on trial on a charge of the murder of a political opponent, no member of the political party with which Powers was identified was drawn on the jury in three successive trials. (Commonwealth *v.* Powers, 139 Fed. 452, 461. See also In re Orozco, 201 Fed. 106, 117.)

The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly stated that the last clause of the first section of the fourteenth amendment guarantees the equal protection of the laws by the States to all persons within their jurisdiction. The common definition of a guaranty is "an agreement by one person to answer to another for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another." Mr. Justice Story thus defined it:

"A guaranty is the collateral undertaking by one person to be answerable for the payment of some debt or the performance of some duty or contract for another person, who stands first bound to pay or perform." (2 Story, Contracts, 5th ed., 319.)

Under the Constitution the States, by ratifying the fourteenth amendment, have bound themselves to perform and discharge the duty of affording to all persons within their respective boundaries the equal protection of the laws, and the Federal Government has guaranteed the performance. The duty to perform is a positive, affirmative duty of equal protection. Wherever this duty is not performed, regardless of the excuse, there is a breach by the State of the contract, and the obligation falls on the guarantor, the Federal Government, to assure performance.

The Supreme Court has laid down the rule of construction as to guaranties that "the words of the guaranty are to be taken as strongly against him (the guarantor) as the sense will admit." (Drummond *v.* Prestman, 12 Wheat., 515, 518.) If this is the rule as to the guarantor, it goes without saying that it is also binding on the principal debtor.

The general rule as to the liability of private corporations for torts committed by agents within the scope of their authority (briefly and well stated in 10 Cyc., 1205, 1222) certainly furnishes an analogy where a constitutional guaranty has been given by State and Nation for performance by the State. As to cases in point there is a paucity of authority, due to the fact that neither State nor Nation may be sued without its consent. There are, however, cases fully in point.

The State of New York, having constructed or acquired certain canals, consented to be sued as to claims "for damages sustained from the canals, from their use and management, or arising from the neglect of an officer in charge, or from any accident or other matter connected therewith," excluding however, "claims arising from damages resulting from the navigation of the canals." In Rexford *v.* State (105 N. Y., 229), Rexford, while navigating a canal boat on the Erie Canal, left his boat at Syracuse to obtain a clearance, and, returning to his boat, was severely injured by the fact that the agents of the State had negligently permitted a ladder to become unsafe. The court held the State liable for the negligence of the officers charged with the duty of keeping the canal and its appurtenances in order.

For a stronger case in point, see Gibney *v.* State (137 N. Y., 1; 19 L. R. A., 365). See also as to the liability of a State for the negligence of an officer or agent; Green *v.* State (73 Cal., 29); Chapman *v.* State (104 Cal., 690; 43 Amer. St., 158); note to Houston *v.* State (42 L. R. A., 65–69); 36 Cyc., 882 n. 16.

These cases are all to the effect that where a State consents to be sued in tort it becomes liable as a private corporation for the negligence of an officer or agent as to acts within the line of his duties.

As to the right of the United States to sue a State or a county there can be no question. (United States *v.* North Carolina, 136 U. S., 211; United States *v.* Texas, 143 U. S., 621; United States *v.* Michigan, 190 U. S., 379; Lincoln County *v.* Luning, 133 U. S., 529.

Originally a State might be sued by a citizen of another State. (Chisholm *v.* Georgia, 2 Dall., 419.)

This decision led to the adoption of the eleventh amendment, which provides:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

It will be noted that this amendment takes away the right neither of the United States nor of any other State to sue a State; but simply restricts the rights of citizens of other States to bring suits.

As to the constitutionality of statutes imposing a penalty upon counties or municipalities for lynching or mob violence the following additional authorities are submitted: Dale County *v.* Gunter (46 Ala., 111); De Kalb *v.* Smith (47 Ala., 407); Cantey *v.* Clarendon County (101 S. C., 141); Atchson *v.* Twine (9 Kan., 350); Cherryvale *v.* Hawman (80 Kan., 170; 23 L. R. A. (N. S.), 645); P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. *v.* Chicago (242 Ill., 178; 44 L. R. A. (N. S.), 358); 11 Cyc., 500, 501.

To summarize the argument it would appear that the United States, by the joint action of the States, has guaranteed that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

It further appears that every State maintains a system of policing the State for the protection of life, liberty, and property, and that in certain of the States the equal protecion of the laws is, and for years has been, denied. There can be no question that the denial to persons of a class of the equal protection of the laws, by officers of or under the State charged with their equal enforcement, is the act of the State, and that the failure of the State through its officers to give the equal protection of its laws to a class must justify the intervention of the United States under the fourteenth amendment to carry out its guaranty of equal protection.

In bringing this brief reference to authorities to a conclusion it is proper again to refer to two propositions of law laid down by the Supreme Court as to constitutional questions, the first quoted being in the words of Mr. Justice Bradley and the second in those of Mr. Chief Justice Marshall:

"We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle that the Government of the United States may by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it." (Ex parte Siebold, 100 U. S., 371, 395.)

"Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional." (McCullough *v.* Maryland, 4 Wheat, 316, 421.)

Dyer Bill Lynching Legislation

67TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { REPORT No. 452.

ANTILYNCHING BILL.

OCTOBER 31, 1921.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DYER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 13.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 13) to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of any State the equal protection of the laws, report the same back with the recommendation that the said bill do pass with the following amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the phrase "mob or riotous assemblage," when used in this act, shall mean an assemblage composed of five or more persons acting in concert for the purpose of depriving any person of his life without authority of law as a punishment for or to prevent the commission of some actual or supposed public offense.

SEC. 2. That if any State or governmental subdivision thereof fails, neglects, or refuses to provide and maintain protection to the life of any person within its jurisdiction against a mob or riotous assemblage, such State shall by reason of such failure, neglect, or refusal be deemed to have denied to such person the equal protection of the laws of the State, and to the end that such protection as is guaranteed to the citizens of the United States by its Constitution may be secured it is provided:

SEC. 3. That any State or municipal officer charged with the duty or who possesses the power or authority as such officer to protect the life of any person that may be put to death by any mob or riotous assemblage, or who has any such person in his charge as a prisoner, who fails, neglects, or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to prevent such person from being so put to death, or any State or municipal officer charged with the duty of apprehending or prosecuting any person participating in such mob or riotous assemblage who fails, neglects, or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to perform his duty in apprehending or prosecuting to final judgment under the laws of such State all persons so participating except such, if any, as are or have been held to answer for such participation in any district court of the United States, as herein provided, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years or by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Any person who participates in a mob or riotous assemblage that takes from the custody or possession of any State or municipal officer any person held by such officer to answer for some actual or supposed public offense and puts such person to death as a punishment for such offense, or any person who participates in any mob or riotous assemblage that obstructs or prevents any State or municipal officer in discharging his duty to apprehend, prosecute, protect, or punish any person suspected of or charged with any public offense and puts such person to death as a punishment for such offense shall be guilty of a felony and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for life or for not less than five years.

SEC. 4. That any person who participates in any mob or riotous assemblage by which a person is put to death shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for life or for not less than five years.

SEC. 5. That any county in which a person is put to death by a mob or riotous assemblage shall forfeit $10,000, which sum may be recovered by an action therefor in the name of the United States against such county for the use of the family, if any, of the person so put to death; if he had no family, then to his dependent parents, if any; otherwise for the use of the United States. Such action should be brought and prosecuted by the district attorney of the United States of the district in which such county is situated in any court of the United States having jurisdiction therein. If such forfeiture is not paid upon recovery of a judgment therefor, such court shall have jurisdiction to enforce payment thereof by levy of execution upon any property of the county, or may compel the levy and collection of a tax therefor, or may otherwise compel payment thereof by mandamus or other appropriate process; and any officer of such county or other person who disobeys or fails to comply with any lawful order of the court in the premises shall be liable to punishment as for contempt and to any other penalty provided by law therefor.

SEC. 6. That in the event that any person so put to death shall have been transported by such mob or riotous assemblage from one county to another county during the time intervening between his capture and putting to death, each county in or through which he was so transported shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the forfeiture herein provided.

In construing and applying this act the District of Columbia shall be deemed a county, as shall also each of the parishes of the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 7. That if any section or provision of this act shall be held by any court to be invalid, the balance of the act shall not for that reason be held invalid.

The prevalence in many States of the spirit which tolerates lynching, accompanied too often with inhuman cruelty, and the inability or unwillingness of the public authorities to punish the persons who are guilty of this crime, threaten very seriously the future peace of the Nation. Not only is lynching a denial of the right secured by law to every man of a fair trial before an established court in case he is charged with crime, not only does it brutalize the communities which suffer it by breeding a spirit of lawlessness and cruelty in the young people who see barbarities unpunished and uncondemned, not only does it terrorize important bodies of our citizens, but it inevitably leads the people whose rights are thus trampled upon to leave the regions where their lives, their families, and their property are in danger, and move to others where they can find peace and protection, thus disturbing the labor situation all over the country. It also blots our fair fame as a Nation, for we can not claim to be civilized until our laws are respected and enforced and our citizens secured against the hideous cruelties of which we are constantly furnishing fresh examples.

The people of the United States suffer justly under the grievous charge that they continue to tolerate mob murder. It is well known that the innocent, equally with the guilty, suffer the cruel inflictions of mob violence. Mobs have even invaded court rooms and prisons to seize and murder prisoners whose punishment had already been fixed. Local and State authorities frequently offer only the feeblest objection to the actions of the mob which is permitted to do its will unchecked. Rarely are the members of a mob sought out and prosecuted even when, undisguised and in full daylight, they have participated in murder, and only in a few isolated cases has any lyncher ever been punished. Patriotic citizens throughout the country feel the shame which lynchings cast upon the Nation. The time has come when the United States can no longer permit the setting at naught of its fundamental law. We can no longer permit open contempt of

the courts and lawful procedure. We can no longer endure the burning of human beings in public in the presence of women and children; we can no longer tolerate the menace to civilization itself which is contained in the spread of the mob spirit.

The Republican Party, which received such a large majority at the last general election, adopted as a part of its platform at Chicago the following:

> We urge Congress to con ider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible blot on our American civilization.

President Harding, in his first message to the Congress, on April 12, said:

> Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly representative democracy.

Ex-President Wilson, on July 26, 1918, issued an appeal to the American people to stop lynchings. He said:

> I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the States, the law officers of every community, and above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will cooperate, not passively merely, but actively and watchfully to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It can not live where the community does not countenance it.

Ex-Attorney General Gregory, May 6, 1918, in an address to the American Bar Association, said:

> We must set our faces against lawlessness within our own borders. Whatever we may say about the causes for our entering this war, we know that one of the principal reasons was the lawlessness of the German nation—what they have done in Belgium, and in northern France, and what we have reason to know they would do elsewhere. For us to tolerate lynching is to do the same thing that we are condemning in the Germans.
>
> Lynch law is the most cowardly of crimes. Invariably the victim is unarmed, while the men who lynch are armed and large in numbers. It is a deplorable thing under any circumstances, but at this time, above all others, it creates an extremely dangerous condition. I invite your help in meeting it.

These and similar appeals have gone for naught. Lynchings continue. This is evidenced by many lynchings that have taken place this year. It is impossible to get data touching all these outrages. Many lynchings take place and the facts never reach the public. I include a memorandum showing some of the very recent lynchings, to wit:

Lynching, 1921.

Name.	Date.	Place.	Manner of lynching.
1. Jim Roland	Jan. 2	Mitchell County, Ga	Shot.
2. Robert Lewis	Jan. 4	Meridian, Miss	
3. Sam Williams	Jan. 6	Talbotton, Ga	Hanged.
4. William Beard (white)	Jan. 13	Jasper, Ala	Shot.
5. Alfred Williams	Jan. 24	Norlina, N. C	Do.
6. Plummer Bullock	do	do	Do.
7. Henry Lowery	Jan. 26	Nodena, Ark	Burned.
8. George Werner	Feb. 1	Port Allen, La	Hanged.
9. ———	Feb. 4	Vicksburg, Miss. (near)	
10. Elijah Jones	Feb. 12	Ocala, Fla	Do.
11. Ben Campbell	Feb. 10	Wauchula, Fla	Do.
12. ———	Feb. 12	Odena, Ala	
13. John Eberhardt	Feb. 16	Athens, Ga	Burned.
14. Richard James	Mar. 13	Versailles, Ky	Hanged.
15. William Bowles	Mar. 14	Eagle Lake, Fla	Do.
16. Browning Tuggle	Mar. 15	Hope, Ark	Do.
17. Adolphus Ross	Mar. 19	Water Valley, Miss	Do.
18. Arthur Jennings	Mar. 20	Hattiesburg, Miss	Do.

Lynching, 1921—Continued.

Name.	Date.	Place.	Manner of lynching.
19. Phil Slater	Mar. 22	Monticello, Ark	Hanged.
20. Sandy Thompson	Apr. 4	Langford, Miss	Do.
21. Rachel Moore	Apr. 9	Rankin County, Miss	Do.
22. Tony Williams	Apr. 15	Rodessa, La	Shot.
23. —— ——	Apr. 25	Carriere, Miss. (Picayune)	Hanged.
24. Roy Hammonds	Apr. 29	Bowling Green, Mo	Do.
25. —— —— (white)	Feb. 6	Monroe, La	Burned.
26. Berry Bolling (white)	May 7	Huntsville, Tenn	Hanged.
27. Sam Ballinger	May 8	Starke, Fla	Do.
28. Leroy Smith	May 11	McGhee, Ark	
29. George Marshall	Apr. 15	Lauderdale, Miss	Shot.
30. John Henry Williams	June 18	Moultrie, Ga	Burned.
31. —— ——	...do....	Enid, Miss	Shot.
32. Herbert Quarles	June 19	McCormick, S. C	Do.
33. Louis Wimberly	June 20	Jackson, Miss	Hanged.
34. "Red" Bilbro	June 29	Madison County, Miss	Do.
35. Casey Jones (white)	July 23	Hattiesburg, Miss	Do.
36. —— ——	Aug. 3	Lawrenceville, Va	Do.
37. Alex. Winn	Aug. 15	Datura, Tex	Hanged (body burned).
38. Walter Smalley	Aug. 16	Augusta, Ga	Do.
39. Will Allen	Aug. 24	Chapin, S. C	
40. William Anderson	Mar. 4	Baker County, Ga	
41. —— ——	Jan. —	——, Ga	Shot.
42. —— ——		——, Ga	Hanged.
43. —— ——		——, Ga	Drowned.
44. —— —— (woman)		——, Ga	Do.
45. Mansfield Butler	Sept. 8	Aiken, S. C	Shot.
46. Charlie Thompson	...do....	.....do.....	Do.
47. Gilman Holmes	Sept. 13	Columbia, La	Hanged (body burned).
48. Ernest Daniels	Sept. 18	Pittsboro, N. C	Hanged.
49. Edward McDowell	Sept. 19	McComb, Miss	
50. Jerome Whitfield	Aug. 14	Jones County, N. C	Do.
51. Ed. Kirkland	Oct. 24	Allendale, S. C	Shot (body burned).
52. Sam Gordon	Oct. 25	Winneboro, La	Hanged.

In the 30 years from 1889 to 1918, 3,224 persons were lynched, of whom 2,522 were Negroes, and of these 50 were women. The North had 219; the West, 156; Alaska and unknown localities, 15; and the South, 2,834, with Georgia leading with 386, and Mississippi following with 373. Yet in Georgia Negroes paid taxes on 1,664,368 acres, and owned property assessed at $47,423,499. Of the colored victims 19 per cent were accused of rape and 9.4 per cent of attacks upon women. In the year 1919, 77 Negroes, 4 whites, and 2 Mexicans were lynched. Ten of the Negroes were ex-soldiers; one was a woman. During 1920 there were 65 persons lynched; 6 were white and 59 were Negroes; 31 were hanged, 15 shot, 8 burned, 2 drowned, 1 flogged to death, and 8, manner unknown; 24 were charged with murder, 2 assault on woman, 15 attack on woman, 3 insulting woman, 1 attempted attack on woman, 1 attack on boy, 1 stabbing man, and 3 assaulting man.

The Congress must provide the means of ending this cowardly crime. It is in punishing those who take part in it or who permit it. Congress has the power to enact this bill into law.

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution provides that no State "shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," and further provides that "the Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." It is well settled by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that the denial forbidden is not alone a denial by positive legislation but that "no agency of the State, or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

It is thus made the duty of the Congress under the Constitution to enact such laws as may be needful to assure that no State shall

deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Within the limits of the jurisdiction thus conferred the Congress has the right to exercise its discretion as to what laws or what means can best accomplish the desired end.

In nearly all cases of lynching the person put to death is taken by a mob from the sheriff, marshal, or other police officer of the State, whose failure to defend and protect him denies to him the equal protection of the laws.

In Ex parte Virginia (100 U. S., 339, 346) the Supreme Court in an unanimous opinion by Mr. Justice Strong, speaking of the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment, says:

> They have reference to actions of the political body denominated a State, by whatever instruments or in whatever modes that action may be taken. A State acts by its legislative, its executive, or its judicial authorities. It can act in no other way. The constitutional provision therefore must mean that no agency of the State, or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Whoever, by virtue of public position under a State government, deprives another of property, life, or liberty, without due process of law, or denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition; and as he acts in the name and for the State, and is clothed with the State's power, his act is that of the State. This must be so, or the constitutional prohibition has no meaning. Then the State has clothed one of its agents with power to annul or to evade it.
>
> But the constitutional amendment was ordained for a purpose. It was to secure equal rights to all persons; and to insure to all persons the enjoyment of such rights, power was given to Congress to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. Such legislation must act upon persons, not upon the abstract thing denominated a State, but upon the persons who are the agents of the State in the denial of the rights which were intended to be secured. (See also the very recent cases of Home Telephone Co. *v.* Los Angeles, 227 U. S., 278, 290; Buchanan *v.* Worley, 245 U. S., 60, 77.)

A distinguished southern judge has given this definition:

> By "equal protection of the laws" is meant equal security under them to everyone in his life, his liberty, his property, and in the pursuit of happiness. It not only implies the right of each to resort on the same terms with others to the courts of the country for the security of his person and property, the prevention and redress of wrongs, and the enforcement of contracts, but also his exemption from any greater burdens and charges than such as are equally imposed on all others under like circumstances.

The Supreme Court of the United States says of this provision:

> When the facts shown establish an administration directed so exclusively against a particular class of persons as to warrant and require the conclusion that, whatever may have been the intent of the laws as adopted, they are applied by the public authorities charged with their administration, and thus representing the State itself, with a mind so unequal and oppressive as to amount to a practical denial by the State of that equal protection of the laws which is secured to the petitioners as to all other persons, by the broad and benign provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Though the law itself be fair on its face and impartial in appearance, yet if it is applied and administered by public authority with an evil eye and an unequal hand, so as practically to make unjust and illegal discriminations between persons in similar circumstances material to their rights, the denial of equal justice is still within the prohibition of the Constitution.

In another case the same court said:

> An actual discrimination against a Negro, on account of his race, by officers intrusted with the duty of carrying out the law is as potential in creating a denial of equality of rights as a discrimination made by law.

It is true that Article I, section 8, of the Constitution gave the Congress the power "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed

in the service of the United States," as well as "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," but it was not until long after the adoption of the fourteenth amendment that our courts construed "insurrections" to include mobs and riotous assemblages. Under these two provisions quoted there can be no doubt whatever as to the power of Congress to define and punish the crime of lynching.

One can not conceive a more humiliating or shameful admission to be made by a Government claiming to be a sovereign State than the confession that it is without the power to make good the guaranty in its Constitution that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. It is nevertheless the fact that in almost numberless instances our State Department has so stated in official communications to civilized nations like France, Spain, China, Italy, and Great Britain.

The Congress has appropriated and the Government has paid to other Governments no less a sum than $792,499.39 to compensate the murder by lynching of their citizens by American mobs; and there are now with the Department of State unadjusted claims to a large amount for similar murders of Austrians, Greeks, Japanese, and Italians. Every diplomatic letter sent by our foreign office to another nation with regard to these claims has stated that the Federal Government is impotent to protect strangers within our borders and seeks to lay the blame on the State governments under which the lynchings have occurred. Every such letter admits the dereliction of Congress in not enforcing the guaranties of the fourteenth amendment and adds to the appeal to Congress to delay action no longer in enacting the legislation in contemplation when the fourteenth amendment was adopted in 1868.

This sum of $792,499.39 was paid for less than 100 lives of foreigners taken by mobs. The inquiry is pertinent that if we have paid $800,000 for less than 100 murdered foreigners, how much has the country lost by the murder of 3,307 Americans killed by mobs since 1889?

The bill reported by this committee seeks (1) to prevent lynchings as far as possible; (2) to punish the crime of lynching; and (3) to compel the community in which the crime is committed to make such compensation as is possible.

1. Sections 1 to 5 of the bill are based upon the present law providing for the removal of suits from State to Federal courts in cases where local prejudice is charged (judiciary act, sec. 28; R. S., sec. 647; 36 Stat. L., 1094, which has been the law since 1789), and the analogous provisions for such removal by persons denied civil rights (judiciary act, sec. 31; R. S., sec. 641; which has been the law since 1866).

Both of these acts have been before the Supreme Court of the United States many times and both have been held constitutional. (Chicago, etc., R. Co. *v.* Whitten, 13 Wall., 270; Ex parte Virginia, 100 U. S., 339; Strauder *v.* West Virginia, 100 U. S., 303.)

The second of these acts provides that "when any civil suit or criminal prosecution is commenced in any State court, for any cause whatsoever, against any person who is denied or can not enforce in the judicial tribunals of the State or in the part of the State where such suit or prosecution is pending any right secured to him by any

law providing for the equal civil rights of citizens of the United States or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States," the cause may be removed for trial to the Federal court of the district.

In the same way and following the same procedure, sections 1 to 5 provide that:

SECTION 1. Whenever any criminal prosecution shall have been instituted or any warrant of arrest shall have been issued, or any arrest shall have been made, or attempted, with the purpose and intent of criminal prosecution, in any State court, against any person within the jurisdiction of the State, whether he be a citizen of the United States or not, and such person shall appeal, as hereinafter provided, for the protection of the Government of the United States upon the ground that he has reasonable cause to apprehend that he will be denied the equal protection of the laws by the State within whose jurisdiction he is, or by any officer or inhabitant of such State, such person shall be entitled to the protection of the courts and officers of the United States to the end that the protection guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States may be given.

SEC. 2. That any person within the jurisdiction of any State charged with a felony or other crime who shall file with the clerk of the district court of the United States within whose jurisdiction he is his duly verified petition showing (1) that he is charged with, or has been arrested for, the alleged commission of, or participation in, some felonious or criminal act, the nature of which shall be set out in his petition; (2) that he has reason to apprehend that, because of his race, nationality, or religion, which shall be specifically stated in his petition, the petitioner is likely to be denied the equal protection of the laws, either by the courts, the officers of the law, or other inhabitants of the State within whose jurisdiction he is; and (3) that some other person or persons of his race, color, nationality, or religion, within the jurisdiction of such State, charged with an offense similar to that with which the petitioner is charged, have been put to death without trial or brutally assaulted or otherwise maltreated, or have been denied trial by due course of law in the courts of such State upon similar charges, because of the race, color, nationality, or religion of such person or persons, he shall be entitled to and shall receive the protection of all officers of the United States. Upon the filing of such petition with the clerk of such court, it shall be the duty of such clerk to issue forthwith to the marshal a warrant commanding him to bring the body of such petitioner into court for hearing upon such petition.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the marshal upon receipt of such warrant to arrest and detain the petitioner and to protect him from assault or injury; and in case such petitioner is in the custody of any State or municipal officer, sheriff, marshal, constable, bailiff, jailer, warden, policeman, or other officer or person, upon a warrant to hold petitioner for prosecution in any State court for felony or other crime, such marshal shall take such petitioner from such State official, receipting to him for the body of petitioner.

SEC. 4. That when said petitioner shall have been brought into court he shall be entitled to a summary hearing upon his petition, and, in case he has been taken from the custody of any State officer, he shall, in event his petition is not sustained, be surrendered by the marshal to the State officer from whom he had been taken; and if he has not been taken from the custody of any State or municipal or other officer, he shall, in the event his petition is not sustained, be set at liberty, and the costs of the proceeding shall be taxed against him. In case the petition is sustained by the court, the petitioner shall be remanded to the custody of the marshal for protection until petitioner may be tried in the proper district court of the United States upon such indictment, information, or other charge as may have been or may be made or returned against him, and for the purpose of such trial such district court shall have and possess jurisdiction to try and determine any and all proceedings upon indictment or information which may be removed from any State court under this act.

SEC. 5. That the removal of criminal prosecutions provided in this act shall conform in all respects to removals in other cases provided for by sections 31 and 32 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

These five sections simply extend to one whose life is about to be taken unlawfully the same protection the law now gives to his civil rights. Could anything be more absurd than that the law should safeguard one's civil rights and wholly disregard the protection of his life?

2. Sections 6 and 7 simply increase the penalty now imposed by law upon persons who "knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist, or oppose any officer of the United States or other person duly authorized" in serving any mesne process, warrant, rule, or order, or other legal writ or process of any United States court, or assault, beat, or wound such officer or any person lawfully in his custody, from a maximum fine of $300 to one of $10,000, and from a maximum imprisonment of one year to one of ten years; and provide that in case of the rescue or abduction of any person in custody of a Federal officer and the subsequent killing of the person so taken, all persons engaged in the unlawful taking shall be guilty of murder.

Sections 8 and 9 are as follows:

SEC. 8. That the putting to death within any State of any person within the jurisdiction of the State by a mob or riotous assemblage of three or more persons openly acting in concert, in violation of law and in default of protection of such person by such State or the officers thereof, shall be deemed a denial to such person by such State of the equal protection of the laws and a violation of the peace of the United States and an offense against the same.

SEC. 9. That every person participating in such mob or riotous assemblage by which such person is put to death, as described in the section immediately preceding, shall be guilty of murder and shall be liable to prosecution, and, upon conviction, to punishment therefor, according to law, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction in the place where such putting to death occurs.

Section 10 extracts from the county in which a person is lynched a penalty of $10,000, recoverable in an action directed to be brought by the district attorney in the name of the United States for the use of the dependent family, if any, and if there be no dependent family, for the use of the United States.

Such provisions are common in State legislation and are justified as to citizens lynched by the fact that the penalty makes it to the interest of every taxpayer of the county to prevent the lynching; and as to foreigners lynched, it is certainly fairer that the county, whose nonenforcement of the laws was responsible for the lynching, should pay for it than that Congress should be compelled to make compensation for a local wrong.

These sections do nothing more than adopt the South Carolina and Ohio laws, imposing a penalty on the county in which the laws against lynching have failed of enforcement; and such laws have been held constitutional in both States by their respective supreme courts, the law of South Carolina in Brown *v.* Orangeburg County (55 S. C., 45; 32 S. E., 764); and the Ohio law in Commissioners *v.* Church (62 Ohio St., 318). The committee can find no stronger argument for this remedy for an admitted evil than in the following words from the opinion of the Supreme Court of South Carolina:

It has been held that statutes making a community liable for damages in cases of lynchings, and giving a right of recovery to the legal representatives of the person lynched, are valid on the ground that the main purpose is to impose a penalty on the community, which is given to the legal representatives not because they have been damaged but because the legislature sees fit thus to dispose of the penalty. Such statutes are salutary, as their effect is to render protection to human life and make communities law-abiding.

Hon. Guy D. Goff, assistant to the Attorney General of the United States appeared before the committee on July 20 with reference to this bill. His statement, in part, is as follows:

This bill seeks to confer upon the Federal courts jurisdiction to enforce the law and maintain the peace of the United States, which is nothing more than the so-called

police power of the United States. You are familiar with that "excursion," if I may so term it, of the Supreme Court into the field of Federal police power. It was first announced in Gibbons *v.* Ogden (9 Wheat., 202), and has found definite application in the so-called white-slave cases. I recall those decisions distinctly because at that time I was engaged as an attorney for the United States in the interpretation and enforcement of the white-slave law. In Gibbons *v.* Ogden supra: Chief Justice Marshall (at p. 202) said: "It is obvious that the Government of the Union in the exercise of its express powers * * * may use means that may also be employed by a State in the exercise of its acknowledged powers." In the case which held the white-slave law constitutional, Hoke against the United States (227 U. S., pp. 308 and 309), the court said:

"While our dual form of Government has its perplexities, State and Nation having different spheres of jurisdiction, we are one people and the powers reserved to the States and those conferred on the Nation are adapted to be exercised, whether independently or concurrently, to promote the general welfare, material and moral.

"The white-slave traffic act is a legal exercise of the power of Congress under the commerce clause of the Constitution and does not abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the States or interfere with the reserved powers of the States, especially those in regard to regulation of immoralities of persons within their several jurisdictions."

In Hoke *v.* United States (227 U. S., 308, 323), speaking expressly of the power of Congress over interstate transportation, it was said "the power is complete in itself, and that Congress, as an incident to it, may adopt not only means necessary but convenient to its exercise, and the means may have the quality of police regulations."

And in Wilson *v.* United States (232 U. S., 563, 567), speaking of the white slave law, which was held constitutional, the court said:

"As has already been decided, it has the quality of a police regulation, although enacted in the exercise of the power to regulate interstate commerce."

In Seven Cases of Eckman's Alterative *v.* United States (239 U. S., 510, 515) it was said:

"Congress is not to be denied the exercise of its constitutional authority over interstate commerce, and its power to adopt not only means necessary but convenient to its exercise, because these means may have the quality of police regulations."

And an even more direct statement to this effect is:

"Congress may establish police regulations as well as the States, confining their operations to the subjects over which it is given control by the Constitution; * * * Gloucester Ferry Co. *v.* Pennsylvania (114 U. S., 196, 215), citing Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, 732."

In other words, when necessary for the proper exertion of its express powers, Congress may use exactly the same means which the State may use for the exertion of its own powers. This is no new doctrine. In Gibbons *v.* Ogden, supra, it was said:

"It is obvious, that the Government of the Union, in the exercise of its express powers, that, for example, of regulating commerce with foreign nations and among the States, may use means that may also be employed by a State, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers; that, for example, of regulating commerce within the State."

And again, in the very recent case, Hamilton *v.* Kentucky Distilleries Co. (251 U. S., 146, 156) (decided December, 1919), involving the constitutionality of the war time prohibition act, Mr. Justice Brandeis, speaking for the court, stated the principle thus:

"That the United States lacks the police power, and that this was reserved to the States by the tenth amendment, is true. But it is none the less true that when the United States exerts any of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, no valid objection can be based upon the fact that such exercise may be attended by the same incidents which attend the exercise by a State of its police power, or that it may tend to accomplish a similar purpose."

We had a somewhat hazy comprehension of the police powers of the State and the corresponding rights of the Federal Government. This line of cases holds that there is a Federal police power. Now, if there is a Federal police power, it must be by virtue of some power conferred on the Federal Government by our Constitution. It was conferred in the White Slave cases by the commerce clause. I assume, therefore, in this argument that there is such a Federal police power, a concomitant, as it were, to preserve law and order, and to see that the laws are equally enforced, and to see that no man is denied or deprived of the common right to enjoy life, liberty, and property, and that such rights are conferred upon the Federal Government by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

A case, which has caused some discussion, is the case of James *v.* Bowman, 190 United States, page 127. I refer to this case, first, because it may be cited in contradiction of the underlying principles of the statement I have made. This case involved

the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution. It grew out of an indictment in the State of Kentucky, based upon section 5507 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which sought to punish anyone who attempted to interfere with a person going to or from the polls, or intimidate those who sought to exercise their prerogative to vote as they saw fit. The Supreme Court held that the indictment was improvidently conceived and said that the fifteenth amendment, which reads—

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude"—

was an amendment which prohibited the State but did not reach the individual. Such was the underlying principle which controlled and which differentiates this case from the other cases. Mr. Justice Brewer wrote the opinion and, in addition to holding that the fifteenth amendment was a curb upon the Federal and State Governments, expressly said that it did not in any sense relate to individuals. He recognized the undoubted existence of the police power of the State and, in the last lines of the decision, remarked that the act was unconstitutional because it was too broad in its terms:

"Congress, he concluded, has no power to punish bribery at all elections. The limits of its power are in respect to elections in which the Nation is directly interested, or in which some mandate of the National Constitution is disobeyed, and courts are not at liberty to take a criminal statute, broad and comprehensive in its terms, and in these terms beyond the power of Congress, and change it to fix some particular transaction for which Congress might have legislated, if it had seen fit."

The court recognized the rule with which we are all familiar, that while a statute may be constitutional in some provisions and unconstitutional in others, the courts will hold it constitutional if they can separate, without destroying the purpose of the statute, the unconstitutional from the constitutional; or, if you prefer, that where a statute can not be separated or resolved into its constituent parts without committing judicial legislation, the courts will not, under such circumstances, attempt to hold the statute constitutional, but will declare it unconstitutional and deny the application of a comity rule of the judiciary, which strives to sustain legislation wherever possible. This case, as I say, recognized that where an inhabitant of a State attempted to interfere with the exercise of a general right which did not relate to a Federal election, that he was not guilty of violating this act. But I must draw this conclusion and emphasize it: I do not think the court attempted to decide that if the same acts so attempted under the broad general terms of the law, which the court felt constrained to hold as beyond the authority of Congress, had been attempted or accomplished in a specific general Federal election, that such acts would not have been a violation of the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, obviously a law meeting the facts of such a situation would be constitutional. In Ex parte Virginia, 100 U. S., 339, 346, construing the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, it was said:

"They have reference to actions of the political body denominated a State, by whatever instruments or in whatever modes that action may be taken. A State acts by its legislative, its executive, or its judicial authorities. It can act in no other way. The constitutional provision, therefore, must mean that no agency of the State, or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

In view of that interpretation and merely for the purposes of convenience and accuracy, permit me to refer expressly to the amendment:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Justice Brewer in the Bowman case, referring to the leading case of Ex parte Virginia, supra, gives to the fourteenth amendment, clearly and unequivocally, this interpretation: That no State shall deprive any person—not as a mere abstract entity, but through its legislative, its executive, or its judicial functions—of life, liberty, or property. In other words, the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in so far as it guarantees to the people of this country life, liberty, and property, means that the legislative department of a State shall in no sense encroach upon such common rights; it means that the executive department—that is, any person empowered with the enforcement of legislative acts, be it a governor, sheriff, or police official, acting under the municipal law of a State—shall not deny to any person the rights which the fourteenth amendment pronounces shall be preserved, nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws of that State.

The learned justice also quotes from the very important case of United States *v.* Cruikshank (92 U. S., 542, 554). He adopts the statement:

"The fourteenth amendment prohibits a State from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; but this provision does not, any more than the one which precedes it and which we have just considered, add anything to the rights which one citizen has under the Constitution against another. The equality of the rights of citizens is a principle of republicanism. Every republican government is in duty bound to protect all its citizens in the enjoyment of this principle, if within its power. That duty was originally assumed by the States, and it still remains there. The only obligation resting upon the United States is to see that the States do not deny the right."

The State can deny this right through an executive officer as readily as it can through a legislative or a judicial act. If a State, acting through its highest judicial officers, denies this right, there is a direct appeal, if the record has properly raised the point, to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the legislative department denies the right, we know, of course, how the right is preserved and enforced.

The mere fact that the Congress of the United States has never affirmatively, so far as I have been able to find, invaded the field, and by appropriate legislation under this constitutional provision sought to restrain the executive officers of the States from denying this right is no reason why Congress should not now take such appropriate action as will tend to protect their and similar rights. Therefore, without citing additional authorities, I unhesitatingly make this deduction:

Wherever the Constitution has delegated to Congress certain rights and duties, which Congress is permitted or bound to enforce and to carry out, the extent to which Congress may go in thus enforcing rights or fulfilling duties within the limitations prescribed by the Constitution is sufficiently great to permit of the exercise of a Federal police power, and the exercise of this Federal police power is neither repugnant to nor superior to the police power of the State. Each is concurrent with the other. Thus, if in the proper use of its taxing power, or in the constitutional regulation of commerce, or in the establishment of war-time rules, it becomes necessary to resort to measures which partake of the nature of or are, in fact, equivalent and similar to the police regulations of a State, Congress has the right to adopt such measures and to enforce them. How appropriately might the quotation from Gibbons *v.* Ogden be paraphrased to fit any of the express powers of Congress? Is it not a logical step to adopt this principle of constitutional law to the fourteenth amendment as to any other provision? If it be so applied, and if the aforementioned opinion be so paraphrased, is it not correct to say, with the great Chief Justice—

"It is obvious that the Government of the Union, in the exercise of its express powers, that, for example, of providing to all citizens equal protection of its laws, may use means that may also be employed by a State in the exercise of its acknowledged powers."

In a word, it has been definitely established that there is a Federal police power; that Congress can invoke this power within the limits and according to the provisions of constitutional limitations; and that Congress having so invoked the power can enforce it to the fullest extent. If the State, in the mind of Congress, denies this right because all legislation assumes the existence of an evil to be corrected, then Congress, having legislatively determined that fact (and the courts will not consider whether Congress was or was not justified, but will assume because of Congress having passed appropriate legislation that the States have denied the rights in question), obviously, Congress possesses the authority under the fourteenth amendment and under the interpretation which the courts have given it to go forward and say that since the States of this country have denied to many people within their borders because of race and nationality the right to be protected in their property, in their lives, and their liberty, and have also denied them the equal protection of the laws, a necessity exists that not only justifies but compels adequate and appropriate legislation to the end that the people of our several States may enjoy and be secure in those rights which the organic law guarantees them.

We have, as you know, a great many instances where a State takes jurisdiction before the Federal Government and where the Federal Government may have and take concurrent jurisdiction. Those are the cases where the same act is a crime against separate sovereignties. If one government proceeds to punishment before the other, the other, the punishment of the first government is generally pleaded as "an equitable defense" in criminal law to the imposition of a penalty by the other sovereignty, and I think that would be a case presenting possibly the situation you suggest. If congress saw fit to pass a law which came within the meaning, as the courts have defined that meaning, of the fourteenth amendment, that then the courts could not conduct an

inquiry as to whether Congress was justified in deciding what is generally termed a legislative fact. Congress, as we know, can take affirmative action or not upon many questions within its jurisdiction. I recall, as you will, the law relative to bankruptcy. A few years ago we had no national bankruptcy law, merely the State insolvency laws The mere fact that Congress sees fit to decide that the time has come, within the life of this country as a sovereign Nation, to determine in favor of the affirmative exercise of a power which it has permitted to lie dormant is not to be questioned after Congress has so acted. Neither is the existence of the power to be questioned, merely because of congressional inaction, default, or neglect.

The Supreme Court, speaking through Mr. Chief Justice Waite, in the case of the United States against Cruikshank (92 U. S., p. 542), said, addressing himself to a very exhaustive consideration of the fourteenth amendment:

"The fourteenth amendment prohibits a State from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

And from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the whole protection of the laws.

"But this adds nothing to the rights of one citizen as against another. It simply furnishes an additional guaranty against any encroachment by the States upon the fundamental rights which belong to every citizen as a member of society."

The duty of protecting all of its citizens in the enjoyment of rights was originally assumed by the States, and it still remains there. Will you please note this:

"The only obligation resting upon the United States is to see that the States do not deny the right."

My conclusion is this: Must the Congress of this country sit supinely by when it knows that a State, either affirmatively or negatively, is denying that right? If the State omits to give or withholds protection through motives of indifference or inability, is the guaranty performed and the duty of the Federal Government discharged? In a word, is the fourteenth amendment meaningless because of State negativity? I hope not, and I think not. The Congress of the United States clearly is charged under the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, with the duty of seeing that the States do not neglect this right. Then, if the Congress of the United States decides that the States have, by omission, neglect, incapacity, or local prejudice, if you please, failed to insure and secure to every citizen within those States the full protection of the laws and the right to life, liberty, and property, then does not the obligation arise to protect these rights?

We are all familiar with that state of affairs where if the Congress of the United States—and it has recently decided it—concludes as a matter of fact that a republican form of government does not exist in a State because the State has not the means or the instrumentalities by which such forms of government are recognized and protected, that it, the Congress of the United States, has the right to go into that State and see that a republican form of government is maintained and preserved. It was done only recently, as you know, in the State of West Virginia, and a committee of the Senate of the United States, merely upon a determination of the legislative fact that a republican form of government did not exist there, invaded the State to see whether the State was properly enforcing its laws under its constitution and the Constitution of the United States.

If a State omits affirmatively to legislate upon such questions it has denied this protection by not taking affirmative action; if it takes affirmative action and does not enforce that action, or if it says it will take no action because, within the judgment of the State, no action along those lines should be taken, then I say the Federal Government can say to that particular State, "You have denied negatively," "You have failed to give," "You have defaulted," if I may so phrase it, "to the citizens of these States the protection that the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, says they are entitled to receive." Now, I contend that under the general police power, the Federal Government may go in, and, side by side with the States, as it does in bankruptcy, aid the States in securing the protection which for any reason the local governments can not give.

The Federal Government was given the power to curb the States in these particulars—and the States reserved the correlative right to so "police" its citizens that in maintaining order it would not deprive any person of life, liberty, or property. And if it fails to preserve these rights—and the Congress concludes, that such rights are denied the people and that they are deprived of due process of law—no matter the cause—then are we to be told that these guaranties can not be enforced by appropriate legislation.

Section 5 of the fourteenth amendment says:

"The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

This has received special consideration in Logan *v.* United States (144 U. S., 263, 293), where Mr. Justice Gray stated its meaning to be:

"Every right created by arising under or dependent upon the Constitution of the United States may be protected and enforced by Congress by such means and in such manner as Congress, in the exercise of the correlative duty of protection, or of the legislative powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, may, in its discretion, deem most eligible and best adapted to attain its object."

There is a limitation, however, in the amendment itself upon the power of Congress. The clause of the amendment under consideration provides that Congress may enforce the provisions of the amendment by "appropriate legislation," and the right to judge what is appropriate legislation rests with the lawmaking body of the Government—that is, with Congress.

Mr. Justice Lamar, in United States *v.* Sanges, said:

"The provision of the fourteenth amendment authorizing Congress to enforce its guaranties by legislation means such legislation as is necessary to control and counteract State abridgment."

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that Congress would have no right to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this amendment in the following cases:

"When the State has been guilty of no violation of its provisions; when it has not made or enforced any law abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; when no one of its departments has deprived any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law or denied to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws: when, on the contrary, the laws of the State as enacted by its legislative and construed by its judicial and administered by its executive departments recognize and protect the rights of all persons the amendment imposes no duty and confers no power upon Congress."

But by implication when a State has been guilty of violating any of the above provisions then Congress may provide for the enforcement of the provisions of the amendment.

In Ex parte Virginia, supra, Mr. Justice Strong stated the rule to be:

"Congress is authorized to enforce the prohibitions by appropriate legislation. Some legislation is contemplated to make the amendments fully effective. Whatever legislation is appropriate—that is, adapted to carry out the objects the amendments have in view—whatever tends to enforce submission to the prohibitions they contain, and to secure to all persons the enjoyment of perfect equality of civil rights and equal protection of the laws against State denial or invasion, if not prohibited, is brought within the domain of congressional power."

In McCray *v.* United States (195 U. S., 27), the authorities are reviewed and reference is especially made to ex parte McCardle (7 Wallace, 506), where the court said:

"We are not at liberty to inquire into the motives of the legislature. We can only examine into its power under the Constitution; and the power to make exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of this court is given by express words."

The courts have no right to question the expediency or the reasonableness of legislation. In Treat *v.* White (181 U. S., 264), the court said:

"The power of Congress in this direction is unlimited. It does not come within the province of this court to consider why agreements to sell shall be subject to the stamp duty, and agreements to buy not. It is enough that Congress, in this legislation, has imposed a stamp duty upon this one, and not upon the other."

When Congress determines upon the question what its legislative judgment should be, that Congress takes into consideration not the facts which exist in some one State, to the exclusion of facts existing in another State, but that Congress takes into consideration what is the greatest good for the greatest number.

Congress must be charged sometimes with altruism when it legislates upon any great question; Congress must not be charged with having taken into consideration conditions in one State to the exclusion of conditions in another, because if it did it would be guilty of penalizing a State where, possibly, the legislation would not affect the individuals of that State, for the benefit of the greater number of the people of the United States.

The words "necessary and proper" have been held as endowing the Federal Government with every authority the exercise of which may in any way assist the Federal Government in effecting any of the purposes the attainment of which is within its constitutional sphere. In United States *v.* Fisher (2 Cranch, 358), decided in 1804, Chief Justice Marshall declared:

"It would be incorrect and would produce endless difficulties if the opinion should be maintained that no law was authorized which was not indispensably necessary to give effect to a specified power. Where various systems might be adopted for that

purpose, it might be said with respect to each that it was not necessary because the end might be obtained by other means. Congress might possess the choice of means which are in fact conducive to the exercise of a power granted by the Constitution."

Take the condition that exists in this country to-day. There is not a State—of course, this is a mere truism—that has not a law against murder. Now, in the act which bears the name of your distinguished chairman there are provisions which confer jurisdiction upon the Federal Government to prosecute assaults upon officers engaged in the enforcement of that act. There is a question in the minds of many people whether or not that act should not have conferred upon the Federal Government the right to prosecute cases of murder. It does concede the right to prosecute assaults. Now, I have in mind a case where men living in a certain State shot down, as they claimed in self-defense, the officers of the law who came to search their premises for intoxicating liquor. These men have been tried twice for murder in the State court and the juries have disagreed. The law has not been popular in that State. Now, suppose the condition which exists in the State to which I refer were found to exist in other States of the Union. It is only an easy step to the psychology of our people. We know that the way the people of one State of this Union view a given state of facts is likely to be the view entertained in other sections of the country, unless you should give the facts a political coloring, which this act does not because it would be based upon the Constitution, and apply to all—red, white, and black—citizen, alien, resident, and inhabitant. Now, in view of the general knowledge of the so-called unpopularity everywhere of this law, Congress could pass a law conferring upon the Federal courts the right to punish murder wherever officers enforcing that law were assaulted and killed.

If Congress did that, who could question the judgment of Congress? I do not see who could run "along the highway" and say Congress was not justified in doing this because in the New England States or in the Southern States they do not shoot down men so engaged. I do not think we should or that we could make it in any sense a sectional question, because we are all the same people; we all entertain the same views of life in the final, ultimate analysis. Our late World War demonstrated that. We forgot our politics; we were American citizens for the once, and we forgot that we had ever been Democrats and Republicans. We met the same situation in the same way. There may be differences depending upon temperament or environment, because after all we are initially the products of the conditions that started us, brought us up and pushed us forward in this great fight in life, but when all of that is ironed out we are the same. So I say, that when you find conditions existing in one State you can conclude legislatively as well as actually that if the same "cause irritant" makes its appearance in the other State you will find the same conditions in its train.

The fact that such acts carried a penalty might in their deterrent effect prevent just such crimes. If a mob, in definace of law, destroys property or commits arson, is the taxpayer without remedy, because the authorities were ignorant?

In Crandall *v.* Nevada (6 Wallace, 35) the court discusses and classifies some of the distinctively Federal rights. It is said to be the right of the citizen, protected by implied guaranties of the Constitution, "to come to the seat of government to assert any claim he may have upon the Government, to transact any business he may have with it, to seek its protection, to share its offices, to engage in administering its functions. He has the right of free access to its seaports, through which all operations of foreign countries are conducted, to the subtreasuries, land offices, and courts of justice in the several States."

And in the Slaughter-house Cases (16 Wallace, 36, 79) it is said:

"Another privilege of a citizen of the United States is to demand the care and protection of the Federal Government over his life, liberty, and property when on the high seas or within the jurisdiction of a foreign Government. Of this there can be no doubt, nor that the right depends upon his character as a citizen of the United States. The right to peacefully assemble and petition for redress of grievances, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are rights of the citizen guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The right to use the navigable waters of the United States, however they may penetrate the territory of the several States, all rights secured to our citizens by treaties with foreign nations, are dependent upon citizenship of the United States, and not citizenship of a State. One of these privileges is conferred by the very article under consideration. It is said that a citizen of the United States can, of his own volition, become a citizen of any State of the Union by a bona fide residence therein, with the same rights as other citizens of that State."

In Maxwell *v.* Dow (176 U. S., 581) the court in its majority opinion announced that the mere fact that a certain privilege was granted against Federal infringement did not operate to make such privileges distinctively Federal in character. In that case Justice Harlan delivered one of his famous dissenting opinions based upon the

proposition that the privileges and immunities enumerated in the first eight amendments of the Constitution belong to every citizen of the United States. However, in the course of the majority opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Peckham the language of the court In re Kemmler (136 U. S., 436, 448) was repeated and approved. It will be observed that the decision turns upon the question whether the trial of a person accused as a criminal by a jury of only 8 persons instead of 12 was an encroachment by the State upon those fundamental rights inhering in citizenship and which the State governments were created to secure. The court said:

"The fourteenth amendment did not radically change the whole theory of the relations of the State and Federal Governments to each other, and of both Governments to the people. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a citizen of a State. Protection to life, liberty, and property rests primarily with the States, and the amendment furnishes an additional guaranty against any encroachment by the States upon those fundamental rights which belong to citizenship and which the State governments were created to secure. The privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, as distinguished from the privileges and immunities of citizens of the States, are indeed protected by it; but those are privileges and immunities arising out of the nature and essential character of the National Government and granted or secured by the Constitution of the United States."

Obviously, if the State by direct legislation abridged any of these rights, the act would encroach on the privileges protected. The State would then positively violate the Federal provisions. But does the State not violate and render meaningless the provisions of the amendment by neglecting to legislate, refusing to enforce its laws, or by allowing its laws and its officials to drift into a condition of utter helplessness and indifference? Are "citizens" and "persons" to be thus deprived of life, liberty, and property when the people of the States have clothed the Federal Government with power to see that they, the States, do not deny such rights, and have expressly empowered the Congress and directed it "to enforce" such commands by appropriate legislation?

We quote some additional authorities as to the constitutionality of the antilynching bill submitted by Hon. Merrill Moores.

The case of James *v.* Bowman (190 U. S., 127) is not in point as to the proposed antilynching bill, for the reason, in addition to those stated by Col. Goff, that it concerns a statute based solely on the fifteenth amendment, while the proposed bill is based on the fourteenth amendment, which is totally different in its provisions.

The fourteenth amendment guarantees that no State "shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," a guaranty equivalent to one that each State shall secure to every person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The fifteenth amendment is as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." To enforce this provision Congress enacted Revised Statutes 5507, to punish "every person who prevents, hinders, controls, or intimidates another from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom that right is guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by bribery or threats," etc.

Certain men were indicted under this statute for bribing colored voters of Kentucky not to vote at a congressional election. The court held that under the amendment providing that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, etc., the Congress could not pass a statute punishing election bribery of Negroes. It is hardly worth while discussing the propriety of this decision, in view of the fact that it has no bearing at all on the questions at issue.

The fourteenth amendment forbids the withholding of the equal protection of the law by any State to any person within its jurisdiction. This bill simply provides that the State governments shall treat all persons within their jurisdiction alike in discharging the highest function of government, the protection of life and liberty of the governed.

The first principle stated in the Declaration of Independence is as follows:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

In framing the Constitution, our fathers, recognizing that governments are instituted among men to secure the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, stated in

the preamble its purpose to be to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

With these principles as their purpose, all the State governments were established and the principles are restated in every State constitution.

The fourteenth amendment is simply declaratory of the principle that a State in which life, liberty, and property are not protected for every person within its boundary does not perform the first and greatest function of government—the protection of the personal rights of the governed. It is for this purpose that all State officers are chosen and paid. It is for this that taxes are collected and the States policed.

It goes without saying that in a civilized government like ours if any person is assaulted, beaten, maimed, or lynched by a mob, some officer whose sworn duty it is to enforce the laws has been derelict in his duty and has violated his official oath. The often-quoted words of Mr. Justice Matthews in the Yick Wo case are in point as to the moral liability of the State for the dereliction of its officer:

"Whatever may have been the intent of the ordinances as adopted, they are applied by the public authorities charged with their administration and thus representing the State itself, with a mind so unequal and oppressive as to amount to a practical denial by the State of that equal protection of the laws which is secured to the petitioners, as to all other persons, by the broad and benign provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Though the law itself be fair on its face and impartial in appearance, yet if it is applied and administered by public authority with an evil eye and an unequal hand so as to make unjust and illegal discriminations between persons in similar circumstances, material to their rights, the denial of equal justice is still within the prohibition of the Constitution." (Yick Wo *v.* Hopkins, 118 U. S., 356, 373.)

This language has been quoted with approval by the same court in construing a cigarette law of Tennessee unequally enforced. (Austin *v.* Tennessee, 179 U. S., 343, 350.)

It has also been followed in its reasoning in the Los Angeles Gas Works case. (Dobbins *v.* Los Angeles, 195 U. S., 223, 240.)

It was again quoted and followed in the Wisconsin Salvation Army case. (Re Garrabad, 84 Wis., 592–3; 36 Amer. St., 952, 953; 19 L. R. A. 858, 864.)

It was followed again in the trial of Caleb Powers, where in a community almost equally divided in politics, Powers being on trial on a charge of the murder of a political opponent, no member of the political party with which Powers was identified was drawn on the jury in three successive trials. (Commonwealth *v.* Powers, 139 Fed. 452, 461. See also in re Orozco, 201 Fed. 106, 117.)

The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly stated that the last clause of the first section of the fourteenth amendment guarantees the equal protection of the laws by the States to all persons within their jurisdiction. The common definition of a guaranty is "an agreement by one person to answer to another for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another." Mr. Justice Story thus defined it:

"A guaranty is the collateral undertaking by one person to be answerable for the payment of some debt or the performance of some duty or contract for another person, who stands first bound to pay or perform." (2 Story, Contracts, 5th ed., 319.)

Under the Constitution the States, by ratifying the fourteenth amendment, have bound themselves to perform and discharge the duty of affording to all persons within their respective boundaries the equal protection of the laws, and the Federal Government has guaranteed the performance. The duty to perform is a positive, affirmative duty of equal protection. Wherever this duty is not performed, regardless of the excuse, there is a breach by the State of the contract, and the obligation falls on the guarantor, the Federal Government to assure performance.

The Supreme Court has laid down the rule of construction as to guaranties that "the words of the guaranty are to be taken as strongly against him (the guarantor) as the sense will admit." (Drummond *v.* Prestman, 12 Wheat., 515, 518.) If this is the rule as to the guarantor, it goes without saying that it is also binding on the principal debtor.

The general rule as to the liability of private corporations for torts committed by agents within the scope of their authority (briefly and well stated in 10 Cyc., 1205, 1222) certainly furnishes an analogy where a constitutional guaranty had been given by State and Nation for performance by the State. As to cases in point there is a paucity of authority, due to the fact that neither State nor Nation may be sued without its consent. There are, however, cases fully in point.

The State of New York, having constructed or acquired certain canals, consented to be sued as to claims "for damages sustained from the canals, from their use and

management, or arising from the neglect of an officer in charge, or from any accident or other matter connected therewith," excluding however, "claims arising from damages resulting from the navigation of the canals." In Rexford *v.* State (105 N. Y. 229), Rexford, while navigating a canal boat on the Erie Canal, left his boat at Syracuse to obtain a clearance, and, returning to his boat, was severly injured by the fact that the agents of the State had negligently permitted a ladder to become unsafe. The court held the State liable for the negligence of the officers charged with the duty of keeping the canal and its appurtenances in order.

For a stronger case in point, see Gibney *v.* State (137 N. Y., 1; 19 L. R. A., 365). See also as to the liability of a State for the negligence of an officer or agent; Green *v.* State (73 Calif., 29); Chapman *v.* State (104 Calif., 690; 43 Amer. St., 158); note to Houston *v.* State (42 L. R. A., 65–69); 36 Cyc., 882 n. 16.

These cases are all to the effect that where a State consents to be sued in tort it becomes liable as a private corporation for the negligence of an officer or agent as to acts within the line of his duties.

As to the right of the United States to sue a State or a county there can be no question. (United States *v.* North Carolina, 136 U. S., 211; United States *v.* Texas, 143 U. S., 621; United States *v.* Michigan, 190 U. S., 379; Lincoln County *v.* Luning, 133 U. S., 529.)

Originally a State might be sued by a citizen of another State. (Chisholm *v.* Georgia, 2 Dall., 419.)

This decision led to the adoption of the eleventh amendment, which provides:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

It will be noted that this amendment takes away the right neither of the United States nor of any other State to sue a State, but simply restricts the rights of citizens of other States to bring suits.

As to the constitutionality of statutes imposing a penalty upon counties or municipalities for lynching or mob violence, the following additional authorities are submitted: Dale County *v.* Gunter (46 Ala., 111); De Kalb *v.* Smith (47 Ala., 407); Cantey *v.* Clarendon County (101 S. C., 141); Atchison *v.* Twine (9 Kans., 350); Cherryvale *v.* Hawman (80 Kans., 170; 23 L. R. A. (N. S.), 645); P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. *v.* Chicago (242 Ill., 178; 44 L. R. A. (N. S.), 358); 11 Cyc., 500, 501.

To summarize the argument it would appear that the United States, by the joint action of the States, has guaranteed that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

It further appears that every State maintains a system of policing the State for the protection of life, liberty, and property, and that in certain of the States the equal protection of the law is, and for years has been, denied. There can be no question that the denial to persons of a class of the equal protection of the laws, by officers of or under the State charged with their equal enforcement, is the act of the State, and that the failure of the State, through its officers, to give the equal protection of its laws to a class must justify the intervention of the United States under the fourteenth amendment to carry out its guaranty of equal protection.

In bringing this brief reference to authorities to a conclusion it is proper again to refer to two propositions of law laid down by the Supreme Court as to constitutional questions, the first-quoted being in the words of Mr. Justice Bradley and the second in those of Mr. Chief Justice Marshall:

"We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle that the Government of the United States may by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it." (Ex parte Siebold, 100 U. S., 371, 395.)

"Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional." (McCullough *v.* Maryland, 4 Wheat., 316, 421.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1921.

Hon. A. J. VOLSTEAD,
Chairman Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. VOLSTEAD: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, transmitting a copy of House resolution 13, to secure to persons within the

jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws and to punish the crime of lynching, and inviting suggestions and recommendations with a view to making the bill more effective or to avoid possible constitutional objections.

While under the statutes governing my office I am not authorized to give an official opinion to your committee relative to the bill, my interest in securing to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, especially with reference to lynching, is so great that I feel warranted in submitting to you as my personal and not official opinion certain thoughts which have occurred to me as the result of a somewhat hasty examination of the bill.

As pointed out by Col. Goff in his statement before your committee, the first seven sections, providing for the removal of cases under certain conditions to the Federal courts, and providing for the punishment of persons obstructing or resisting officers of the United States, are in effect but elaborations of existing law. They appear to be well drafted and within the competency of Congress to enact.

Considerable discussion has taken place as to the constitutionality of the proposed legislation, it being contended that the fourteenth amendment gave Congress power to legislate so as to prevent a denial of the equal protection of the laws by the States and not as to acts of individuals not clothed with State authority. In support of this proposition the following cases have been cited: United States *v.* Cruikshank (92 U. S., 542); Virginia *v.* Rives (100 U. S., 313); Ex Parte Virginia (100 U. S., 339); Civil Rights Cases (109 U. S., 3); United States *v.* Harris (106 U. S., 629); James *v.* Bowman (190 U. S., 127); Hodges *v.* United States (203 U. S., 1); United States *v.* Wheeler (254 U. S., 281).

Col. Goff has very thoroughly gone over this question in his statement before your committee, and I heartily concur in the views he there expressed. It will be observed that in the cases above cited the court holds that the State may act through its legislative, its judicial, or its executive authorities, and the act of any one of these is the act of the State. This is concisely set forth in the opinion of the court in Ex Parte Virginia (100 U. S., 339, at 346):

"We have said the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment are addressed to the States. They are, 'No State shall make or enforce a law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, * * * nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.' They have reference to actions of the political body denominated a State, by whatever instruments or in whatever modes that action may be taken. A State acts by its legislative, its executive, or its judicial authorities. It can act in no other way. The constitutional provision, therefore, must mean that no agency of the State, or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Whoever, by virtue of public position under a State government, deprives another of property, life, or liberty without due process of law, or denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition, and as he acts in the name and for the State and is clothed with the State's power his act is that of the State. This must be so or the constitutional prohibition has no meaning. Then the State has clothed one of its agents with power to annul or to evade it."

Of course if the act of one of these agencies of the State is a denial of the equal protection of the laws, since the act of such agent is the act of the State itself, such act is within the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The authorities above cited hold that a statute that prohibits the act of an individual, irrespective of any action by the State or its officers, is beyond the power of Congress to enact under this fourteenth amendment. To my mind there can be no doubt that negativity on the part of the State may be, as well as any act of a positive nature by such State, a denial of the equal protection of the laws and thus be within the prohibition of the fourteenth amendment so as to give Congress power to act with reference to it. That such was in the mind of the court when pronouncing the decisions above cited is clearly shown by the following excerpts from the opinion of the court, speaking through Mr. Justice Bradley in the Civil Rights cases, supra, at pages 13 and 14:

"In fine, the legislation which Congress is authorized to adopt in this behalf is not general legislation upon the rights of the citizen but corrective legislation; that is, such as may be necessary and proper for counteracting such laws as the States may adopt or enforce, and which, by the amendment, they are prohibited from making or enforcing, or such acts and proceedings as the States may commit or take, and which, by the amendment, they are prohibited from committing or taking. It is not necessary for us to state, if we could, what legislation would be proper for Congress to adopt. It is sufficient for us to examine whether the law in question is of that character.

"An inspection of the law shows that it makes no reference whatever to any supposed or apprehended violation of the fourteenth amendment on the part of the States. It is not predicated on any such view. It proceeds ex directo to declare that certain acts committed by individuals shall be deemed offenses and shall be prosecuted and punished by proceedings in the courts of the United States. It does not profess to be corrective of any constitutional wrong committed by the States; it does not make its operation to depend upon any such wrong committed. It applies equally to cases arising in States which have justest laws respecting the personal rights of citizens, and whose authorities are ever ready to enforce such laws, as to those which arise in States that may have violated the prohibition of the amendment. In other words, it steps into the domain of local jurisprudence and lays down rules for the conduct of individuals in society toward each other, and imposes sanctions for the enforcement of those rules, without referring in any manner to any supposed action of the State or its authorities."

And again, at page 23:

"Many wrongs may be obnoxious to the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment which are not, in any just sense, incidents or elements of slavery. Such, for example, would be the taking of private property without due process of law; or allowing persons who have committed certain crimes (horse stealing, for example) to be seized and hung by the posse comitatus without regular trial: or denying to any person or class of persons the right to pursue any peaceful avocations allowed to others."

My examination of the proposed legislation causes me to believe that all of its provisions are predicated upon some action—either negative or positive—upon the part of the States and that therefore the same is wholly within the competency of Congress to enact.

Section 10 imposes a penalty upon every county in which an unlawful killing occurs, and section 11 imposes a like penalty on every county through which the victim may be carried before being put to death. While the question whether the United States may penalize an instrumentality of a political subdivision of a State may cause some doubt, it is at least an open one so far as the decisions of the Supreme Court are concerned. There has been conferred on Congress the power by appropriate legislation to enforce the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment and the imposition of penalties is a well-established means of enforcing the laws, and is so recognized by numerous decisions of all courts and is no doubt an appropriate method of so enforcing the law. This being true and the States having consented by their adoption of the provisions of the Constitution and its amendments to such enforcement of the law by the Federal Government, it would seem there could be but little question of the power of Congress to provide for such penalties.

Section 12 and section 13 provide for the punishment of State and municipal officers who fail in their duty to prevent lynchings or who suffer persons accused of crime to be taken from their custody for the purpose of lynching. These sections seem to me to strike at the heart of the evil, namely, the failure of State officers to perform their duty in such cases. The fourteenth amendment recognizes as preexisting the right to due process of law and to the equal protection of the law and guarantees against State infringement of those rights. A State officer charged with the protection of those rights who fails or refuses to do all in his power to protect an accused person against mob action denies to such person due process of law and the equal protection of the laws in every sense of the term. The right of Congress to do this is fully sustained by the decision of the court in Ex Parte Virginia, supra. (See pp. 346, 347.)

Section 15, providing for the punishment of unlawful acts committed against citizens or a subject of a foreign country, meets a long-standing need which has been expressed by a number of Presidents. In Missouri *v.* Holland (252 U. S., 416) the court has upheld the power of Congress to enact laws necessary and appropriate to the effectuating of treaties.

I am, in a separate letter, to which is attached a copy of the proposed bill, calling attention to some slight modifications that I am taking the liberty to suggest, most of them being directed to matters of clarity in such proposed legislation.

Yours, very truly,

H. M. DAUGHERTY, *Attorney General.*

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

This bill, in the judgment of the minority, is without constitutional warrant. It is definitely and directly antagonistic to the philosophy of our system of government, and within the limit of its effectiveness, if it should be held constitutional, would be destructive of that system.

If enacted and operative it would not add to the protection of person or the general efficiency of government, or strengthen the relationship between the Federal Government and the States. On the contrary, this proposed intervention of the Federal Government directed against local power, supplanting and superseding the sovereignty of the States, would tend to destroy that sense of local responsibility for the protection of person and property and the administration of justice, from which sense of local responsibility alone protection and governmental efficiency can be secured among free peoples.

This bill, challenging as it does the relative governmental efficiency of the States and the integrity of purpose of their governmental agencies, placing the Federal Government, as it does, in the attitude of an arbitrary dictator assuming coercive powers over the States, their officers, and their citizens in matters of local police control, would do incomparable injury to the spirit of mutual respect and trustful cooperation between the Federal Government and the States essential to the efficiency of government.

As a precedent, this bill, establishing the principles which it embodies and the congressional powers which it assumes to obtain, would strip the States of every element of sovereign power, control, and final responsibility for the personal and property protection of its citizens, and would all but complete the reduction of the States to a condition of governmental vassalage awaiting only the full exercise of the congressional powers established.

HATTON W. SUMNERS.
ANDREW J. MONTAGUE.
JAMES W. WISE.
JOHN N. TILLMAN.
FRED H. DOMINICK.

Lynchings – 1921
N. A. A. C. P.

787

11 Months—52 Lynchings

Chicago Defender
12/31/21

By ALFRED ANDERSON

While the eyes of the world are turned on Washington, where representatives from every great power have met for the purpose of establishing friendlier relations between the nations, it might be well to turn a little light on the relations existing between white and black Americans. Notwithstanding the fact that the questions under consideration by the diplomats are weighty, and upon their amicable solution depends, in a large measure, the fate of nations great and small, it does seem a bit inharmonious that our country should take the initiative in pouring oil on foreign troubled waters when within her own borders rivers of human blood flow on unchecked.

Americans swell up with righteous indignation when they learn of the atrocities practiced upon the Armenians by the Turks, on the Jews by the Russians, on her African colonies by Belgium. The cry for relief from every human ailment uttered by those beyond our shores is heard and responded to by generous America. Millions of dollars are expended annually by our churches on foreign missions, and the Hottentot and Fiji Islander is coerced into eating with a fork and junking his weird home-made deity. Who can gainsay that these things are not laudable? Who would suspect that a Christianlike spirit did not prompt them?

It seems a little incongruous to sweep off your neighbor's doorstep and leave your own dirty. Undoubtedly the recipients, while thankful for the favor, question either your intent or your sanity. The thousands of spires on churches of every denomination, running high into the heavens, bear mute testimony that this is a Christian nation, or at least purports to be, and yet we find during the first eleven months of this year a reign of barbarism that would put to shame the savages of the dark ages.

Fifty-two lynchings, more than one a week, have been staged in "the land of the free and the home of the brave" in the past eleven months, 48 of this number including one woman, being members of our group. Mississippi leads with 13, Georgia being second with 10; South Carolina and Louisiana tie for third place with five each. All of the lynchings occurred in the so-called solid South.

While the solons of the earth are here gathered for the purpose of limiting the armament of nations that bloodshed may cease and peace and good will among all men may reign, would it not be an opportune time for those who have the management of our federal government in hand—since they either can not or will not do it themselves—to ask the foreign diplomats for assistance in limiting the armament of the lyncher? Guarding the safety of fifteen million black Americans is quite as important as sparring for an equality of opportunity in the Far East.

The following statistics compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People might be of some value to those giving our "civil disarmament" consideration: Last year 65 were lynched, including eight white persons and one woman. In 1918 there were 67 lynchings, only four of the victims being white. From 1889 up to Nov. 1 this year there have been 3,422 lynchings. Of this number 720 were white, of whom 11 were women. Fifty-three women of our group fell victims. Eleven were burned alive at the stake. There were many cases where disagreements led to lynchings. Other causes were race riots, horse stealing, wife beating, one because a man failed to turn out of the road for a white boy in an auto, and one for being a member of the Non-Partisan League. It can readily be seen how well the punishments fit the crimes.

On Thanksgiving Day many a white soul incased in a black body knelt down and gave thanks to their Maker that they were peaceful, law-abiding, God-fearing children. They gave thanks that some of them were permitted to live in certain sections of their own country in peace and harmony with their fellow man. They gave thanks that their hearts were not as black as the hearts of their oppressors, that they did not have the stain of innocent blood on their hands. They gave thanks because the great majority of white Americans are fair and impartial, even though at times passive. Perhaps the Congress now in session at Washington will inspire our highest officials to do better, nobler things. They might, if they followed Booker T. Washington's advice and "let their buckets down right where they are," discover their own doorsteps unswept and make an effort, at least, to set an example that others might with profit follow. There is much to do to wipe out the record of 52 lynchings in eleven months.

NEGRO AID GROUP ISSUES REPORT

N Y C CALL
JANUARY 10, 1922

Two States Passed Anti-Lynching Laws, Association Here Declares.

Anti-lynching laws enacted in two states in 1921 are announced in the annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue. The states are West Virginia and Minnesota. The Minnesota law makes recoverable from a county in which lynching occurs the sum of $7,500, and renders officers permitting prisoners to be lynched liable to removal by the Governor.

The association said $33,928.56 had been spent in its anti-lynching fight. According to the report, a number of extraditions of Negroes to Southern states have been prevented during the year on the ground that the prisoners might be lynched. One case mentioned is that of Thomas Ray, whose extradition to Georgia was refused by Governor Groesbeck of Michigan.

Lynchings – 1921
N.A.A.C.P. Press Reports on.

Jan.-Dec.

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N. Y. C MAIL
DECEMBER 31, 1921

63 LYNCHINGS IN 1921 IN U. S., REPORT SHOWS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, today made public lynching statistics for the year 1921, showing that sixty-three persons had met their death at the hands of mobs in the United States and of the victims four were publicly burned to death and five burned after death. This is a decrease of two from the previous year. Two of the victims in Mississippi and Georgia respectively were women and six of the men were white.

Georgia and Mississippi head the list of States with thirteen lynchings each. In only nineteen out of the sixty-three lynchings was assault upon a woman alleged as a motive.

N. Y. C GLOBE
DECEMBER 31, 1921

63 LYNCHINGS RECORDED BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, to-day made public lynching statistics for the year 1921, showing that sixty-three persons had met their death at the hands of mobs, and of the victims four were publicly burned to death, five being burned after death, in the United States.

This is a decrease of two from the previous year. Two of the victims in Mississippi and Georgia were women, and six of the men were white.

Georgia and Mississippi head the list of states with thirteen lynchings each. Texas and Arkansas follow with six lynchings each; Florida Louisiana, and South Carolina have five each, and North Carolina follows with four. Alabama had two lynchings, and Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia had one each.

N. Y. C TRIBUNE.
JANUARY 1, 1922

63 Lynchings in U. S. In Year; 4 White Victims

Two Were Negro Women, and Four Persons Were Burned to Death

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, yesterday announced that sixty-three persons had been lynched in this country during 1921. Of this number four were whites and two were negro women. Of the entire number four were burned to death and five burned after death.

Georgia and Mississippi head the list of states with thirteen lynchings each; Texas and Florida follow with six lynchings each, Louisiana and South Carolina have five lynchings each, North Carolina four, Alabama two, and Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia one each.

In nineteen of the sixty-three lynchings assault upon a woman was alleged. In five cases the offense of the victims is unknown, and among the causes that led to the lynchings of innocent outsiders were aiding a man to escape, for which four were lynched; writing a note to a white woman, and shot by a posse in search for another man.

63 LYNCHED, 4 BURNED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1921

Supreme Circle News 1/14/22
Albany Ga.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today made public lynching statistics for the year 1921, showing that 63 persons had met their death at the hands of mobs, and of the victims, 4 were publicly burned to death, 5 being burned after death in the United States. This is a decrease of two from the 65 lynchings of 1920.

Two of the lynching victims in Mississippi and Georgia respectively were women, and 6 of the men were white. Georgia and Mississippi head the list of states with 13 each, Texas and Arkansas follow with 6 lynchings each, Florida, Louisianna, and South Carolina have 5 lynchings each, and North Carolina follows with 4. All the lynchings of the year were in Southern states..

In only 19 out of the 63 lynchings was assault upon a woman alleged as a motive, in five cases the offense of the victim is unknnown and among the causes for others of the lynchings are: Aiding escape of another (four lynched for this offense); writing note to a white woman; relative of a man lynched (two victims); shot by posse in search for another man; shooting white man (four lynched); shooting at officers; murder (18 lynched).

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
DECEMBER 31, 1921
Lynchings in 1921.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Sixty-three persons were lynched in the United States this year as compared with sixty-five in 1920, said a statement issued today by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Four were publicly burned alive; five were burned after death; two lynching victims were women—one in Georgia and the other in Mississippi—and six victims of mobs were white men, the statement said.

It attributed thirteen lynchings each to Georgia and Mississippi, six each to Texas and Arkansas; five each to Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, four to North Carolina, two to Alabama and one each to Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. Murder was assigned for eighteen of the reported lynchings, and nineteen were attributed to alleged assaults on women.

KNOXVILLE TENN. SENTINEL
DECEMBER 31, 1921

ABOUT THE USUAL NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS DURING THE PAST YEAR

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It attributed 13 lynchings each to Georgia and Mississippi, six each to Texas and Arkansas, five each to Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, four to North Carolina, two to Alabama, and one each to Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia.

Murder was assigned as the cause for 18 of the reported lynchings and 19 were attributed to alleged assaults on women.

63 LYNCHED, 4 BURNED IN U. S. in 1921.

The Star-Herald 1/13/22
Kingston N. C.

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In only 19 out of the 63 lynchings was assaults upon a woman alleged as a motive, in five cases the offense of the victim is unknown and among the causes for others of lynchings are: Aiding escape of another (four lynched for this offense) writing note to a white woman; relative of a man lynched (two victims) shot by posse in search for another man; shooting white man (four lynched); shooting at officers; murder (18 lynched).

63 LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING YEAR

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER
JANUARY 1, 1922

Six Victims of Mobs White Men, Two Were Women and Nine Bodies Were Burned.

KENTUCKY REPORTS ONE

New York, Dec. 31 (Associated Press).—Sixty-three persons were lynched in the United States this year as compared with sixty-five in 1920, said a statement issued today by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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Murder was assigned as the cause for eighteen of the reported lynchings, and nineteen were attributed to alleged assaults on women.

CLOVERSVILLE N Y HERALD
JANUARY 12, 1922

LYNCHING IN 1921.

The report of lynchings in 1921, recently issued by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is encouraging for two reasons.

First, the 63 lynchings which took place last year were two less than in 1920.

Second—and this is the more important item—officers of the law prevented mob violence in 72 instances 64 of them in southern states. This discredits the popular northern belief that the public sentiment of the south is for lynching and against the orderly process of law.

A growing public feeling against evil of mob violence and a recognition of its demoralizing consequences are no doubt responsible for this record. The honesty and courage of certain officers of the law is, of course, immediately responsible, but no doubt there have been times in the past when courageous officials have been rendered helpless by overwhelming popular madness.

Every law-abiding citizen, every determined representative of the law and every institution which has worked steadfastly toward the elimination of the lynching evil deserves credit for the fact that last year saw an increase in prevented lynchings and a decrease in successful mob murders.

ROCHESTER N Y POST EXPRESS
JANUARY 4, 1922

The Lynching Record.

Our national disgrace of lynching is not yet in the way of being blotted out. The figures for the year 1921 show that sixty-three persons were lynched last year. Four were publicly burned to death, five were burned after death. The total showed a decrease of two from the previous year. Mississippi and Georgia each lynched a woman. Six of the victims were white. All the lynchings were in the Southern states, Georgia and Mississippi leading with 13 each. In only 19 cases was assault upon a woman alleged as the motive. In five cases the offense of the victim is unknown. Four were lynched for aiding in the escape of another, two because they were relatives of a man lynched. One was lynched for writing a note to a white woman. One was shot by a posse, one was lynched for shooting at officers. Four met death for shooting white men and eighteen for murder.

As usual, the causes for lynching fail to justify in any way this murder by mobs. The crime remains the same, murder, plain and simple, and continues to be a disgrace to the United States. Southerners tell us of the North that we do not understand conditions in the South. That may be true of everything but lynching. Lynching is murder, without regard to conditions. Lynching is a disgrace to the country, and stamps the South as not being quite civilized. In this, the opinion of the North is correct, however wrong it may be in regard to other things in the South.

ST JOSEPH MO GAZETTE
JANUARY 1, 1922

63 Lynchings in U. S. in 1921; Six Were Whites

New York, Dec. 31.—Sixty-three persons were lynched in the United

states this year as compared with sixty-five in 1920, said a statement issued today by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Four were publicly burned alive, five were burned after death, two lynching victims were women, one in Georgia and the other in Mississippi, and six victims of mobs were white men, the statement said.

It attributed thirteen lynchings each to Georgia and Mississippi, six each to Texas and Arkansas, five each to Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, four to North Carolina, two to Alabama and one each to Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.

Murder was assigned as the cause for eighteen of the reported lynchings and nineteen were attributed to alleged assaults on women.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
DECEMBER 31, 1921

63 LYNCHED IN U. S. IN 1921

Six Victims of Mobs Were White Men and Two Were Women

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Dec. 31.—Sixty-three persons were lynched in the United States this year as compared with sixty-five in 1920, said a statement today by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Four were burned alive; five were burned after death; two victims were women—one in Georgia, the other in Mississippi—six victims of mobs were white men, the statement said.

It attributed thirteen lynchings each to Georgia and Mississippi; six each to Texas and Arkansas, five each to Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina; four to North Carolina; two to Alabama, and one each to Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia.

TRENTON N J ADVERTISER
JANUARY 1, 1922

FEWER LYNCHINGS

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Sixty-three persons were lynched in the United States this year as compared with 65 in 1920, said a statement issued today by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

MEADVILLE PA REPUBLICAN
FEBRUARY 6 1922

LYNCHING AND MIGRATION.

The statistics of lynching for 1921 prepared by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and those of the Federal Census Bureau relating to the migration of Negroes from South to North may present more than a coincidence to the student of scciology.

Sixty-three persons met death at the hands of mobs during the year just passed, in comparison with 65 in 1920, but all of the lynchings of 1921 occurred in Southern states. Two lynchings in Mississippi and two in Georgia were those of women. Six of the men lynched were white. In only 19 of the 63 cases were the victims charged with the "usual crime." In two instances the men lynched were accused of no offense more serious than being relatives of men who were wanted by the mobs.

The figures of the movement of population show that the Southern-born Negroes in the North increased from 440,000 in 1910 to 780,000 in 1920. In 1910 they formed 41 per cent. of the Negro population of the North; in 1920 50 per cent. The migration in the opposite direction for the same period was negligible. This does not mean that Southern-born Negroes always thrive better in the North than they do in the homes they left behind them, but it does seem to indicate that the problem of mob outlawry is about to solve itself in a manner that will deprive the South of one of its great assets—a supply of labor that on the whole is peculiarly adapted to its climate and the nature of its chief industries.

TRENTON N J TIMES
JANUARY 1 1922

DECREASE IN LYNCHING.

The Association for the Advancement of Colored People finds that during the year just closed there were two less lynchings—presumably of negroes—than during 1920, the figures being 63 and 65 respectively. That is at least a gain and if it can be kept up for a generation lynchings will be abolished entirely. The surest way of bringing about such a condition is to enforce impartially the laws of the country, and thus give assurance that criminals will be legally punished. Then there will be no excuse for mobs taking into their own hands the punishment of offenders.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1922

63 LYNCHED IN U. S. IN 1921; GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI 13 EACH

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It attributed 13 lynchings each to Georgia and Mississippi, 10 each to Texas and Arkansas, 5 each to Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, 4 to North Carolina, 2 to Alabama and 1 each to Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.

Murder was assigned as the cause for 28 of the lynchings and 19 were attributed to alleged assaults on women.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. JOURNAL
JANUARY 1, 1922

63 LYNCHED IN U. S. IN '21, SAYS REPORT

New York, Dec. 31.—Sixty-three persons were lynched in the United States this year as compared wit' 65 in 1920, said a statement issued late today by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Four were publicly burned alive; five were burned after death; two lynching victims were women—one in Georgia and the other in Mississippi—and six victims of mobs were white men, the statement said.

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Alabama

Lynching - 1921

807

Near Lynchings in which the Law did not interfere.

TENANT ON ALABAMA FARM GIVEN WHIPPING

~~Constitution~~ 2/25/21

Scottboro, Ala., February 24.—Silas Blevins, tenant on the farm of Henry Caperton, near Stevenson, was taken from his home and given a severe whipping by night-riders last night, according to the victim's statement, made today to county authorities.

Blevins said that more than 100 masked men, mounted, carried him from the presence of his family to a lonely wood near his home, where he was beaten with straps and whips by six or eight members of the band. Doctors found the man's body covered with deep cuts and numerous bruises.

The victim attributes the beating to his refusal to join the "tenants' union," a new organization that has sprung up in north Alabama.

Arkansas.

Lynching- 1921

808

Near Lynchings in which the Law did not interfere.

COMMITS SUICIDE TO FOIL LYNCHERS

Chicago Whip 4/14/21

ENGLAND, Ark., May 3.—Loney Dovel, a 30-year-old tenant on a farm near here, after shooting his wife to death, fled to his father's home, pursued by a mob, and killed himself with the same weapon he shot his wife with.

Dovel shot his wife twice with a revolver, following a quarrel. She died instantly. A mob was instantly formed, which pursued Dovel to his father's home 20 miles away.

Upon the approach of the mob to the door of the house, Dovel shot himself dead.

Georgia

Lynching – 1921.

809

Near Lynchings in which the Law did not interfere.

ROPE AROUND NECK BRINGS CONFESSION

Georgian Confesses to Murder of Telfair County Youth When Mob Gets Him

Montgomery Advertiser 1/19/21

(Associated Press.)

LUMBER CITY, GA., Jan. 18—With a rope around his neck, in the hands of an angry mob, J. C. Thompson, white man, confessed this morning, according to county authorities that he was a party to the murder of Robert Wilcox, 19, son of a prominent Telfair county farmer. Young Wilcox disappeared on Saturday.

The county authorities state that Thompson, in confessing said that he and John Buchannon were operating a moonshine still in the swamp near the Oconee river, where Wilcox had gone to hunt, and when he appeared on the scene they thought he was a revenue officer and opened fire.

Thompson said that the body was thrown into the river at Cheney's ferry. It has not been recovered.

After the confession the mob turned Thompson over to the county authorities and started out to find Buchannon.

GEORGIANS ENGAGE IN PASTIME WITH INNOCENT WHITE AS VICTIM

East-Tennessee News 1/20/21

Lumber City, Ga., Jan. 18.—With a rope around his neck, in the hands of an angry mob, J. C. Thompson, white man, confessed this morning, according to county authorities, that he was a party to the murder of Robert Wilcox, 19, son of a prominent Telfair county farmer. Young Wilcox disappeared on Saturday.

The county authorities state that Thompson, in confessing, said that he and John W. Buchannan were operating a moonshine still in the swamp near the Oconee river, where Wilcox had gone to hunt and when he appeared on the scene they thought he was a revenue officer and opened fire.

Thompson said that the body was thrown into the river at Cheney's Ferry. It had not been recovered.

After the confession the mob turned Thompson over to the county authorities and started out to find Buchannan.

On Lynching Bent, Posse of Negroes Is Moved to Pray

Constitution 2/16/21

Clyde, Ga., February 15.—Negro possemen who came to shoot, remained to pray last night at their prisoner's cell. That ended plans for a lynching, and Israel Waters, negro, charged with having attacked a school girl of his own race being captured by a posse of white and negro residents was taken to jail instead. The whites turned Waters over to the negroes for punishment following his capture. He said today that when about to be shot, he asked the brethren to pray for him, and the mob changed its mind about the shooting.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
FEBRUARY 16, 1921

PRAYER AVERTS LYNCHING.

Negro's Appeal Saves Him From Guns of Colored Posse.

CLYDE, Ga., Feb. 15.—A negro posse which came to shoot remained to pray here last night at their prisoner's call. That ended plans for a lynching, and Israel Waters, a negro charged with assaulting a schoolgirl of his own race and captured by a posse of white and negro residents, went to jail instead.

The whites turned Waters over to the negroes for punishment, following his capture. He said today he had been stood up to be shot when he asked the brethren to pray for him, and the mob changed its mind about the shooting.

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 16, 1921

LYNCHERS TURN TO PRAY.

Victim Diverts Negro Mob as He Stood Up to Be Shot.

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The whites turned Waters over to the negroes for punishment following his capture. He said to-day he had been stood up to be shot at when he asked the brethren to pray for him and the mob changed its mind about the shooting.

Kentucky

Lynching - 1921

810

Near Lynching in which the Law did not interfere.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
JANUARY 14. 1921

KENTUCKY LYNCHING PREVENTED BY COLD

LEXINGTON, Jan. 14.—A mob bent on lynching a negro at Danville, Ky., [redacted] College, was dispersed by cold weather and a scarcity of automobiles. For several weeks a negro has been seizing white women in quiet streets in Danville.

Gus Myers, a barber and ex-pugilist, obtained police permission to don woman's clothing. He was seized by a negro, who was captured after a fight and a long chase. A mob was formed, but the weather was near zero and no automobiles could be found so the mob went home.

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 14. 1921

ZERO WEATHER ROUTS KENTUCKY LYNCHERS

(Special to The World.)

LEXINGTON, Jan. 13.—A mob bent on lynching a negro at Danville, Ky., home of Center College, early to-day was dispersed by cold weather and a scarcity of automobiles. For several weeks a negro has been seizing white women in quiet streets in Danville, and no trace of his identity could be secured by police.

Last night, Gus Myers, a barber and ex-pugilist, secured police permission to don woman's clothing. He walked slowly about the quieter streets. Finally he was seized by a negro. Planting his fist on the negro's jaw, Myers fired six shots at his assailant. The negro ran.

A trail led to a house two and a half miles in the country. There a negro was found badly wounded. Myers identified him. He proved to be Harry Oberhaven, thirty-eight. When this news reached Danville a mob was formed, but the weather was near zero and no automobiles could be found for borrowing or hire, so the mob members went home.

South Carolina

811

Lynchings

Near Lynchings in Which the Law did not Interfere.

NEGROES ASSERT
THEY WERE HANGED

The Atlanta Constitution
9/20/21

Orangeburg, S. C., September 19. Two negroes from St. Stephens, in Berkley county, came to Orangeburg yesterday to lodge complaint against eight white men of their section and others, who, they charged, took them to the woods on September 12 and hanged them by their necks to get information as to who had shot up a road construction camp a few days previously. The negroes engaged local counsel, but no official action has been taken by the solicitor.

Tennessee

812

Lynching – 1921.

Near Lynching in which the Law did not interfere.

MOB PERSUADED TO DEFER TO LAW BY FATHER'S PLEA

Constitution 3/26/21

Nashville, Tenn., March 25.—Gallatin this afternoon was threatened with mob violence when a crowd of 200 men, some of them armed, surrounded the county jail there where it was supposed the three negroes figuring in the double killing at Cottontown, Sumner county, a week ago, were confined. The mob spirit subsided following an appeal from the father of Thomas Mitchell, the Sumner countian slain, that the law be allowed to take its course.

Adjutant General Brummitt, with fifty men of the state police, left here this afternoon to take charge of the situation at Gallatin. The crowd had left the Gallatin jail but members of it were collected about the public square.

Texas.

Lynchings — 1921.

813

Near Lynchings in Which the Law did not interfere.

MOB ABANDONS LYNCHING PLAN WITHOUT EFFORT

Dallas, Texas, October 7. A large crowd of men which came here in motor cars from Fort Worth early today for the announced purpose of lynching David Bunn, a negro held in connection with the robbery of members of a house-party near Fort Worth last Tuesday night, disbanded shortly after their arrival. It was understood they returned to Fort Worth.

No concerted effort was made to obtain the negro from the Dallas county jail and but little excitement attended the coming of the party from Fort Worth.

Bunn was indicted in Fort Worth yesterday on a charge of robbery with firearms. He was arrested there Wednesday and according to police, confessed that he had robbed members of the house-party and escaped with approximately $1,500 worth of jewelry after having attempted to attack a young girl member of the party whom he had used as a shield in getting away from the house. According to members of the house-party the robber compelled them to tie one another with rags and prodded, kicked and otherwise abused them as he forced them to surrender their valuables.

Bunn was brought here immediately after an indictment had been returned against him.

Prevented

HALL SPIRITED AWAY FROM RUSSELLVILLE

Fred R. Hall Who Killed Pretty "Mystery Woman" Is Carried to Florence Jail to Escape Threatened Mob Violence; Brother-in-law and Three Negroes Are Put Under Arrest

4/15/21 Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

RUSSELLVILLE, ALA., April 14—Fred R. Hall, wealthy business man who shot and killed Martha Henderson, pretty 28 year old "mystery woman" in front of his store here Wednesday afternoon was spirited from the Franklin county jail by Sheriff L. T. Todd today and taken to Florence to escape threatening mob violence. And as another and almost equally sensational feature, Sheriff Todd has placed William Richardson, a brother-in-law of Hall under arrest, together with three negroes, Tom Reed, Ed Gates, and Annie Berry, as members of a conspiracy which kept the Henderson woman it is alleged a prisoner from Sunday night, April 3 to Wednesday afternoon. Richardson was released from jail on $1,000 bond but the three negroes, unable to obtain surety remain in jail.

The transfer of Hall to the Lauderdale county jail was a precaution against a probable serious development. Little squads of men, sober and determined began knotting about the streets early this morning. Mumblings, intelligent only to others in the various and frequently little corner squads were heard. Threats indictive of vengenance for the killing of the woman began to circulate but carrying no trace of their origin.

Sheriff Todd decided that the safest policy for both his prisoner and for the reputation of his county was action—quick and safe action.. In consequence he bundled Hall into an automobile and drove to Florence. The prisoner is now in the county jail at that place, unless developments in that section have caused another transfer.

The arrest of Richadson and the three negroes was an explosion and created excitement second only to the original report of the killing. The negro Reed, by some chance remarks caused suspicion to be directed toward the home of the Berry woman in a thinly settled section in the western outskirts of the city. This was searched and the negroes subjected to stiff cross-examination. They yielded it is declared and confessed that the Henderson woman was taken to the Berry house late Sunday night two weeks ago and that her suit case was torn open and rifled. They also stated that Richardson took the suit case away with him.

A search at the Richardson home followed and the suit case was found under a bed in one of the rooms. Examination of the contents by the sheriff revealed only a few articles of woman's clothing. No letters, the presumed object of the original search were found. More arrests in the conspiracy charges are expected.

Just who and when the arrests will be made and for what particular purpose is unkonwn. Sheriff Todd is maintaing silence and has instructed his deputies to do likewise. It is thought, however, that the coming arrests will be in connection with the manner in which the Henderson woman was persuaded to come to Russellville and how she came whether by train or automobile. While these proceedings were in progress here today, Coroner W. H. Key held a formal inquest to inquire into the cause of the woman's death. The inquest was routine merely meeting the requirements of the law and the verdict was equally routine, simply setting forth in effect that she came to her death by bullet wounds inflicted by Hall.

Numerous inquiries have been received from various parts of state relative to the identity of Martha Henderson.

No message however has been received from the father of the dead girl who it is believed lives in Birmingham and until recently was manager of a well known hotel in that city. The body will be held until Saturday at which time, unless claimants, appear it will be buried at the expense of the county.

Authorities have uncovered other details in the relationship between Hall and Martha Henderson, it was stated here today. They first met, it is said four years ago at Sheffield, Ala., when that city was in the midst of the itrate boom. She was then 24, attractive intelligent, stylish infatuated the oung business man who, contrary to iginal reports is but six years her nior.

They became Clandestine lovers it is reported and grazed bounteously and more or less recklessly amidst the primerose pastures. They took trips, it is said, some time of long durance. It was on one of these trips, it is stated, that they were arrested in Atlanta. for alleged white slavery. and she as witness. Finally the break came. The Atlanta episode become public property. The business man's instincts rebelled at further association. The inevitable quarrel followed. She rebelled at being discarded. Then quiet, so far as

ASSAILANT OF TIDWELL LOSES LEG FROM WOUND

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-28-21

Associated Press

MOBILE, ALA., May 28—Will Jenkins a negro, wanted at Montgomery for assault and robbing J. R. Tidwell at Montgomery, was brought here today for safe keeping. Jenkins is at the city hospital where his right leg was amputated today as a result of a bullet wound sustained when he was captured last night near Brewton by Sheriff A. R. Strong. Jenkins has confessed that he is the right man

NEGRO LODGED IN MONTGOMERY JAIL

Montgomery Advertiser 8/11/21

Alleged Slayer of Miles McCoy Removed From Clayton to Thwarted Mob

According to information from Clayton, the authorities were none too quick in deciding to move Alford Culver, the negro charged with killing Miles McCoy, a white man, about five miles south of Abbeville Friday. What is supposed to have been a mob bent on avenging the death of McCoy arrived in Clayton just a few minutes after the deputy sheriff had left Clayton for Montgomery.

Immediately after the killing, bloodhounds were secured but they could not pick up the trail on account of the prolonged dry weather in that section, but men in the party managed to track the negro for miles and the search continued all Friday night and early Saturday morning the tracks indicated to one searching party that the man they wanted was headed for Eufaula with just about three hours the lead of them and no further effort to "track" the negro was attempted but several parties in autos drove into Eufaula, some of them passing by the negro on the street enroute to the depot to catch a train A second car of searchers recognized him and a chase ensued, ending when the negro jumped over a fence into a negro's yard and "skinned" down the rope into a 40-foot well.

Fearing mob violence, the prisoner was taken to Clayton and lodged in the county jail. Early in the night several Henry county citizens were recognized on the streets of Clayton and it was feared that a mob might be formed at an moment to take the prisoner out and lynch him, so the sheriff decided to rush him off to Montgomery for safe keeping and this action was taken none too soon, according to reports reaching Montgomery Sunday afternoon to the effect that a party of Henry county citizens reached Clayton only a few minutes after the departure of the deputy with the prisoner.

McCoy was one of the most prominent farmers of Henry county and his neighbors are intensely wrought up over the affair. Montgomery county officials declined to give out any information regarding the placing of Culver in the local jail.

TROOPS SENT HERE TO GUARD THOMAS, EN ROUTE TO TRIAL

Governor, Fearing Mob Violence, Dispatches Escort For Sheriff.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS AUGUST 15. 1921

PRISONER LANDED SAFELY IN JAIL AT CENTREVILLE

Special Train Brings Guardsmen From Encampment At Anniston.

Clyde Thomas, negro, confessed assaulter and slayer of Annie Lee Wallace, 15-year-old white girl, who has been held in the Jefferson County jail for safekeeping, was in Centreville Monday afternoon awaiting preliminary arraignment following the quickest troop movement ever recorded in Alabama.

Slipping into Birmingham on a special train, two companies of infantrymen and two sections of machine gunners, of the Fourth Alabama, National Guard, formed a guard for Sheriff Woods, of Bibb County, who took the prisoner back to the scene of the crime for trial.

While the soldiers remained at the Terminal Station on the special, Sheriff Woods went to the jail for his prisoner, taking him to the train without military assistance.

The special, having left Anniston at 6 o'clock, reached Birmingham about 11 o'clock and was on its way to Centreville shortly before noon.

The sheriff and troops, with their prisoner, reached Centreville early in the afternoon, according to reports to The News, and the negro was taken immediatelyto jail. He was to be formally arraigned later in the day.

Notice that the militiamen would arrive in Birmingham to take charge of the negro and guard him from mob violence on the trip and during his trial was received early Monday morning by Sheriff Hartsfield from Governor Kilby. The negro has been in the county jail for safekeeping since his arrest several days ago at Randolph by Sheriff Woods.

Sheriff Woods was in Birmingham Monday to take charge of the prisoner and stated that since the negro's arrest and confession that he was the guilty man, feeling against him has become intense and open threats of lynching have been made. The sheriff stated that without a military guard the negro would never be tried in the courts.

Officials of Bibb County plan a speedy trial for the accused man, according to the sheriff, who stated that the negro would be arraigned in court as soon as he arrived in Centreville and would probably be placed on trial for his life Tuesday or Wednesday. The state troops, he said, will remain on guard at the courthouse and the jail througtout the entire proceedings.

According to charges against the negro, he is alleged to have assaulted and then murdered the girl as she was on her way home through a strip of woods from school near Centreville. The negro, who says he is 33 years old, is married and has several children, it is stated.

GOVERNOR ACTS

Fear of Mob Violence Prompts Executive to Order Troops.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15.—Upon information from Bibb county authorities to the effect that a tense feeling existed in that section as a result of the killing of a 14-year-old white girl several days ago, Governor Kilby last night instructed, through General R. E. Steiner, of Montgomery, that troops of the Alabama National Guard be dispatched from Camp McClellan, where the annual encampment is in progress, to Birmingham, to escort Clyde Thomas, negro, alleged confessed slayer of the girl, to Centerville today, where Thomas was to be arraigned.

Thomas had been taken to Birmingham for safekeeping. Two companies of the national guard and a machine gun detachment were ordered to Birmingham.

Governor Kilby said this morning that advices from the Bibb county officials were that the people were considerably aroused over the crime and that it was feared by the authorities that bloodshed might result in the event of an effort to carry Thomas to Centerville without protection. In order to prevent the possibility of mob violence, the governor directed that the troops accompany the negro to Centerville.

The companies ordered to escort the negro from Birmingham are Company A and the first battalion headquarters company, both of Montgomery. The first battalion headquarters company was formerly Company B, and is commanded by Lieutenant John A. Schneider. Company A is in command of Captain Henry Griggs.

Troops Protect Negro Charged In Girl's Death

Atlanta Constitution
8/16/21

Centreville, Ala., August 15.—Clyde Thomas, negro, escorted by 170 state troops, was brought to Centreville this afternoon from Birmingham on a special train and arraigned on two indictments charging murder and assault which had been returned earlier in the day by the grand jury. A plea of not guilty was entered by attorneys for Thomas, who reserved the right to enter an additional plea of not guilty by reason of insanity. Attorneys Jerome Fuller and Frank Head was appointed by the court to defend the negro, and his trial was set for Wednesday morning.

Thomas is alleged by the county solicitor and sheriff to have confessed to assaulting and killing a 14-year-old white girl, daughter of a prominent farmer of the Randoph community, the body of the girl being found in a strip of woods near her home last Thursday afternoon. Thomas was arrested Saturday and rushed to Birmingham for safe keeping immediately after his alleged confession.

Feeling here is very tense, and the guardsmen will remain until the trial is concluded. A special venire of 100 names was drawn this afternoon. Thomas was indicted within ten minutes after the grand jury opened its session at 11 o'clock this morning.

The negro was taken from the train to the courthouse with soldiers surrounding him. The courthouse and courthouse square had been cleared of every one except court officials and attendants. After arraignment in open court, Thomas was taken to the county jail, where the soldiers were stationed to guard him. Colonel W. E. Bare is in command of the troops, which consist of one company from Opelika, one company from Montgomery and a portion of another Montgomery company.

ALABAMA TROOPS GUARD NEGRO AT MURDER TRIAL

N. Y. C. SUN
AUGUST 15, 1921

Centerville Residents Threaten to Lynch Prisoner.

BIRMINGTON, Ala., Aug. 15.—Two companies of State militia will arrive in Birmingham to-day to take Clyde Thomas, negro, back to Centreville, Bibb county, for trial on charges of murder of a white girl. Residents of Centreville had threatened to lynch him.

Sheriff E. H. Wood of Bibb county, who reached Birmingham to-day to accompany the prisoner and troops, declared Centreville residents were threatening to lynch Thomas in spite of the militia.

Thomas, according to Sheriff Wood, confessed after his capture that he killed Annie Lee Wallace, 14 years old, whose nude body was found lying beside a road. Fearing the spread of mob sentiment because of demonstrations yesterday, Bibb county officials yesterday decided to try the negro immediately and telephoned the Governor for militia protection. Their plan is to take Thomas back to Centerville to-day, arraign him to-morrow, summon a jury and try him Wednesday. Militia will guard the court room during the trial.

CONVICTED NEGRO IN BIRMINGHAM JAIL

Atlanta Constitution
8/16/21

Birmingham, Ala., August 15.—Clyde Thomas, negro convicted yesterday in circuit court at Centerville and sentenced to die September 15 for the murder of a 14-year-old girl, was lodged in Jefferson county jail here last night, where he will be held until the date of execution. Two companies of militia and a machine gun detachment served as a guard for the prisoner, who was brought here on a special train.

WHITE BOY KILLED BY BREWTON NEGRO

Quarrel Between White and Negro Boys Results in Fatal Stabbing of One

The Montgomery Advertiser
8/21/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

BREWTON, ALA., Sept. 20.—As a result of a quarrel here last night between several white boys and negroes, all about seventeen years of age, one of the whites, James Autrey, was stabbed by Alex Autrey, according to report and died in a few minutes. The disturbance occurred about seven o'clock on the main thoroughfare though the negro was not located until this morning. He did not resist arrest but reported to his usual place of work and informed his manager that he would not be able to work today. His manager learning the reason, took him in custody and turned him over to Sheriff R. A. Strong.

Though no disturbance is anticipated, Sheriff Strong, in order to avoid any toruble that might arise, carried his prisoner to Mobile on the morning train.

Negro Slayer Caught.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 15.—Joe Stone, colored, who shot and killed Deputy United States Marshal Ed Moody at Scottsboro on the night of July 25, was captured last night at Shelbyville, Tenn. The negro will be carried to Birmingham or Huntsville for safekeeping, as the officers fear if taken to Scottsboro he will be lynched.

Alabama Officers Save Three Innocent Negroes From a Mob

The New York Age
10/1/21

(Special to The New York Age.)

Centerville, Ala.—The prompt and determined action of law officers of Bibb county, headed by Sheriff Wood, saved three innocent Negroes from the hands of an infuriated mob, and later, after the confessed criminal was apprehended, kept him safely until the law's machinery could take its course.

A 14-year-old girl, Annie Lee Wallace, on her way home from singing school, was assaulted and murdered, the body being left in the woods near the roadside. The three suspects were in the hands of the mob and had been strung up, when Sheriff Hugh Wood, ex-Sheriff Charles L. Oakley and Circuit Solicitor J. F. Thompson appeared on the scene and forced the would-be lynchers to cut the ropes from the necks of the men and surrender them to the officers. The three colored men were then placed in jail.

Then the officers, who believed the arrested men to be innocent of any connection with the crime, busied themselves in following up other clues. The mother of the slain girl had seen an auto occupied by strange men pass her house late the afternoon of the crime and ex-Sheriff followed this machine to Selma, forty miles away, and brought the men back to Centerville. These men, all white, gave satisfactory accounts of their activities at the time of the assault and so were released.

Mr. Oakley made another search at the scene of the crime and found an old shoe half-sole which was used as a clue and its ownership traced to one Clyde Thomas. Going to Thomas' home, Mr. Oakley questioned the man's wife, following which he arrested Thomas and took him by aroundabout way to Centreville, eluding the mob, which was still intent on lynching someone. The three innocent Negroes were released.

The Mob Was Defied.

In the meantime, the mob learned of the arrest of Thomas and of his confession, and made a sortie upon the jail for the purpose of takin him out. Sheriff Wood was determined that this should not happen. He, backed by ex-Sheriff Oakley, Solicitor Thomas and County Solicitor J. W. Lavender, served notice upon the mob that the prisoner would be gotten only over their dead bodies. The members of the mob knew that Sheriff Wood and Oakley meant what they said, so there was no attempt at breaking into the jail.

Several days later, it is asserted, Thomas sent for Messrs. Wood and Oakley and confessed that he was guilty. Thomas had been employed as a section hand near Randolph, Ala. At a nearby still he had filled up on wildcat whiskey, after which he secreted himself near the road and when the girl came along, the crime was committed. Thomas was then taken to Birmingham for safekeeping by Sheriffs Wood and Oakley, who announced as they left, that "It is best that nobody attempt to follow us." The warning was heeded.

When the trial was held, Governor Kilby, as a matter of precaution, sent 150 National Guardsmen as an escort to the prisoner and to remain on duty during the trial. After being convicted and sentenced to hang, the execution being fixed for September 15th, Thomas was taken back to Birmingham. On the day of the execution he was brought to Centreville. The Rev. G. W. Sharp of the A. M. E. Church, and a few other prominent colored citizens, were admitted to the death chamber.

His Last Messsage.

Thomas made a last statement, saying, "I am guilty. Nobody had anything to do with the crime but me. I am willing to die. The Lord has forgiven me. I have nothing against anyone of the family or the officers. Tell your boys and all children to go to Sunday School and church, and for God's sake, leave off whiskey."

The colored people of the community feel that the criminal met his just deserts and they are grateful and appreciative to Solicitors Thompson and Lavender and Sheriffs Wood and Oakley for their staunch upholding of the law. It is recognized that their action was not because of any special love for the Negro but was based on a determination to uphold the supremacy of the law.

NEGRO SAVED BY QUICK ACTION OF GREENSBORO GIRL

The Montgomery Advertiser
10/9/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENSBORO, ALA., Oct. 8—Only the coolness and presence of mind of a young woman saved a negro's life today and prevented the stain of a lynching from resting on Greensboro's fair name.

It seems that Charlie Jockisch had an altercation with a negro named Will Hopkins at his home in North Hale. On arriving in Greensboro today about twelve o'clock he met the negro and the dispute was renewed.

The negroes' father stepped up at the time and drew his pistol on Mr. Jockisch fortunately it snapped and Mr. Jockisch ran, followed by the negro brandishing the pistol but in a second's time the streets were alive with white men coming to Mr. Jockisch aid. The negro, seeing the mob gathering, ran into Apsey's store closely pursued by the infurated men.

Every man in the store was dazed to see a negro rushing in with a pistol in his hand followed by so many men. Only the young woman in question had the forethought to quickly close the door putting her foot against it. As she did not have the key. The men remembered their Southern Chivalry and would not force the door though they demanded admittance, but she calmly shook her head. Finally the sheriff came when she allowed him to come in, but kept back the rest.

After keeping the negro in Apsey's store for about an hour and a half, he was spirited out of a side entrance and put in jail.

As a matter of precaution, the negro was carried over to Selma this evening for safe keeping and to prevent a possible lynching, though there was no indication that further trouble would arise.

GIRL SAVES NEGRO FROM ANGRY MOB

The Times Plain Dealer
Birmingham Ala.
10/15/21

Attempts To Shoot White Man And Runs Into Store Where She Bars Door To Crowd.

Greensboro, Ala., Oct. 14.—The coolness and presence of mind of a young woman probably saved a Negro's life today and prevented the stain of a lynching from resting on Greensboro's fair name. According to officers, Charlie Jockisch had an altercation with a Negro named Will Hopkins at his home in North Hale. On arriving in Greensboro today about 12 o'clock he met the Negro and the dispute was renewed. The Negro's father stepped up at the time and drew his pistol on Mr. Jockisch. Fortunately it snapped and Mr. Jockisch ran, followed by the Negro, bandishing the pistol, but in a second's time the streets were alive with white men coming to Mr. Jockisch's aid.

The Negro, seeing the mob gathering, ran into Apsey's store, closely pursued by the infuriated men. Every man in the store was dazed to see a Negro rushing in with a pistol in his hand followed by so many men. Only the young woman in question had the forethought to quickly close the door, putting her foot against it, as she did not have the key. The men remembered their southern chivalry and would not force the door, though they demanded admittance, but she calmly shook her head. Finally the sheriff came, when she allowed him to enter, but kept back the rest. After keeping the Negro in Apsey's for about an hour and a half he was spirited out of a side entrance and put in jail. Tonight the city has quieted down and no further trouble is expected. The Negro was taken to Selma tonight for safe-keeping.

Lynching—1921. Prevented

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Alabama

NEGRO IS SAVED FROM ANGRY MOB

Alabama Sheriff Holds Crowd at Bay, While Deputies Take Prisoner to Woods.

Constitution 2/13/21

Talladega, Ala., February 12.—This city early tonight was plunged into excitement when Patrolman Eugene Hobbs was slashed to death with a razor by Mark Cunningham, a negro while Teague Young, another negro held the victim.

Immediately after the murder scores of citizens formed into a mob to pursue the negroes, but Sheriff Cornet and his deputies succeeded in locating Young before the possemen and drove hastily into the country. The mob procured automobiles and pursued. In the meantime Cunningham made good his escape from both officers and mob.

From this point wit and nerve were matched against a determined clamor for vengeance. The mob leaders, out-guessing the sheriff, refused to accept the report that the officers had fled to Anniston with their prisoners, moved in another direction and boarded a Central of Georgia train at Sylacauga.

Sheriff Cornett and his deputies, C. Wrenn and Perry Campbell, in the meantime had moved across country to Odean, a small flag station. As the train stopped the would-be mobbers aboard surged to the car steps, but the sheriff realizing he had been trapped, pulled his gun and held the prospective lynchers on the train while the deputies again took to the woods with their prisoner.

At midnight when Sheriff Cornett returned to Talladega, no further reports had been heard of the two deputies and their prisoner.

N Y C AMERICAN
MARCH 26, 1921

Armed Men Rushed to Save Negro from Lynchers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 26.—Deputy sheriffs armed with shotguns were rushed to-day to Lovick, in Jefferson County, to protect a negro said to be in the hands of men bent on lynching him.

He is charged with complicity in the killing of J. L. Bourgos and Lacy Murphree last Tuesday.

negro jailed

TALLADEGA SHERIFF HOLDS MOB AT BAY

Cornett Thwarts Party of Men Who Sought to Seize Negro, Charged With Brutal Murder of Policeman, as He Tries to Board Train For Birmingham

Montgomery Advertiser 2/13/21

(Special To The Advertiser.)

TALLADEGA, Feb. 12—Whether Young Teague, a negro of this city who was arrested during the afternoon in connection with the murder of Policeman Eugene Hobbs, was alive tonight after a mob, riding a Central of Georgia passenger train from Sylacauga northward to Birmingham, had been thwarted in their ostensible purpose to secure his person, was a matter of conjecture late tonight.

Sheriff Cornett, who returned here late tonight after a stirring encounter with a small party of men at Odena, a small station on the Central north of Sylacauga, expressed the opinion that the negro was safe in the hands of his deputies, Wrenn and Campbell, into whose custody he thrust his prisoner while he held the party at bay on the platform of the Central passenger and himself boarded it and rode northward several miles before leaving it and returning to Talladega.

Teagues arrest followed the murder of Hobbs, who was seeking to arrest a negro for petty larceny. The negro is said to have made the statement that he did not kill Hobbs but that he held him and another negro, Mack Cunningham slashed his throat with a razor. The policeman died a few minutes after the encounter, and upon arresting Teague Sheriff Cornett started to the Calhoun jail with him.

Enroute to Anniston the Sheriff was informed that a mob was forming to intercept him and secure the negro for a lynching party, and he immediately doubled on his rtacks and started for the Central of Georgia railrond southbound with a view of getting his charge to Birmingham for safekeeping. It was believed that some person here learned of the sheriff's change of plan and telephoned friends at Sylacauga, where it was reported that a party boarded the northbound passenger train to intercept the officials at whatever point he tried to board it.

The sheriff, his deputies and the prisoner met the train at Odena, Mr. Cornett said tonight, "and as the train stopped and we started on, a party of men, I do not know how many, rushed to the platform and started to descend. Holding the opinion that they were after my prisoner I thrust him into the keeping of Wrenn and Campbell and drawing my pistol I forced the men on the train to stay there, and climbed aborad myself. I went north for several miles and then returned here. I believe that Wrenn and Campbell have the negro in hiding and will be able to catch a train or other conveyance and get him to a place of safety".

The murdered policeman was a married man and is survived by several children. His death aused a wave of anger over the town, but no untoward movement to cheat the law was noticeable here. The negro Mack Cunningham, implicated by Young Teague, had not been arrested at 11 o'clock tonight.

NEGRO JAILED AT ANNISTON SUNDAY; HOBBS IS BURIED

Teague Cunningham Carried to Calhoun After Cornett Fought Off Small Mob

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 13.—Teague Cunningham, negro, charged with killing a Taladega policeman yesterday, was brought to the Jefferson county jail here tonight for safekeeping.

Montgomery Advertiser 2/14/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

TALLADEGA, Feb. 13.—Teague Cunningham, negro, charged with the murder of Eugene Hobbs, local policeman Saturday, was placed in the Calhoun county jail at Anniston at daylight Sunday, according to a message received here during the day by Sheriff Cornett, from his deputies, Wrenn and Campbell.

After a daring trip across half the county late Saturday, the sheriff was forced to entrust the negro to his accompanying deputies at Odena, Ala., where a small mob, said to have been formed at Sylacauga, tried to leave a Central of Georgia passenger train for the purpose of securing possesion of the negro. Sheriff Cornett forced members of the party to remain on the train at the point of his pistol and personally accompanied it several miles north of Odena before leaving the train and returning here.

Deputies Wrenn and Campbell made their way from Odena to Anniston during the night, and the sheriff believes that the man is safe from mob violence. Cunningham, whose name was sent out as being Young Teague Saturday, was drunk when arrested Saturday, the sheriff said, and a knife, which was said to have been used in killing the officer was taken off his person. Eugene Hobbs was buried here this afternoon.

Awake 40 Hours to Elude Angry Mob

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 25.—Teague Cunningham, alleged to have cut Patrolman Eugene Hobbs (white) to death with a razor at Talladega Saturday night, was lodged in the Jefferson county jail here Sunday. He was brought to this city by Deputies Wrenn and Campbell, who were 40 hours in making the trip. Neither of the men had slept during this period, having traversed miles of country roads unknown to them, and at the same time looking out for members of a mob in pursuit.

The would-be lynchers stopped a train at Odean, a small flag station, and attempted to get Cunningham from the officers, but Sheriff Cornett, realizing he had been trapped, pulled his gun and held the lynchers at bay while the deputies took to the woods. The mob also attempted to get Mark Young, who, it is said, held Hobbs while Cunningham slashed him to death.

Hobbs was literally cut to pieces when he attempted to club Cunningham, who was under arrest on charge of stealing a sweater. Hobbs is survived by a wife and several children. Authorities are inclined to discount the reported statement of Cunningham that there was another implicated in the killing of the officer, as it is stated that the dying policeman positively identified the prisoner.

MOB THREATENS LIVES OF CITIZENS

Constitution 3/8/21

Deputized Men Who Captured Night Riders Saturday Are in Danger of Mob of Three Hundred.

Stevenson, Ala., March 7.—At an early hour tonight warning was telephoned here by government operatives at Widow's Bar, across the Tennessee river, that a mob of 300 men had formed at that place with the announced purpose of coming here, capturing and hanging six citizens deputized by Deputy Sheriff Stevenson, who captured four night riders Saturday night.

Officials here at once appealed to D. P. Wimberley, special prosecutor of the night riding cases, at Scottsboro, to call upon Governor Kilby for state militia to be dispatched at once to Stevenson for the protection of the town, and that the troops be used to round up night riders and suppress terrorism in this part of north Alabama.

Prosecutor Wimberly immediately attempted to get in touch with the situation at Widow's Bar and stated that he would ask for troops if his investigations justified such action.

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POLICE TRACKING ALLEGED SLAYER

Alabama Officers Search for Negro Believed Guilty of Killing Aged Man and Youth.

Constitution 3/26/21

Birmingham, Ala., March 25.—After tracking a negro whom officers believe to be the slayer of J. L. Bourgolus, 73, and 15-year-old Lacey Murphee, as far as Attalla today, Chief Deputy Fred McDuff and his squad of men returned to Birmingham for tonight, unsuccessful in their attempts to catch him.

J. E. Taylor, chief of police of Leeds, and several officers have continued the chase, going to Chattanooga, where they believe the negro is headed. Police authorities all along the route have been notified and are on the lookout for the man.

After officers had spent all of yesterday searching for clues in the case, a call was received at the sheriff's office this morning that the negro had been surrounded at a point between Lovick and Springville. Information received in Birmingham was to the effect that the negro had been seen with a shotgun on the day of the murder in the vicinity of where the aged man and youth were killed near Henry Ellen and when seen yesterday was stealing through a dense wood. However, the officers failed to find the negro on reaching the scene.

It is stated that the information given the officers regarding the negro was furnished by a train crew. All day officers have been tracking the negro and went as far as Attalla, where they were informed he had been seen. Chief of Police Taylor and his men continued the chase in order to allow the Birmingham officers to return. The intended destination of the negro is believed to be Chattanooga and telegrams have been sent to the Tennessee city by Sheriff Hartsfield and officers state that every road into that city is being watched.

The report today that the negro had been surrounded and assistance was needed created much excitement in Birmingham and Sheriff Hartsfield sent all of his deputies heavily armed to the scene. However, they returned tonight, declaring that the negro had not been seen.

In the meantime, John L. Kendricks and John Davis, who reside in the neighborhood of Henry Ellen, are being held in the county jail in connection with the double murder. They were brought to Birmingham this morning.

GIRARD PRISONER IN MONTGOMERY JAIL

Man Accused of Murder in Russell Rushed to Capital For Safekeeping

3/16/21
Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

COLUMBUS, GA., March 15—Girard, Ala. feeling has subsided toward George Cavas proprietor of a Columbus restaurant who shot and fatally wounded Eddie Lee Glover, 26 Sunday at the home of Cavas' mother-in-law Mrs. Josie Nickolls over the Phenix-Girard bank building. Glover died Monday. Cavas alleges Glover had alienated the affections of his wife.

Cavas went to his mother-in-law's in a taxicab after finding his wife had left her home in Columbus. Mrs. Cavas, Mrs. W. E. Morgan, wife of former Mayor Morgan of Girard and O. P. Hudson were sitting in one room and Glover and Mrs. Nickolls were in the dining room. When Cavas appeared Glover started down the hallway.

Cavas fired as Glover reached the stairway. The bullet hit him in the throat. Glover tumbled down the steps and Cavas jumped over his body and leaped into the waiting taxicab ordering the driver to "take me back to Georgia they are going to kill me." He left the car after crossing Dillingham street bridge seeking refuge in a store.

He was arrested by Columbus police and Marshal Jones of Girard and agreed to return without requisition papers. He was rushed to the Russell county jail at Seale after open threats of violence were made. Glover lingered until early Monday morning.

A report circulated that Cavas had been removed from Seale quieted wrought up citizens but today it was deemed advisable to transfer him to the Montgomery county jail.

Glover's funeral was held today from the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Glover in Phenix City. He is survived by two brothers, Albert and James of Phenix City and a sister, Mrs. C. C. Dauphin of Montgomery.

Reported Three Hundred Form to Capture and Hang Six Citizens Serving as Special Volunteer Officers in Arrest of Riders

REQUEST FOR STATE . . . MILITIA IS REPORTED

3/8/21
Montgomery Advertiser

Suggestion Is Made That Troops Be Used to Round Up Night Riders and Suppress Terrorism in North Alabama County; Prisoners Are Moved

STEVENSON, ALA., March 8—A posse of a hundred determined officers and citizens of Stevenson are now in pursuit of a band of night riders which had gathered at Widow's Bar on the Tennessee river with the avowed purpose of storming Stevenson, and lynching six citizens who on Saturday night aided in the arrest of four of the clansmen.

Not waiting for the night riders to strike the first blow, the posse made an attack and at last accounts the band was scattering in the mountains closely pursued by the irate citizens. So far as known no casualties have occurred.

FACTS OF FAIRFIELD OUTRAGE; NEGROES BRUTALLY TREATED

ALMOST LYNCHED WHEN HE SEEKS PROTECTION AT THE HANDS OF THE COURT—PLAIN CASE OF DISREGARD FOR LAW AND DEFIANCE OF COURT RULING.

Bham Reporter 5/18/21

The press carried stories during April emphasizing or making known a troublesome situation at Fairfield, Alabama, styled as trouble between the races. Stories were given and one Negro killed during the episode. Various statements have been given as a reason for the disturbance. What is purported as the facts is in this office and are made after special investigation, and to read the story as made after investigation, the previous ones as published in papers would apear as an effort to mislead the public and cover up the evil practices of some white men in Fairfield.

A man by the name of William Jackson and H. M. Smitherman are the main parties as shown by special reports who created the trouble. William Jackson is a Negro man and works for the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; H. M. Smitherman is a white man and runs a grocery store and drug company at Fairfield. The trouble arose over a debt owed Smitherman by Jackson; Jackson stating that his debt was only nine dollars when Smitherman had him charged with thirty dollars. Jackson took bankruptcy. Collins Maddox notified Smitherman of the same and while there was severly beaten by Smitherman and his clerks. There seems to be nothing to substantiate the statements that there was an effort on the part of Negro men to rescue a minor or to avenge the assault of a little colored girl. The trouble grew out of the fact that William Jackson refused to pay what he considered a misstatement of his account and took legal proceedings against this debt and was adjudged a bankrupt which appeared to fire the indignation of Smitherman. Maddox was beaten by this crowd. Smitherman was arrested and fined seventy-five dollars and a civil suit filed against him for $10,000 damages. Collins Maddox was waited on by white men, taken to the outskirts of the city, a rope was placed around his neck in an effort to lynch him and out for the pleading of one member of the crowd Maddox says he would have been lynched. He was tied to a tree with heavy ropes and beaten by the mob.

Julius Bendor who notified the officers that a mob had Collins and gone away with him was led to the jail and there incarcerated and is now under $750 bond. Will Carson who was with Bendor when he started to notify the officers is now in jail under a thousand dollar bond charged with attempt to murder. Will Carson came in the case only when he testified on behalf of Julius Bendor that he was there when Bendor left to notify the officers and the only reason he was not going he was afraid that the mob might kill them both. A warrant was sworn out for him and he is now in the Bessemer jail. The real facts about the Fairfield trouble are that William Jackson was adjudged a bankrupt in the bankrupt court, a white man by the name of H. M. Smitherman was notified by Maddox and afterwards beaten, a criminal suit followed, Smitherman, the white man, was fined seventy-five dollars; Maddox again taken to the woods and beaten and the whole town put under martial law and Negroes subjected to all kinds of intimidation until white citizens called a conference and demanded that some form of justice be practice and the white men cease intimidating and disturbing the Negro men and their families. Maddox says he knew that Smitherman was in the mob because he looked him in the face and discussed with him regarding the lawyer. Maddox says the men's faces were covered and Smitherman's face was uncovered in his unusual rage to beat him (Maddox) up.

A special committee is working on the matter, the press and white organizations have been notified.

It is further explained that the three or four Negroes who started to the jail had no intention of interfering with the jailor or disturbing the inmates, but they had failed to get officers over phone as a protection against the mob and a few of them started to the jail and this filling took place at least a block away.

NEGRO KILLED AND OFFICER WOUNDED IN ATTACK ON JAIL

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
APRIL 27, 1921

Blacks, Seeking Life Of Girl's Assailant, Storm Fairfield Station.

Affairs Wednesday were still in an unsettled state at Fairfield where a party of negroes stormed the jail Tuesday night, wounding Officer George Alexander and leaving one of their number behind dead when they fled from their unsuccessful attempt to get a negro prisoner held on a charge of attacking an eight-year-old girl.

The attack on the jail was made about 8 o'clock after all but three officers had been decoyed to Inglewood, a negro settlement, a mile away from the station. The negro prisoner, John Brown, had been arrested at Inglewood less than two hours before, and several officers had gone back there on reports of trouble brewing.

Officer Horace J. Pate was in the police station when five negroes poured in through the windows and door and demanded the keys to the jail. When he refused, one of the negroes grappled with him. The commotion brought Chief of Police Y. J. Anthony and Officer George Alexander, who were guarding the jail, which is a separate building from the police station. Eight or 10 shots were fired in the police station between the negroes an doffi-cers, and when the smoke cleared away, a member of the attacking party was lying dead and Officer Alexander was suffering from three bullet wounds.

The officer was taken to the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered flesh wounds in his thigh, shoulder and ankle. No bones were touched and he was resting well at his home in Fairfield Wednesday.

Later, the dead negro was identified as Champy Green, a resident of Inglewood, where the trouble started.

Throughout the night, the police force of Fairfield and parties of citizens patrolled the streets and kept close watch on the jail to prevent further trouble. About 11 o'clock Sergeant V. R. Eddins and Officer T. W. Stubbs exchanged shots with a group of negroes near the steel plant at Fairfield. It is believed that two negroes were wounded. One negro ha sbeen arrested on suspicion that he was a member of the attacking party.

John Brown, the object of the negro attack, is charged with attacking an eight-year-old negro girl. He was still in the Fairfield jail Wednesday, officers believing that the situation was well enough in hand that no further attempts would be made to get him out of custody. It is believed that the attacking party was bent on lynching him as feeling against him was high. No open trouble has been reported since dawn Wednesday. Extra police are being kept on duty, however, to prevent further disorder.

GRAND JURY PROBES KILLING OF BRIDE

Florence, Ala., May 23.—The Lauderdale county grand jury convened in extraordinary session today to investigate the death of Mrs. Myrtle Williams Seay, a bride, whose mutilated, nude and partly burned body was found an the outskirts of this place May 15. She was last seen in company with her husband, F. W. Seay, who was arrested the following day.

Seay was spirited to Decatur when he was arrested to prevent possible mob violence, and later was removed to Jefferson county jail at Birmingham. Judge Almon announced that he would not ask for military protection for the prisoner in case he was formally charged with killing his wife, but would wait until such time as he considered it safe to bring the man here for trial.

TRIAL DATE IS SET FOR BUTLER NEGRO

Mont. Advertiser 7/13/21

Willie Peagler Charged With Murder of Earle Henderson; Trial Set For July 20

Advertiser Bureau
Greenville, Ala.
By Porter Martin.

The grand jury of special session of Butler county circuit court in a partial report returned an indictment against Willie Peagler for murder in the first degree. The negro is charged with killing Earle Henderson, a prominent young white man of Chapman, several weeks ago.

So intense was the feeling in the community in which the killing occurred that a special term of circuit court was called by Judge Gamble, the negro was arraigned and Wednesday July 20, was set for his trial.

A venire of twenty-five jurors was drawn, the negro was immediately taken back to the Montgomery county jail for safe keeping.

Lynchings - 1921.
Prevented

Alabama.

847

QUARREL OVER SPOILS BRINGS ABOUT ARREST

The Montgomery Advertiser
10/9/21

Williams Is Shot in Leg When Negroes Dispute Over Division of Goods Stolen From Store After Murder of Anderson, Police Declare

BARNETT CONFESSION FOLLOWED BY WILLIAMS

Judge McCord Calls Special Session of Grand Jury to Investigate Charges; Negroes Are Rushed Away From Montgomery to Prevent Lynching

Judge Leon McCord has called the grand jury into special session Tuesday morning to take up charges of murder against John Henry Barnett and Willie Williams negroes who were arrested by the police Saturday morning in connection with the killing of Robert Davis Anderson. Anderson was killed sometime Thursday night his body being found on the floor of his room early Friday morning. The two negroes were ordered removed to Wetumpka by Governor Kilby Saturday afternoon and from there were removed to another jail the location of which was not made public. Barnett has confessed to the crime implicating Williams.

A quarrel between the two men resulting in the shooting of Williams by Barnett, brought about the charges of murder against them. The quarrel is believed to have been over a division of the articles stolen from Anderson's room and store. After the arrest a search of the home of the two men in Burkhardt's alley, West End, where the police claim to have recovered some of the goods identified as being the property of Mr. Anderson.

Chief Taylor and Detectives Avant and Brinson went to the home of the negroes on receiving news of the shooting of Williams. Barnett after being taken to police headquarters was closely questioned by the police and confessed to the crime declaring he shot Anderson.

Williams was carried to a local infirmary where his wounds were dressed after which he was taken to the police headquarters and later transferred with Barnett to the county jail, county officials moving them to Wetumpka on orders of the governor who issued the transfer order when rumors of a lynching were heard.

Barnett declared in his confession that the murder and robbery was planned by the two negroes in their room and they made their way to Anderson's place on a bicycle which they stole from in front of a store. The bicycle belonged to Hugh Day. It has been recovered.

He stated that they hid the bicycle in bushes near Anderson's store and that he fired the load of buckshot which killed Mr. Anderson. The negro stated that he and his partner decided that the easiest method of robbing the store was to kill Anderson first. He stated that as soon as Mr. Anderson rolled over on the floor the screen of the window was cut.

The first act of the negroes after getting into the store, according to Barnett's confession, as given out by the police, was to rifle the cash register. He stated each of them then put on a suit of overalls and a pair of shoes and took an extra suit of overalls, and some underwear, cap, flashlight and pistol. The negro declared that after leaving the store they walked across the fields to Montgomery without encountering anyone. Saturday morning when the time came for a division of the spoils the two men quarrelled resulting in Barnett shooting Williams in the leg. The statements made by Barnett, according to the police, were corroborated by Williams when he was returned to the police station from the infirmary. Among the goods recovered from the negroes was a watch belonging to Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson was shot Thursday night while reading a copy of The Advertiser in his room adjoining his store eight miles out on the Woodley road. The buckshot crashed through the newspaper and lodged in the breast of Anderson killing him instantly. He was a young and enterprising merchant and was a veteran of the World War.

Barnett is 19 years old and Williams two years his senior. The negroes declared that they were led to the murder and robbery by their failure to secure employment. The criminal division of the Montgomery county circuit court is in session this week and it is probable the cases of the two negroes will be assigned immediately after their indictment by the grand jury.

SPINKS' SLAYER SENT TO MOBILE FOR SAFEKEEPING

Montgomery Advertiser
10/10/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

MOBILE, ALA., Dec. 10. Lem Jackson, a negro, wanted for killing Edward Spinks and wounding David and Mitt Spinks, white men last night at Thomasville, Ala., was brought to Mobile tonight from the county jail at Grove Hill for safe keeping. Feeling ran high around Grove Hill and vicinity against the negro, according to Sheriff Cox of that place. Jackson made a statement that he committed the deed for revenge.

Lynching – 1921.

Prevented

815

Arkansas

815

MEN MARCH TO PENITENTIARY WITH INTENT TO LYNCH NEGRO

Little Rock, Ark., March 25th (Associated Negro Press)—A mob of 2,000 young men of Little Rock marched on the state penitentiary intent upon lynching Emanual West, colored, who was identified by a young white woman as the Negro who attacked her last Saturday night. A crowd of several thousand persons in motor cars watched the scene, while a large detachment of police, deputy sheriffs and a machine-gun detachment of the military police dispersed the mob.

LITTLE ROCK ARK DEMOCRAT
JANUARY 26, 1921

M'RAE HOPES TO PREVENT LYNCHING OF MOB'S PRISONER

Reports Say Lowery to Be Taken to Wilson, and That Three Negroes in Blytheville Jail Also May Be Lynched.

Efforts to locate the mob which took Henry Lowery, Mississippi County negro murderer from a train at Sardis, Miss., early Wednesday morning, were being made by Governor McRae, following the report that the mob intended to take the negro back to Wilson, the scene of the double murder, and lynch him there.

Governor McRae hoped to prevent a lynching, if trace of the mob was found before it had slain the accused negro.

Reports to the Arkansas Democrat from Memphis said there was a persistent rumor that the crowd of white men which took the negro from the two deputy sheriffs, had made plans to take their prisoner back to Wilson, Mississippi County, the seat of the double murder Christmas Day.

If the plans are successful, according to the rumors, the negro will be lynched at the scene of the murder, and efforts will be made to get three other negroes, now in jail at Blytheville, and accused of being accomplices of Lowry's, and lynch them, also.

Race Feeling Acute.

News of the affair at Sardis early Wednesday morning occasioned no surprise at Wilson, according to a report from that town received by way of Memphis. Mutterings against the negro had been heard since first news of his capture in El Paso, Tex., and, it is claimed, plans to capture and lynch him have been in the making for seevral days. Several white men from Wilson and that vicinity are said to be "away from home."

Feeling against negroes in the Wilson vicinity is acute, according to dispatches, on the theory that many were assistants of Lowery in his flight after his murder of O. P. Craig and Mr. Craig's daughter.

Should the dispatches reflect the real intentions of the men who robbed the two Mississippi County deputy sheriffs of their prisoner, the lynching probably will not occur until Thursday, as it be almost impossible for the mob to reach Wilson before late Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

Were En Route Here.

Wilson is about 125 or 150 miles north of Helena, where, it is said, the white men with their negro prisoner crossed the Mississippi river.

Governor McRae Wednesday morning was endeavoring to get in communication, over long distance telephone, with Sheriff Blackwood of Mississippi County, who had gone to Memphis to meet his deputies and the negro, and also with officers at Wilson and Blytheville.

Sheriff Blackwood was to have met the deputies and the negro at Memphis Wednesday morning and bring them to Little Rock, where the negro was to be taken to the state penitentiary for safe keeping.

NEGROES HELD IN AN ARKANSAS JAIL, SENT TO MEMPHIS BASTILE

Montgomery Advertiser 1/28/21

(Associated Press.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 27—Five negroes who have been held in the Crittenden county, Arkansas, jail at Marion for several days on charges of assisting in the escape of Henry Lowry negro farmer who was burned to death by a mob at Nodena, Arkansas, last night, were brought to Memphis late today and will be taken to Little Rock for safe keeping in the morning.

Sheriff Wm. Fish, who was in charge of the negroes, said that feeling against them was very high in Crittenden and Mississippi counties and added that an effort to lynch them would probably have been made tonight, according to reports he received

ARKANSAS VILLAGE QUIET AFTER CRIME

Constitution 1/28/21

Wilson, Ark. January 27—Reports today from Nodena, near the scene of the lynching last night of Henry Lowry, negro, for the killing of O. T. Craig, a planter and his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson, indicated that conditions in that neighborhood had quieted and no further disorder was anticipated.

Telephone messages from Blytheville and Marion, where several negroes are in jail charged with having aided Lowry to escape from Arkansas after the killing of Craig and Mrs. Williamson Christmas day, also reported the situation quiet and that no attempt had been made to molest the prisoners.

Throughout last night rumors were current that mobs were being formed to take the accused negroes from the Marion and Blytheville jails, but the night passed without disorder at either town. So persistent were the reports of planned mob violence against the negroes at Blytheville that the sheriff barricaded the jail at midnight and deputized a posse of fifty men to stand guard about the prison enclosure.

Lowry was burned to death on the bank of the Mississippi river about a mile from the Craig plantation the scene of the killing of the planter and his daughter who were shot to death when they attempted to quiet Lowry, a tenant farmer, who was creating a disturbance on the Craig plantation. Two sons of the planter also were wounded.

RUSH SEVEN NEGROES OUT OF ARKANSAS

Authorities Save Associates of Lynched Murderer—Governor Asks for an Investigation.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JANUARY 28, 1921

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27.—Seven negroes were secretly taken out of Arkansas today to prevent possible lynching of them as fellow-members of an Odd Fellows lodge with Henry Lowry, who was burned at the stake last night for the murder of O. T. Craig, a planter, and his daughter near Nodena, Ark. Five of the negroes were brought here from Marion, Ark. Two were taken from Blytheville, Ark., to Caruthersville, Mo.

Muddy conditions of the country roads, which were practically impassable for automobiles, was probably all that saved these negroes from lynching last night after the burning of Lowry. The latter before death confessed the killing and implicated two negroes as having helped him to escape to El Paso, where he was captured. One was in jail at Marion and another at Blytheville.

After burning Lowry half of the mob planned to go to Blytheville and the others to Marion to get the seven negroes. They had to abandon the idea, however.

The seven, now at Memphis and Caruthersville, Mo., are to be taken to Little Rock, it is said, but excitement runs high in eastern Arkansas.

Reaction in feeling has set in, however, following an announcement from Little Rock that Governor McRae had sent a message to the Legislature, calling for an investigation and arraigning the deputies for delivering Lowry to the mob which intercepted them on a train at Sardis, Miss. He also urged a law to have any official held responsible for failure to protect the life of a prisoner.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MARCH 18, 1921

Machine Gun Awes Mob Gathered to Lynch Negro

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 18.—(By A. P.)—A mob of 2000 men marched on the state penitentiary here last night intent upon lynching Emanuel West, negro, who was identified by a young white woman as the negro who attacked her last Saturday night. A crowd of several thousand persons in motor cars watched while a detachment of police, deputy sheriffs and a machine gun detachment of military police of the Third division dispersed the mob.

CROWD GOES TO THE PEN AFTER BLACK SUSPECTS

Lynching Effort Follows Identifications of Negroes

ARE NOT AT WALLS

Mob Is Dispersed When Officers Hurry to the Scene.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MARCH 18, 1921

FEELING GROWS INTENSE

Following identification yesterday of two negroes by the young woman victim of a brutal assault here Saturday night, an unsuccessful attempt was made about 9:30 last night by a mob of probably 2,000 young men several in army uniform, to storm the penitentiary walls, where it was reported the two blacks had been taken. The mob contemplated a lynching but was dispersed before determining whether the two men were at the walls.

Serious trouble was averted by the clever manner in which E. H. Dempsey, warden, handled the situation until reinforcements of city police detectives, deputy sheriffs and military police arrived and broke up the mob. Warden Dempsey and Sam Taylor, night turnkey, were the only free men at the walls when the advance party of the mob climbed the hill on which the walls are located and demanded admittance. After informing the mob that the negroes they sought were not inside, the warden proposed that the crowd select six men to make a search of the place and he offered to take the men through.

Instead of six there were eight members of the mob in the party the warden took inside the walls and escorted through the prison barracks. The negro prisoners were called out of bed and the committee looked them over, but the men they wanted were not among them. The warden then offered to take the committee anywhere inside the walls they wished to go. However, by this time the men seemed convinced that the negroes were not inside the walls and, after asking Mr. Dempsey to give them his word that they were not there, the committee returned to the entrance.

Reinforcements Arrive.

By this time Chief of Police Rotenberry had arrived with a large squad of city and county officers and the committee was stopped at the door of the walls and the men were searched. Only one of the eight was armed. Chief Rotenberry contemplated holding the men as mob leaders, but after taking their names and addresses they were allowed to leave. One of the eight men who made the search was a brother-in-law of the outraged girl.

While members of the committee were being detained the remainder of the mob developed an ugly mood in sharp contrast with the orderly manner in which the negotiations with the warden had been carried out. Spokesmen demanded that the eight men be turned over to them, and but for the impressive showing of firearms made by the now formidable party of officers there probably would have been an effort to storm the prison office.

Chief Rotenberry appealed to the young men to desperse, but the spokesmen hurled back abuse, and there was another more impressive demonstration of police armament and a retreat by the mob to the big gate at the entrance to the penitentiary grounds. When the police withdrew again there was a fresh volley of abuse, with "To hell with the law" as the loudest cry.

Police Charge Crowd.

Chief Rotenberry then ordered his men to charge the crowd, and in the operation two shots were fired by the police, but no one was hurt, unless there were minor casualties among the mob as a result of the retreat. But at the bottom of the hill the mob halted once more, and there was a minor clash when a carload of deputy sheriffs arrived. An auto was driven to block the entrance to the prison driveway, but the deputy sheriff chauffeur drove his Ford straight into the other car, pushed it aside and climbed the hill to the walls. The deputies were followed almost immediately by three trucks loaded with soldiers from Camp Pike. Members of the mob jeered the soldiers, but carefully made way for the heavy trucks.

Chief Rotenberry tried his vocal powers on the mob once more in an effort to clear the pike, but the only result was another invitation to remove the law to a warmer climate. The chief brought up his strong-arm boys once more, and this time the pike was cleared and the mob was effectually broken up, at least for last night.

Mob Made Up of Boys.

The mob was made up almost entirely of very young men, probably without a man of mature age to act as

(over)

(From Other Side)

leader, with a result it did not function with any sort of organization. Defeated in their efforts to get the negroes, the noisy members turned to abuse of the police. Until after the search of the walls the crowd behaved in a very cerditable and orderly manner, but forced to admit defeat there a change in its mood, and for a while there was imminent danger of hostilities between the police and the crowd.

After the breaking up of the mob and the clearing of the pike the soldiers brought over from Camp Pike were returned to camp and the military police who went out with the first party of officers and who carried two automatic rifles with a liberal supply of ammunition were withdrawn. It was explained by Maj. Sydney Brown, in charge of the M. P.'s that the military forces were called out because there were soldiers in the mob.

City detectives, deputy sheriffs and special officers remained at the walls all last night prepared for a return of the mob and men probably will be kept at the walls for some time to avert placing Warden Dempsey again in the precarious situation from which his strategy saved him last night.

Mob Forms at Capitol.

The organizers of the mob set the state capitol grounds as the meeting place for the mob last night, and set 9 o'clock as the time for the attack. While one section of the mob was forming at the capitol another smaller crowd was gathering on Asher avenue, near the walls. It was about 9:30 when the state capitol party arrived at the walls and the advance on Warden Dempsey and his tiny garrison began.

It appears that the mob scene had been carefully set to prevent the police from getting information on the plans, but the police learned what was on early in the nihgt and the first party from police headquarters reached the walls just about the time the search was begun by the committee. Almost at the same time deputy sheriffs in charge of Chief Deputy Hughes arrived. Major Brown with two soldiers with automatic rifles also arrived about the same time.

Estimates of the size of the mob ran high, but it is probable there were less than 2,000 actively participating in events. Counting the spectators which included a large majority of the automobile owners of Little Rock and a large number of women Warden Dempsey's uninvited guests numbered close to 5,000 persons.

Leaders May Be Prosecuted.

Chief Rotenberry said last night that he does not know what action, if any, will be taken against the eight men who made up the committee that searched the walls last night. The chief probably will take the matter up with G. W. Emerson, prosecuting attorney of Pulaski county. The chief is inclined to class them as leaders of a mob.

The men of the committee behaved themselves in a very orderly manner, and lived up to their agreement with Mr. Dempsey. After the search they thanked him for his courtesy and expressed themselves as satisfied that the negroes were not at the walls.

The whereabouts of the two negroes is a secret kept by the police, who refused last night to give out any information. Members of the mob last night speculated on the probability that the men had been taken to Benton or Hot Springs.

Negroes Identified.

The two blacks, sought by the mob for lynching purposes last night, were picked from a group of 29 yesterday afternoon by the young woman victim. She stated positively that Emanuel West, 3703 West Eighteenth street, was the black who assaulted her, and said that she believed Johnnie Vail, 216 Cumberland street, was his companion.

The woman who was accosted Friday night by another negro near the Robert E. Lee school grounds, also identified a negro, Clifton Barnhart, 915 Jones street. She was positive in her identification, according to Police Chief Rotenberry.

Immediately after the identification, the negroes were placed in the patrol wagon, and Driver Judd, accompanied by Detectives Hooter and Martin, hurried the three out of the city.

Chief Rotenberry ordered the 14 negroes being held in connection with the case, brought to the courtroom shortly after 1 o'clock. To make identification difficult and to protect the suspected negroes against being identified wrongly, Chief Rotenberry had 15 additional negroes line up against the walls with the suspects.

The room was closed to all except a few officials. Chief Rotenberry then entered with the two young women and a physician. The young woman's brother attempted to enter the room, but at the request of his sister, the police refused him admittance. Every precaution was taken to prevent an outbreak. Chief Rotenberry and his party then started at one end of the line and questioned each negro, in order that the girl might hear their voices. When she came to West, she declared he was the one.

Had Just Been Arrested.

West was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Salyers and Hay. He was at work in a lumber yard near the scene of the crime. The police say they obtained information from a person whose identity they would not disclose, that West was the negro sought. Vail was one of the negroes arrested Monday at Gould, and returned here by L. P. Whitlock, special agent for the Missouri Pacific railroad.

Barnhart is accused of stopping a married woman near the Robert E. Lee schoolyard last Friday night and robbing her of 20 or 30 cents. After obtaining the money, the woman said the negro forced her to promise to meet him in the schoolyard at 9:30 o'clock the following night, and threatened death if she notified the police. A half dozen officers were concealed at various places in the schoolground the following night, but the negro did not appear.

It was only a short time after the officers left the schoolyard that the report of the assault at Twelfth and Woodrow streets was received. At that time the police believed that the assault had been committed by the negro they were seeking.

Chief Rotenberry said that the date for preliminary hearings of the three negroes had not beet set, but that they will be held in safekeeping until that date.

Reward Fund Grows.

Meanwhile, the reward fund is steadily growing, according to Chief Rotenberry, but it will not be paid until a conviction is secured. The Gazette yesterday received a certified check from citizens of Gurdon, Clark county, for $34, with a request that it be added to the reward. The following are the subscribers: W. B. Mullin, $1.25; W. D. Lipscomb, Felix Prieu, A. W. King Jr., J. W. Davis, C. W. McLain. C, B. May, E. A. Reinhardt, Lee Sturdivant, R. M. Davidson, M. M. King, C. Tucker, C. Buhler, B. J. Stinnett, J. E. Hinelwar, J. T. Milburn, W. W. Seahorn, C. I. Culp, W. W. Butler, A. F. Buckley, Eugene West, J. C. Norris, E. I. Stuart, W. L. Fautch, G. L. Findley, W. T. Keys, C. C. Yarbrough, O. Lusse, W. A. Cerry, W. L. McCollum, W. I. Dawson, all $1 each; W. H. Atkin and L. F. Stiffler, 50 cents each, and J. Vaden, 25 cents.

It is expected the reward will exceed $1,700 by tonight.

Plans to Claim Reward.

W. B. Dougan, a carpenter living at Twentieth and Oak streets, said last night that he and his brother, J. D. Dougan, a painter, of the same address, would make formal application this morning for the reward offered for the apprehension of the negroes guilty of the assault, through Chief of Police Rotenberry.

Mr. Dougan said that he and his brother had brought about the arrest of the two identified negroes after more than a week of hard work on their part.

Mr. Dougan said that he and his brother had suspected the two negroes from the time they first learned of the assault, and that yesterday their suspicions amounted to a certainty. He said that they had known the two blacks for some time, and that yesterday they saw them at work in a lumber yard between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, on Woodrow. They called the police and the negroes were arrested about 11 o'clock, he said, and about 3:30 o'clock the negroes were identified.

Mr. Dougan said that in event he and his brother establish their claim to the reward, which now amounts to nearly $2,000, they intend to divide it liberally with the victim of the two negroes and with the police.

MIAMI OKLA HERALD
APRIL 13. 1921

AN UNUSUAL TRIAL

A negro was arrested recently in Little Rock charged with attacking a white girl. Mob violence was threatened and when the case came to trial on April 9, city and county officers, reinforced by military police and machine gun detachments guarded the court room and all of the court house exits. All persons who entered the court room were searched by guards.

Every precaution was taken to insure the negro a fair trial. At the conclusion of the trial the jury announced its inability to reach an agreement after sixty hours' deliberation. Seven of the jurors voted for conviction and five for acquittal.

It was no ordinary jury that heard the case. Selected from a special venire, it consisted of three prominent Protestant ministers, a well-known Catholic priest, a grain dealer, an automobile manufacturer, a contractor, a real estate dealer, a wholesale dry goods merchant and a former governor of Arkansas.

Among those in the special venire who were examined for jury service in this case, but who were excused were another former governor of Arkansas, three preachers and several prominent attorneys.

The ministers who were accepted for jury service, stated that they would vote for the death penalty if they should be convinced by the evidence that the negro was guilty.

The fact that a jury of the quality of this one should have disagreed as to the guilt of the defendant is sufficient to cast considerable doubt upon the charge against him. Certainly it shows that mob violence in this case would have been more reprehensible than in most cases.

Judge Wade, in whose court the negro was tried, deserves commendation for his determination to see that the defendant had a fair hearing.—Daily Oklahoman.

Lynching – 1921.

Colorado

816

Prevented

MOB ATTACKS JAIL TO LYNCH PRISONER

SHERIFF GETS INTENDED VICTIM THROUGH COAL SHUTE TO SAFETY.

Guardian 3/5/21

Montrose, Col., Feb. 26—A mob of more than 200 miners smashed down the door of the Ouray county jail at Ouray, Col., last night and invaded the jail in an attempt to lynch Bill Nogle, a miner, who had confessed, according to the sheriff, that he had killed Fred Jacobs, a mine superintendent, and Hindmarch Hall.

Nogle had been removed from the jail by the sheriff a short time before, smuggled through a coal shute and brought to Montrose in an automobile.

Nogle is said to have confessed that he killed Jacobs and Hall because they invaded his cabin and discovered a whiskey still there.

Lynching - 1921

Prevented

Europe

817

N. Y. C. GLOBE
JANUARY 20, 1921

SPANISH MOB TRIES TO LYNCH SYNDICALIST

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 20.—An angry mob attempted to lynch a syndicalist agitator when the man was arrested on a charge of attempting to kill the proprietor of a steel plant.

Civil guards were compelled to charge repeatedly upon the crowd to save the prisoner from violence.

Lynching – 1921.
Prevented

Florida

814

Would-Be Lynchers Made Deputies To Save Negro's Life

Atlanta Constitution
4/7/21

Tampa, Fla., April 6.—Armed guards were placed inside the Hillsborough county jail tonight as a precaution against the possibility of an attempt by a mob to get possession of Wilmer Collins, a negro, held in jail here, charged with attempt assault on six white women at Bartow late Monday night.

The presence here of a number of Polk county men, who arrived in automobiles during the afternoon and threats that have been to "get" Collins, led Sheriff W. C. Spencer to prepare for any eventuality.

Sheriff John Logan, of Polk county, by his presence of mind prevented a lynching soon after Collins was captured near Lakeland this morning. The officers took the black to Lakeland and the sheriff and three deputies started with their man, in an automobile for the county jail at Bartow.

Lakeland citizens, numbering about 11, overtook the sheriff's party. Halting his car Sheriff Logan faced the mob.

"Gentlemen," he said, "there will be no trouble. I know every man among you. I swear each and every one of you in as a deputy sheriff. It is your duty now to escort with me this prisoner to the jail at Bartow."

The mob was taken by surprise and stood by while the sheriff the negro in a faster car than his own, and placing three deputies in the car told them to drive right through Bartow and head for Tampa. They soon outran the other cars and brought the prisoner safely to this city.

Collins was a prisoner in the county jail at Bartow, serving sentence for a minor offense and the jailor made his a "trusty." Monday night he went out on an errand and entered a house and attacked a young white girl. Her screams frightened him away, and while he was being searched for he went to five other houses in efforts to assault women. Later he was caught and while a mob was taking him into the country to lynch him, he leaped from a fast speeding automobile and got away.

FLORIDA GUARDSMEN TO PROTECT NEGRO

Atlanta Georgian
Constitution

Jacksonville, August 7.—A detachment of Florida National guardsmen, now in annual encampment at Camp Johnston, near here, was rushed to the armory here early tonight to be held in readiness to protect Henry Hamilton, negro, arrested today in connection with the murder here late last night of Mrs. J. B. Lee, wife of a railroad mechanic.

GUARD OVER NEGRO DOUBLED SATURDAY

Atlanta Georgian
Constitution

Jacksonville, Fla., August 13.—National guardsmen on duty at the Duval county jail here to protect Henry Hamilton, negro held in connection with the murder last Saturday night of Mrs. J. B. Lee, were augmented by an additional company tonight after a coroner's jury found a verdict today charging the negro with the murder. The troops have maintained a guard about the jail in various numbers throughout the week. Tonight they totaled about 200 and were equipped with machine guns.

FLORIDA GUARDSMEN PROTECT PRISONER

Montgomery Advertiser

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 7.—A detachment of Florida National guardsmen, now in annual encampment at Camp Johnston, near here, was rushed to the armory here early tonight to be held in readiness to protect Henry Hamilton, negro, arrested today in connection with the murder here late last night of Mrs. J. B. Lee, wife of a railroad mechanic.

MOB ATTEMPT IS GUARDED AGAINST

4/7/21
Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

TAMPA, FLA., April 6.—Armed guards were placed inside the Hillsborough county jail tonight as a precaution against the possibility of an attempt by a mob, to get pjossession of Wilmer Collins, a negro, held in jail here, charged with attempted assault on six white women at Bartow late Monday night.

The presence here of a number of Polk county men, who arrived in automobiles during the afternoon and

NEGRO GUARDED BY TROOPS IS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

Times Plain Dealer
9/11/21

Buried To His Chin To Force Confession—Mechanic Kidnapped By Mob On Wife Murder Charge.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 8.—J. B. Lee, railroad mechanic, kidnapped from his home last night by unidentified persons, was threatened with burning at the stake and was buried in a shallow grave to his chin in an attempt to extort from him a confession that he killled his wife here early this month, the police announced today.

After being buried Lee lost consciousness and was dug out by his captors who returned to the city and liberated him.

Lee, who works on a night shift, returned home just before midnight August 6th, and found his wife unconscious with her head beaten to a pulp and the house ransacked. Mrs. Lee died without making a statement.

Henry Hamilton, Negro, ice man, was arrested as a suspect but after troops had been stationed at the county jail several nights to prevent threatened mob violence, and the coroner had ordered him held for grand jury action, officials became convinced of his innocence and it is understood he has been liberated.

Lynching — 1921.

Georgia

843

Prevented

NEGRO WHO SHOT WORTH FARMERS TAKEN BY POSSE

Constitution 1/16/21

Sylvester, Ga., January 15.—(Special.)—A double shooting and possibly murder occurred about noon today, when J. E. Bryan and Walter Garrett, prominent Worth county farmers, were shot by Ed Smith, a negro tenant on the place of Garrett, four miles northeast of Sylvester, and near Shingler.

It seems, according to information obtained, that Bryant and Garrett noticed that the negro was about to move off the place, and as Smith owed them a considerable account they went to his house and told him he would have to make satisfactory arrangements before moving. Garrett observed that the negro had his hand on a pistol in his pocket and told him to take it out. The negro then drew the gun and shot Garrett in the right breast and, turning on Bryant, shot him in the mouth and also in the back. Neither of the white men was armed.

It is probable that the shooting of both men will prove fatal. They were taken to a hospital at Albany.

After the shooting Smith jumped into a wagon that was waiting to move him and left.

Bloodhounds were put on his trail and his capture affected a few miles from the scene. This was about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Sheriff Sumner has carried Smith to another county for safekeeping.

The negro was landed in the jail at Albany after a 40-mile automobile race, in which the sheriff and his deputies, with the prisoner, were pursued by a posse of Worth county citizens bent on lynching him.

sixty days.

Officials here state that some of the trouble can be traced to labor agents, two of whom have been flogged in Colquitt county. Farmers have advanced money to negroes and the latter have attempted to leave, it is alleged. This is said to have been the cause of the shooting of W. B. Bryant and Walt Garrett in Worth county, by Ed Smith, a tenant on Garrett's plantation.

Sheriff Sumner, of Worth county, explained today that Ben Smith, father of the negro tenant, with a shotgun, attempted to delay the mob that was pursuing his son, but he was disarmed and is in jail at Sylvester.

Bryant and Garrett were operated upon in a local hospital today and their condition is critical.

Sheriff Sumner stated he eluded the mob and landed Ed Smith in jail here last night, after he had promised to use his influence to obtain a special session of Worth county superior court to try the negro.

LABOR AGENTS BLAMED FOR GEORGIA KILLINGS

Constitution 1/17/21

Negro Is Guarded at Albany, as Bob Violence Is Feared by Sheriff.

Albany, Ga., January 16.—Extra precautions were taken today by Sheriff Tarver, of Dougherty county, to guard Ed Smith, a negro who shot two Worth county farmers yesterday. In the same jail with Smith is one of the negroes charged with killing J. T. Adams in Mitchell county two weeks ago, which resulted in the lynching of another negro.

Five white persons have been shot and killed by negroes in this section of Georgia within the last

SHERIFF IS HIDING 2 PRISONERS FROM JUDGE LYNCH'S EYE

Atlanta Constitution 1/30/21

Dublin, Ga., January 29.—(Special.)—The two prisoners from Wheeler county, Jake Thompson and John Buchanan, who left here in charge of Sheriff Cox of Wheeler county late Friday afternoon for Savannah, had not been located up to this afternoon, although it is certain that officers have carried them to some jail which they will not divulge.

Sheriff Cox returned to Dublin on the morning train from Tennille, and went to Alamo in his automobile. He stated while here that he had entrusted the prisoners to Washington county officers, who would carry them to Savannah, as he was obliged to be in Alamo this morning and could not go farther than Tennille with them.

A telephone message to the sheriff of Washington county this afternoon brought the information that the men were supposed to be in Savannah. When asked point blank if they were there he refused to say positively they were. He was asked where they were and replied that he did not care to give out any information.

1-30-21.

It seems very probable, from his conversation, that Thompson and Buchanan are not in Savannah, but in some other jail, either Sandersville, Augusta or Milledgeville.

GEORGIAN RUSHED TO LAURENS COUNTY JAIL

Montgomery Advertiser 3/20/21

ALAMO, GA., Feb. 19—To avert possible trouble, John Buchanon, one of the men arrested in connection with the killing of Robert Wilcox at Lamar City several days ago, late today was rushed to the Laurens county jail at Dublin for safekeeping.

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN MARCH 6 1921

His Notes To Women Start Lynching Talk

Feeling aroused by irate relatives of young women to whom Henry E. Courtney, a former service man of Valdosta, is alleged to have sent improper letters, may cause him to be removed to Atlanta from Waycross for safe keeping, postal inspectors said Monday.

Courtney was arrested Saturday at Valdosta by Inspector C. C. Cole, to whom twelve letters addressed to several woman had been turned over for investigation. Word of impending violence caused the inspector to hurry his prisoner to the stronger jail at Waycross. Private advices from Valdosta Monday indicated a mob might be formed to storm the Waycross jail. Several of the recipients of the letters were married, and their husbands were said to be determined on vengeance.

GEORGIA NEGRO JAILED ON MURDER CHARGE

Montgomery Advertiser (Associated Press) 3/16/21

MACON, GA., March 15—Lonnie Edwards, 20 year old negro, farm hand, was rushed to the county jail here late today by Sheriff T. S. Chapman, of Houston county, on a charge of murder.

The negro is alleged to have assaulted J. W. Stalneker, peach grower of Fort Valley, yesterday afternoon. Stalneker died late today and violence was feared.

NEGRO FATALLY INJURES FARMER IN VIEW OF WIFE

Constitution

Perry, Ga., March 15.—(Special.)—While his wife looked on, J. ... Stannager, a farmer who lived about eight miles north of this city, was Monday afternoon attacked, it is alleged, by Lon Everett, a negro employed by Mr. Stannager, and so severely injured that he died this afternoon in a Macon hospital, to which he was rushed. The negro has been arrested and is held in the jail at Macon. An inquest upon the body, ordered by Solicitor General Charles H. Garrett, will be held at Macon Thursday morning.

It is stated that Mr. Stannager provoked the negro by speaking to him about coming to work late. It is charged that the negro grappled Mr. Stannager, and finally hurled him to the ground with such force that his skull was fractured.

The negro fled the scene, but was captured at about midnight by the sheriff, who carried him to the jail in Macon.

ROME GA. NEWS APRIL 1, 1921

Murderer Says Mob Tries to Get Him Out of Floyd County Jail

Charlie Harris, negro, twice convicted of the murder of George Pierce, farmer at Lavender, has written a letter to Len B. Guillebeau, his Atlanta lawyer, saying that a mob came down from Summerville when Clint Mathis was transferred to the Fulton Tower in the Lewis case, searched the jail and threatened to take him out when they found that Mathis had gone.

Harris stated that every little while a mob comes to the jail and tries to get him.

The letter was sent to Judge Moses Wright by Mr. Guillebeau. Judge Wright declared Harris' statements were absurd. He overruled the appeal of Harris' attorneys for a new trial, and the case was again carried to the State Supreme court.

SIX WHITES ARE JAILED

Charged With Attempt to Lynch Afro-American Because He Failed to Name White Man's Assailant

Journal + Guide 4/30/21

Louisville, Ga., April 25—Warrants were sworn out here late today against six men, charging them with assault with intent to murder in connection with the shooting of Edward Fleming, an Afro-American whom they are alleged to have attemped to lynch a short distance from here Saturday night.

B. T. Hattaway, C. M. McNeil and Millett Harrold have been arrested. Judge C. M. Hardman refuses bail for the men and has called the grand jury to meet Monday morning.

The wounded man was carried to a hospital in Augusta and reports from there say that he may live.

According to the confession of Millett Harold, one of the men now in jail, Edward Fleming was accused of shielding an unknown man, who, during the early part of Saturday night, seriously cut Charlie McDaniels, a young white man, who was in a party of men who sought to overpower the colored man because he had jostled McDaniels on the street. McDaniels is in a serious condition, but will recover.

Late Saturday night six men are alleged to have gone to the home of Edward Fleming, got him out of bed and made him enter an automobile, and tried to force him to give the name of the man who cut McDaniels. He denied knowing anything about the cutting affray and after several lashes had been applied, he broke and ran. They then shot him down, it is alleged, one shot penetrating his spinal column.

MEN MAY FACE TRIAL FOR ATTACK ON NEGRO

Six White Men Charged With Assault With Intent to Murder Black.

Constitution 4/8/21

Louisville, Ga., May 7.—(Special.) Six white men charged with assault with intent to murder Ed Fleming, a negro, and who are now held without bail pending the outcome of Fleming's injuries, may be brought to trial during the May term of the Jefferson county superior court, which begins Monday.

It is believed that the term will last for two weeks, as both the criminal and civil dockets are heavy. Several cases in which murder is charged will be tried during the term.

The six men, by one of whom the negro is alleged to have been shot in the back, are B. T. Hattaway, L. G. Hattaway, J. G. Hewitt, C. M. McNeil, Pete Coleman and Millard Harrell.

According to the charges against the men, they took the negro a short distance from Louisville and attempted to force him to divulge the name of a negro who, upon the same night, had cut a white man named Charlie McDaniel, and whose name they supposed that Fleming knew. The negro was wounded while attempting to escape from the men. He is now in a hospital in Augusta, where his condition is still regarded as serious.

Judge R. N. Hardeman, the jurist who will preside over the court, states that he will secure from the physicians attending the negro an affidavit setting forth the probable outcome of the negro's wounds. He said that he will, if possible, have the six men brought to trial during the present term. If this should not be possible, he states, and it should be indicated by the physicians that the negro has a good chance to live, the men will be granted bail.

RIOTING CHARGED TO GEORGIA MOB

Advertiser 5/13/21.

LOUISVILLE, GA., May 12—Indictments charging rioting were returned against B. T. Hattaway, L. G. Hattaway, J. G. Hewitt, C. M. McNeil, Pete Coleman and Millard Harrell by the Jefferson county grand jury today in connection with the alleged attempt to lynch Edward Fleming, a negro, near this place during the latter part of April.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
MAY 8, 1921

Negro, Escaping Mob, to Hang

CLYDE, Ga., May 7.—Israel Waters, a negro who was saved by the intervention of a negro preacher from mob violence at the hands of members of his own race recently, following an attack on a negro girl, was sentenced to-day to be hanged for the crime.

FARMER IS KILLED AND SON WOUNDED; NEGRO SURRENDERS

Constitution

Colquitt, Ga., May 28.—"Dutch" Jordan, a white farmer residing four miles south of here, was killed, and his son, George, probably fatally shot early this morning. Lit Balkman, a negro farmer residing in the same neighborhood, came to town and surrendered to the sheriff shortly after the shooting.

The negro said he had been missing property from his place and went to Jordan's and found some of it. Words passed between them. He said that he tried to crank his automobile and get away, but was fired upon and he returned the fire.

Although no mob violence was anticipated, Sheriff B. E. Houston removed Balkman to a jail in another county.

'BAD MAN' SLAIN WHEN HE DROPS GUN IN BATTLE

6-4-21

Alleged Mob Leader Turns Coward After Losing Weapon by Accident

Chicago Defender

Colquitt, Ga., June 3.—"Dutch" Jordan (white), ex-convict and reported to have been a member of several mobs, was shot and instantly killed by Lit Balkman, a Race man and farmer here. George Jordan, son of "Dutch," was also fatally shot.

Balkman, after the shooting, came to town, a distance of four miles, and surrendered to the sheriff. He was removed to another county in order to escape mob violence.

Stole Farm Tools

According to a statement given to Sheriff Houston, Balkman had been missing farm implements from his barn and went to Jordan's house to make inquiries. He was told that Jordan was a thief and had stolen from other farmers in this section. Words passed between them, when Balkman discovered some of his property in the Jordan home.

Fires on Balkman

Balkman demanded the return of his implements, Jordan, with his son, ran to the rear of the house, secured a shotgun and opened fire on Balkman, who was in the act of cranking his automobile. The white man drew near to get a better shot, but in the attempt stumbled over a ditch and lost his weapon.

Realizing the tensity of the situation, Balkman made a leap for the shotgun, gained it and returned the fire. Jordan was shot in the head as he dropped to his knees, crying aloud that "he was only playing and didn't mean any harm." George Jordan was attempting to escape to the woods when a load of buckshot stopped him.

Balkman is known in this community as an industrious farmer, and is reputed to be wealthy. On the other hand, Jordan had served a term in the penitentiary for killing a white man, and was regarded as a "bad man."

GEORGIA SHERIFF ELUDES ANGRY MOB

Most Attempted

Negro, Charged With Atrocious Crime, Is Spirited Away in Time to Prevent Lynching

6/14/21

MOULTRIE, GA., June 13.—The arrest of John Henry Williams, a negro charged with the murder in connection with the death of Lorena Wilkes, 12 year old white girl near Autreyville, a short distance from this place, resulted in a race between Sheriff Beard of Thomas county and four hundred heavily armed men in automobiles who sought to take the negro away from the officer.

The sheriff diverted his course from Autreyville to Moultrie by taking a road in the direction of Thomasville. By this method he eluded his pursuers, who arrived here and immediately surrounded the jail. They dispersed after being assured that the negro had been taken elsewhere.

The slaying of the little girl is considered one of the most atrocious crimes ever committeed in this section. The victim's body was found in a small pond near her home. When her body was removed from the water, it was revealed that her throat had been cut almost from ear to ear.

Williams was taken into custody in view of approximately 1,000 men. So quickly did the sheriff act in getting away from the scene that he prevented a lynching. Wet clothing, found in the negro's home, together with a pair of shoes, which tallied with the tracks on the ground where the girl was killed, set the crowd into a flaming ra-

NEGRO TO BE HANGED FOR GIVING POISON

Constitution 7/1/21

Waycross, Ga., June 30.—(Special.)—Convicted of the murder o Seburn Lastinger, Julius King, negro, of Atkinson county, was o Wednesday sentenced by Judge R G. Dickerson to be hanged. Th evidence indicated that the negr poisoned his employer last Febru ary. The negro asserted that h intended only to make Lastinge sick, in order that he might ru away. He was sentenced to b hanged July 19.

King was arrested by Atkinson county officials soon after the poisoning, and was brought to Ware county for safekeeping. He confessed to Sheriff H. J. Sweat, of Ware county, and to Atkinson county officials, officers assert.

SHERIFF IS PURSUED BY MOB SEEKING NEGRO

Constitution 6/14/21

Moultrie, Ga., June 13.—(Special.) After pursuit by a mob intent on lynching his prisoner, John Henry Williams, a negro, charged with the murder of Lenora Wilkes, a 12-year-old white girl, near Autreyville, the Thomas county sheriff eluded his pursuers at the outskirts of Cairo at 11:30 tonight by diverting his course toward the Florida state line. The mob arrived in Cairo half an hour later, made and orderly search of the jail here, and then returned towards Thomasville.

The negro was arrested this afternoon a short distance from the point where the little victim's body, her throat slashed from ear to ear, was found in a pond of water, weighted down with an attempt at concealment. Her hand, protruding from the water, attracted the attention of her mother who started a search for her after she had failed to return in a reasonable time from an errand.

Dspite the inflamed sentiment of the people, Sheriff Beard, the Colquitt officer who made the arrest, sped away to safety with his prisoner in a high-powered automobile. Before the dust from his machine had disappeared, scores of automobiles gave pursuit, and the Autreyville-Moultrie road was turned into a thundering speedway.

Reaches Thomasville.

Sheriff Beard arrived in Thomasville tonight a few minutes ahead of the mob from Moultrie. The negro was hidden in a local church, but was quickly removed and, under the custody of the Thomas county sheriff and a heavy guard, was taken from that city towards Cairo, closely pursued by the mob.

The Thomas county officers changed their course on the outskirts of Cairo, and the pursuers, finding that the offficers had succeeded in eluding them, returned towards Thomasville, after searching the jail.

Early Monday morning little Lenora Wilkes was sent by her mother, a widow, to do some shopping at Autreyville's one store. The Wilkes' family lives on a so-called settlement road about a mile from Autreyville. It was on the return trip that the girl was met by her assailant. After she had had time to reach home and failed to arrive her mother became uneasy and with another daughter started a search. About two hundred yards from the house they saw signs of a scuffle by the roadside. Further investigation revealed a pool of blood on the banks of the pond just off the road.

Finding of Body.

They went down to the water's ige. Out about twenty feet, a mall white hand, the hand of Lo-ena Wilkes, was visible above the urface. On top of the body, which vas in water less than four feet leep, there had been piled several heavy chunks of wood to hold it to the bottom, in an effort to conceal it.

News of the crime spread rapidly and before noon hundreds had joined in the man hunt. The finger of suspicion was first pointed at Williams when it was learned that he was at work this morning near the scene of the crime.

The negro was at once taken into custody but denied guilt and although he was in view of hundreds of members of the mob for more than an hour he was not molested. It was not until a search of Williams' house this afternoon revealed his wet clothing in the bottom of an old barrel that the belief came firm that he was the right man. It was held that he got the clothes wet when he dragged the body into the water. Shoes that Williams wore tallied also with the tracks found where the girl was killed.

ATLANTA, GA GEORGIAN
AUGUST 13, 1921

Slayers Brought Here To Prevent Lynching

Sheriff Collier of Jackson County late Friday brought Berry Jackson and Chief Goss, negroes, to the Fulton County Tower for safe keeping following their conviction there for the murder of a Chinese at Commerce, Ga., several months ago. Threats of mob violence caused the official to bring the negroes here.

The Chinese was badly beaten about the head with an ax by the negroes, who are supposed to have been prompted by a desire to rob him. While the jury was deadlocked in the case over several legal points one of the negroes is said to have confessed to the murder. The dead man was a well-known member of the Commerce community and was a respected member of the church.

Alleged Slayer Rushed to Atlanta For Safe Keeping

8/12/21

Atlanta Constitution

Athens, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—D. W. Huff, nightwatchman at the International Agricultural corporation, of this city, was fatally wounded before day Thursday by a shot said to have been fired by a negro named John Thompson, death ensuing within two hours.

Thompson, the alleged murderer, was rushed to Atlanta by Sheriff Jackson, of Clarke county, immediately after the arrest, which was made shortly after the killing. It was on account of fear of mob violence that the negro was not placed in the Clarke county jail.

Huff had just completed his midnight run and was entering the office at the mill when the negro, who was on the inside, is said to have fired the fatal shot. The bullet penetrated Huff's stomach, rendering him unconscious for the time, but later he rallied and disclosed the identity of the negro.

Thompson owed Huff a sum of money, it is said, for which Huff recently asked him, resulting in heated words between the two. Huff had not seen Thompson since that time; neither had he collected the money. It was found early Thursday morning by investigators that the building in which the shooting occurred had been disconnected entirely from any means of communication, both the phone and electric wires having been cut. This was a preliminary setting of Thompson's, it is believed, to avoid arrest.

The alleged slayer was recently released from the courts on a $3,500 bond for the murder of Ephriam Marcey at Allansville.

CAROLINA MOB FEARED AT JAIL IN AUGUSTA

Atlanta Journal

Augusta, Ga., August 10.—C. O. Fox and Jesse Gappins, two of a trio of men held for the murder of William Brazell, Columbia taxi driver, were removed by the sheriff from the Richmond county jail at 10 o'clock tonight. The third man has already been taken to the state penitentiary in Columbia, S. C., for safe keeping.

The action of the sheriff in removing the prisoners following information from Columbia that a mob had let there with the sworn intention of getting the two men.

Augusta, Ga., August 10.—The men are being taken to an unannounced point in an automobile and are guarded by Sheriff Plunkett and two other officers.

Officials at the jail said they believed the automobile containing the prisoners was being followed as when it left the jail yard a car loaded with men, which had been seen earlier in the night parked a block from the jail, trailed it.

The decision of Sheriff Plunkett to remove Fox and Gappins resulted in rumors of mob violence, which have persisted throughout the day.

The sheriff said that tonight he had been informed by Sheriff Heise, of Columbia, that a mob was leaving Columbia for Augusta.

S. J. Kirby, the third man held for the murder of Brazel, was taken to the state penitentiary at Columbia from Lexington, S. C., yesterday as a result of threats of mob violence. Kirby had been left at Lexington after he had led a posse of Georgia and South Carolina officers to Brazel's body.

While the officers do not think mob violence likely, no precaution has been overlooked, and the Augusta police department has been notified that it might be called on for riot duty. As a result, the detail at the police barracks was issued riot guns when it went on duty tonight.

As a measure of safety, it is understood that should a mob surround the jail an invitation will be extended a committee of its members to search the jail and learn that the men they seek are gone.

Sheriff Plunkett stated on leaving the jail that he felt confident of the ability of himself and his men to hold the prisoners from any mob, but that he desired to avoid "weeks of worry over what some bunch of hotheads might try to do." "I don't want to hurt any of the boys," he said, "because I'm their friend, but if I stay here with Fox and Gappins, and the mob comes, somebody's liable to get hurt, so I figure the wisest thing to do is leave with them."

Neither Fox or Gappins exhibited any fear when told that a mob was coming for them, and when they left the jail seemed to be indifferent as to what might befall them.

At midnight the mob had not arrived.

News dispatches from Lexington S. C., state that S. J. Kirby will not be taken from the state prison at Columbia to Leesville Friday for the inquest into the death of William Brazell. The jury, which was empanelled when the body was recovered Tuesday, will hear the evidence of Sheriff Plunkett, of Richmond county, Georgia, and others at Leesville, and if a verdict cannot be reached from this testimony, the coroner's jury will be taken to the state prison at Columbia to hear Kirby.

Lynchings—1921.

Georgia.

844

Prevented.

A MODEL SHERIFF.

The tact with which Sheriff Plunkett, of Richmond county, outwitted a mob of vengeful South Carolinians yesterday morning, and thereby saved the lives of two prisoners who were in his keeping, only goes to show what a faithful officer can do under such circumstances if he has backbone and uses his head.

According to the news version of the case, two men were arrested and lodged in jail in Augusta, charged with a murder committed in South Carolina.

Rumors reached Sheriff Plunkett during the early part of Wednesday night that a mob had been formed in South Carolina and was headed toward Augusta bent upon lynching the prisoners.

In the course of a few hours those rumors were verified by the appearance of more than 100 masked and heavily armed men in automobiles, who made a careful search of the Richmond county stockade and of the jail; but the sheriff had quietly whisked their intended victims away to the safety of a jail in a distant county.

The chances are that with the cooling of its anger the mob lost much of its original lust for blood, and the law in this case will now be allowed to take its course without further molestation.

But had it not been for the fact that Sheriff Plunkett, of Richmond, proved himself to be a fearless man of nerve and resourcefulness, Georgia's already shameful record of lynchings might have been increased by two—and by the act of a band of outlaw citizens from a neighboring state.

Georgia needs more sheriffs like Plunkett—sheriffs with a high conception of their duty, and nerve and ingenuity and wit enough to meet the emergencies that are likely at any moment to confront any officer of the law.

Negroes Convicted Of Killing Chinaman Rushed to Atlanta

Atlanta Constitution 9/3/21

Berry Jackson and Chief Goss, two negroes convicted in Jackson county of the murder of Ben Lee, a chinaman, of Commerce, Ga., were brought to the Fulton county jail for safe keeping Thursday by Sheriff Collier of Jackson county, it became known Friday. This was the result, according to Sheriff Collier, of the fear of mob violence following the trial of the negroes.

The Chinaman was brutally beaten about the head with an ax by the negroes, robbery being the supposed motive. He was a respected member of the community in which he lived and a church member. He had lived in Commerce for a number of years.

The jury was undecided over a point of law in the case of Jackson, who was tried first and was deadlocked for a number of hours. In the meantime Chief Goss, who is only 17, confessed. It was at this time that the fear of mob violence caused Sheriff Collier to bring the negroes to Atlanta.

CAROLINA SHERIFFS LEAVE SAVANNAH WITH PRISONERS

Atlanta Constitution 8/14/21

Savannah, Ga., August 13.—Sheriff Roof left with Cox and Gappins, alleged slayers, for Charleston, at 1:15 this morning.

Sheriff Roof was accompanied by two deputies. The party reached the station just in time to get aboard the outgoing train and few persons witnessed their departure. There was no sign of any mob which had been reported as watching for an opportunity to seize the men.

Greenville, S. C., August 14.—The sheriff of Lexington county has instructions from the office of Governor Cooper not to bring to South Carolina at present C. O. Fox and Jess Gappins, alleged slayers of William Brazell, who are now held in the Savannah, Ga., jail, according to a statement tonight by Governor Cooper, who is spending the summer here.

Governor Cooper tonight talked over long distance telephone with Governor Hardwick, of Georgia, and the latter, in response to his request, said he would instruct the sheriff at Savannah to hold the prisoners there until South Carolina officials requested custody of them.

No call for state militia has been issued, Governor Cooper said, but he declared he would not hesitate to call out the militia if necessary to prevent violence.

SPECIAL SESSION TO PROBE ASSAULT

Constitution 9/3/21

Following Attack On a Wayne County Woman by Two Negroes Friday, Judge Acts Quickly.

Jesup, Ga., September 2.—(Special.)—Two negroes, giving their names as Joe Jordon and James Harvey, were lodged in the county jail here tonight, charged with having assaulted a white woman this morning near McKinnon, while Judge John P. Highsmith has announced he will call a special session of the superior court to place the blacks on trial next week if they are indicted.

Later in the night, a mob approached the jail in an attempt to seize the prisoners, but were thwarted by the action of the sheriff who had just previously removed the blacks to some unknown destination. Several of the men were carried through the jail, and when they announced to the others that the negroes had been removed, all of them left, presumably for their homes.

Sheriff L. W. Rogers and his deputies were summoned to the scene at 11:30 o'clock. A large posse followed him to render assistance and in less than four hours, the two negroes were caught. They were carried to the home of the victim, where they were identified, the woman pointing them out in a group of six negroes.

The manager of the farm also identified Jordon and Harvey as the two negroes who had reported for work two hours late. Feeling is running high, but the sheriff does not anticipate any mob violence. The woman assaulted is related to him, and he has requested that the law be allowed to take its course.

Over three hundred citizens were in the posse that assisted in the search and at 3 o'clock this afternoon a telephone call from Blackshear gave the information that another large posse had left to render further assistance.

Charged With Assault, Jesup Negroes Placed in Savannah Jail

Atlanta Constitution 9/3/21

Savannah, Ga., September 3.—Dodging a mob at Jesup, Ga., last night, following an attack on a white woman, Joe Jordon and James Harvey, negroes, were brought to Chatham county jail by Sheriff Rogers.

Both negroes today disclaimed any knowledge of the crime. It is understood that a special session of the Wayne county grand jury will be called next Thursday to consider the case.

NEGROES MAINTAIN INNOCENCE CLAIMS

Atlanta Constitution 9/4/21

Savannah, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Joe Jordon and James Harvey, negroes, brought here Saturday morning from Jesup to escape what threatened to be mob proportions in a gathering of Wayne county people about the county jail, declare they are innocent of charges preferred against them and tell their story with a show of sincerity that has created a favorable impression among those who have talked to the men. They are held as suspects in an assault case.

HUDSON REMOVED FROM BIBB JAIL; NOT IN ALBANY

Macon, Ga., September 7.—(Special.)—Glen Hudson, who has been held in the Bibb county jail for safe keeping, charged with shooting to death his two little stepsons, near Albany, several weeks ago, has been spirited away from the local jail, it was learned from reliable sources tonight. Where he was taken to no one here seems to know, and Jailer McCommon and Sheriff Hicks have both declined to discuss the matter.

Sheriff Hicks told a reporter that the prisoner belonged to Sheriff Tarver, of Dougherty county, and was only held in the Bibb county jail at the request of officials of Dougherty county, who feared he would meet with violence if kept in Albany.

Sheriff Tarver came to Macon Tuesday and called to see Hudson at the jail. He told reporters at the time that Hudson would not be taken back to Albany until the day of his trial. Attorneys for Hudson had been insisting for some time that Hudson be returned to Albany, claiming there had been a change in sentiment toward him.

They also allege they have discovered new evidence tending to fasten the crime on another person, but have declined to make public the nature of the evidence. Word from Albany tonight was that Hudson had not been brought there.

NEGROES SENT HERE TO ESCAPE A MOB DECLARE INNOCENCE

JORDAN AND HARVEY WERE PICKED OUT FROM NUMBER BY VICTIM.

JESUP PEOPLE WERE VERY MUCH EXCITED

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS SEPTEMBER 3 1921

Dodging an expected mob in Jesup, following an assault upon a relative of Sheriff Rogers, two negroes, Joe Jordan and James Harvey, were brought in an automobile to the Chatham county jail last night and lodged there for safe-keeping.

The assault became known yesterday at a place near McKinnon, a few miles from Jesup. Sheriff Rogers went immediately to the scene. The two negroes were arrested and brought to the Jesup jail.

Outlook Was Bad.

Last night indications on the streets of Jesup pointed to an inevitable outbreak. Men gathered on the streets and vowed their intentions of getting the two negroes away from the authorities.

About midnight the mob had gathered outside the jail. Much to their surprise, the doors were thrown open and they were invited inside. An investigation by the mob leaders revealed the fact that the two prisoners had been spirited away by Sheriff Rogers.

Came in Auto.

Sheriff Rogers brought the two negroes here last night in an automobile. That they were taken away hurriedly could be plainly detected by the fact that neither prisoner had on shoes when seen by a representative of The Press today. They left them in the Jesup jail.

"We have committed no crime," declared both negroes today. "We never saw the woman who identified us before."

Jordan, the larger of the two negroes, said he had recently worked in Allenhurst. He told of being identified by the assaulted victim.

"We were working in the field at Fairfield, near Jesup. There was a bunch of us, when the sheriff arrived. He took us all up to the lady's house—there must have been fifty.

Lined Up.

"He then lined us up, and she picked out me and Harvey. I had never seen her before in my life. He took us to the jail at Jesup, then brought us to Savannah in an automobile."

Harvey, 26 years old, and ten years younger than the other negro, said he was born in Lima, O.

"But I was raised in Raleigh, N. C. I came to Fairfield a week ago today, from Tampa. No, sir. I don't know anything about the crime they said I did."

Special Term Court.

It is understood that a special session of the Wayne county grand jury will be called next Tuesday, so as to give the negroes a speedy trial. Sheriff Rogers got in touch with Judge J. P. Highsmith of that circuit yesterday and suggested the special session.

The two negroes worked for the Fairfield Co-operation Farms, near McKindon. When picked from the entire crew of negro employes, the manager of that concern reported that the two negroes had reported two hours late to work yesterday morning—during the time in which the alleged crime was supposed to have been committed.

Alleged Murderer Carried to Macon For Safekeeping

The Atlanta Constitution 9/10/21

Macon, Ga., September 10.—J. J. Bloodworth, arrested in Wilkinson county today on a warrant charging murder in connection with the death of George Butler, in an affray Friday in which four men are alleged to have taken part, was brought to the county jail here tonight for safe-keeping. Jesse Sapp, who was wounded, is in a hospital here.

Hart County Negro Placed in Jail Here On Assault Charge

The Atlanta Constitution 9/28/21

Athens, Ga., September 27.—(Special.)—Being refused by the Clarke

county jail, for reasons which the sheriff did not wish to disclose. Will Ravinell, charged with criminal assault on an elderly lady in Hart county Sunday night, was carried on to the Fulton county jail in Atlanta Monday night.

Ravinell was first placed in the Elbert county jail, but following threats on his safety, he was removed and brought to Athens, and thence carried on to Atlanta. The arrest was made by Deputy A. H. Brown, of Hart county.

Ravinell arrived in Atlanta Tuesday and will be kept in the Tower until the date of his trial.

ALLEGED SLAYERS RUSHED TO MACON

The Atlanta Constitution 10/2/21

Officials Still Search for Negro Believed to Have Murdered Forsyth Man. Bloody Shirt Found.

Macon, Ga., October 1.—George Clark, one of two negroes named by a coroner's jury at Forsyth today as the slayers of C. H. Winn, and three other blacks arrested in connection with the case, were rushed to the county jail here at 9:30 o'clock tonight to prevent a lynching.

Forsyth, Ga., October 1.—Officers investigating the killing of C. H. Winn, aged 50, a well-known white man whose body was found yesterday in a shallow pond, found today a bloody shirt concealed in a mattress and a bloody sheet among a pile of rags at the home of Maude McKenney, a negro woman. The woman and her daughter and Dudley Wright, a negro, are under arrest and officers are looking for Will Phinney, a negro, who they believe wielded the ax.

Winn's body was found by small boys who saw his arms extended above the surface of the water. The head was crushed and the body enclosed in a crocus sack and weighted down.

Fearing Lithonia Mob, Negroes Are Removed

The Atlanta Georgian 10/19/21

With feeling running high and a lynching openly threatened, Judge Judge John B. Hutcheson of the Stone Mountain Circuit ordered two negroes moved from the Lithonia calaboose to the Atlanta Tower Tuseday afternoon following their arrest on charges of assault on a white girl 12 years old.

The girl was on her way to school Tuesday morning when the negroes were said to have seized her and carried her into the corn field. Her screams brought rescuers, the negroes fleeing into the woods nearby. A posse headed by Constable Charles Paine surrounded the negroes in the swamp and took them to the calaboose.

KILLED OFFICER WHEN HOME ENTERED; GETS SECOND TRIAL

Times Plain Dealer

Sylvester, Ga., Nov. 10.—With a strong guard about the courthouse, Mace Giddens, a Negro, charged with murder in connection with the death of Sheriff W. F. Giddens, was placed on trial for the second time here. Only a few spectators were in the courtroom. Birmingham Ala 11/12/21

The jury was not secured until the afternoon session and only three state witnesses were examined. The testimony is practically the same as that adduced at the first trial. It is probable that the case will not be given to the jury until late tomorrow afternoon. Giddens was granted a new trial after he had entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to hang on April 8, but a stay of execution was granted and the state supreme court granted a new trial.

The Negro again entered a plea of guilty, but under the Georgia law such is not permissible in murder cases. He admitted that he shot and killed the sheriff who was seeking to arrest him for disturbing the public worship, but he claims that he did not know Sheriff Giddens was an officer. The officer was killed when he crossed the threshold of Giddens' front door.

PRISONERS MOVED, LYNCHING FEARED

Constitution 6/10/27

Chattanooga, June 9.—(Special.)—A telephone message from Trenton, Ga., tonight reported that because of rumors of a mob bent on lynching Deputy Sheriff Word Page for killing Chester Daniel last Saturday, and Deputy Vol Moore, for the killing of his cousin, John Moore, Sunday, the two officers had been taken to Dalton for safety.

The information from the Georgia city was to the effect that reports were in circulation that friends of the two dead men to the number of 500 were organizing to storm the residence of Sheriff Holmes, where the prisoners have been confined since the killing.

Lynching – 1921.

Illinois

838

Prevented

CHICAGO ILL EXAMINER
JUNE 18 1921

NEGRO GUNMAN SAVED FROM MOB

A lynching in marshes near Calumet Lake was probably averted last night when Lieut. Michael Crane and Patrolmen Bush and Slater of Kensington station rescued a wounded Negro from a mob. He had fired three times at Susie Van Demeir, daughter of John Van Demeir, a farmer living nearby.

The man gave his name as Stonewall Jackson and his home as Homestead, Pa. He had been fleeing with two other Negroes from the Michigan Central yards at 126th st. and Calumet Lake. There they had wounded Charles Walsh, railroad detective, of 11302 Stephenson av., when he surprised them trying to break into a car.

They crossed the Van Demeir farm, where Susie was in a garden there, and Jackson fired at her. Her father ran into the house, got a rifle and took a long distance shot at Jackson, piercing his chest. The Negro crawled into a marsh, where a posse of farmers caught him.

Both Jackson and Walsh were taken to Pullman Hospital, where it was said the former probably would die. Walsh is expected to recover.

Killed And Tortured His Children.

The Chicago Whip 10/15/21

Visions of Southern justice arose in the Desplaines street police court Friday, when Roy Butler, 23 years of age, 2241 Fulton street, was booked on charges of murder and attempt to murder.

As he was held for the killing of a 7-year-old white boy, a woman in the audience screamed, "Lynch him! Lynch him!" The echo was taken up by the crowd in the court room, and resounded through the corridors.

A cordon of policemen was quickly thrown around the man, and he was hurried to the county jail, where he is now held.

Tortured Victim with Hot Water.

Butler's crime is said to include the pouring of boiling water over the bare legs of 7-year-old Harvey Coleman, who is in the county hospital in a critical condition.

He is charged with having beat and tortured Harold Coleman, two and one-half years of age, to such an extent that the child died July 18, 1918.

Drove Father from Home.

Prior to that time, it is alleged Butler drove Harvey Coleman, Sr. (white), from the home, and with Mrs. Coleman, also white, took full possession of the family belongings. He is supposed to have lived there since with her.

Mrs. Coleman, mother of the victims, and Ray Gibbons (white), 5151 North Hermitage avenue, are also held as accessories. It is said that Mrs. Coleman stood by and watched her lover torture her children.

Butler's favorite pastime, it is said, was taking the boys out into the barn, hanging them by their toes, and prodding them with needles.

ADMITS KILLING GIRL TO SILENCE SCREAMS

Constitution 7/6/21

Springfield, Ill., July 5.—Following his confession of killing Beatrice Kincaid, ten-year-old daughter of James Kincaid, a farmer residing near Winchester, Ill., Sunday night, Ed Mundy, 32, was brought to Springfield today for safekeeping. Mundy said he choked the girl and placed her body in a water trough because she screamed when he assaulted her.

CROWD SCREAMS "LYNCH HIM" IN OPEN COURT

Invaded West Side Man's Home, Took His Wife.

Lynching – 1921. Indiana. 839

Prevented

NEGRO DEMANDED BY INDIANA MOB

Several Hundred March on County Jail, Seeking Negro Held for Assault.

Jeffersonville, Ind., January 6.—A crowd of several hundred men and boys marched to the county jail tonight and demanded surrender to them of a negro, held in connection with an assault upon a white woman here last night.

The jailer refused to surrender the negro and urged the crowd let the law take its course. Police did not interfere with the mob, which filled the streets in front of the jail. In the meantime, keepers turned off the lights in the jail and it was reported that the negro had been spirited away. The crowd gathered about 8 o'clock, but at 11 p. m. no attempt had been made to storm the jail.

N. Y. C. MAIL
JANUARY 7, 1921

FATHER OF VICTIM PREVENTS LYNCHING

Jeffersonville, Ind., Today.—A crowd of about 200 persons before the county jail here which demanded the surrender of Rufus Jones, colored, charged with assault upon a white woman, dispersed when jail officials refused to give up the prisoner. No effort was made to storm the jail.

The crowd listened to pleas by the jailer and City Councilman John Russ that the law be allowed to take its course. The latter's daughter was the victim of the attack for which Jones was arrested.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
JANUARY 7, 1921

MOB HEEDS JAILER AND GIVES UP LYNCHING PLAN

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 7.—A crowd of twenty persons which appeared before the county jail here last night demanding the surrender to it of Rufus Jones, a Negro, charged with an assault upon a white woman, dispersed just before midnight, following refusal of jail officers to comply.

The crowd, instead of trying to storm the jail, listened to pleas of the jailer and City Councilman John Russ, urging that the law be allowed to take its course. Russ is the father of the alleged victim.

FALL RIVER MASS EVE NEWS
JANUARY 7, 1921

LYNCHING WAS FEARED.

Negro Taken from Jail to Reformatory After Crowd Gathered at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 7.—Rufus Jones, negro, alleged assailant of Mrs. Carrie May Fisher, a white woman, was taken from the county jail today to the State Reformatory a few blocks distant for safekeeping, after a mob of several hundred persons had gathered around the jail with the avowed intention of lynching him.

MAN SAVED FROM LYNCHING

Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 7th.—Rufus Jones, alleged assailant of Mrs. Carrie May Fisher, a white woman, was taken from the Clark County jail today to the Indiana state reformatory a few blocks distant, for safekeeping after a mob of several hundred persons had gathered around the jail during the night with the avowed intention of lynching him. The mob, which came from Utica, a near by village where Mrs. Fisher lived, was dispersed by deputy sheriffs.

Shoots Wife, Step-Child; Escapes Mob

6/25/21
Chicago Defender

Indianapolis, Ind., June 24.—Robert Page, who attempted to murder his wife and stepdaughter and stepson last Thursday, is alive today only because timely interference of the police emergency squad dispersed a mob of 200 members of his own race bent on injuring him.

Even after Page had been placed in a police automobile the crowd clamored for the police to "give him to us," and when the would-be slayer spat upon and reviled his captors, they renewed their efforts to seize him.

Page had quarreled with his wife and said that although he "wasn't so mad at the kid" (his 11-year-old stepdaughter) he "wanted to get them all."

He had shot his wife and the girl who may die, but the crowd which gathered quickly prevented shooting of the boy.

Call Troops To Protect Negroes

BRAZIL IND. TIMES
AUGUST 22, 1921

Companies of Indiana militia returning today from their training camp at Camp Knox, Ky., will be sent to Farmersburg by Governor McCray to protect three negroes who are threatened with mob violence as a result of criminal assaults made on three women near Farmersburg early this morning.

The three negroes giving the names of Martin Harris, 25, of Clinton, Miss., Russell Wyatt, 22 of Dyer, Tenn., and Cal Smith, of Terre Haute were arrested this morning following the assault. The first two negroes were arrested by detectives at Terre Haute while Smith was captured at Farmersburg.

The two negroes arrested at Terre Haute were being returned to Farmersburg to be confronted by their victims to identify them and it was claimed that a mob is forming at Sullivan and Farmersburg to lynch the negroes.

From Indianapolis came word that Governor McCray has been advised of the situation and was preparing to have companies of Indiana militia now returning from Camp Knox, Ky., sent to Farmersburg to prevent the lynching of the negroes.

According to reports from Farmersburg three women were the victims of atrocious assaults by three negroes near that place early this morning.

Miss Glenn Melvin, aged 20, a young woman residing south of Farmersburg, was dragged from her bed this morning by a negro, beaten over the head with a rock until she was unconscious and then criminally assaulted. Two married women are also said to have been victims of the negro fiends before they made their escape.

Sullivan county officials telephoned to surrounding towns and got word to Terre Haute in time to enable the detectives to catch the two negroes as they entered the city. The Sullivan county sheriff drove to Terre Haute in an automobile and took the two negroes back to Farmersburg under a heavy guard. Sullivan officials stated that the people of northern Sullivan county and Southern Vigo county were greatly worked up and mob talk was rampant.

Sheriff Douthet, of Sullivan Co. called Governor McCray over the long distance telephone and was assurred that troops would be sent there if necessary.

Lynching—1921

Kansas.

840

Prevented

After Shooting by Detective in Arresting Man, Kansas Mob Gathers in Front of Station.

NO ATTEMPT MADE TO DISPERSE CROWD

All Police in County Are Called in and Cry for Help Is Sent to the Governor.

Constitution 2/14/21

Wichita, Kans., February 13.—A mob is threatening an attack on police station, following the probable fatal shooting last night of Charles Forman, an oil field worker, and the alleged beating and arrest of his brother, Everett. Forman is said to have been shot by a plain-clothes officer in the business section of Augusta near midnight last night when two detectives attempted to arrest the brothers.

Early tonight a mob formed and members expressed their intention of attacking the station. The mob is stationed across the street from the station and no effort has been made to disperse it. Every officer in Butler county is reported to have been summoned to Augusta and it was stated over long-distance telephone that efforts were being made to have Governor Allen call out the Wichita companies of the national guard.

Topeka, Kans., February 13.—When informed of the disturbance at Augusta late tonight, Governor Allen immediately instructed Adjutant General Charles G. Martin to get in touch with officials at Augusta and to take any action necessary to prevent a possible lynching there.

Lynching — 1921.

Prevented

Kentucky

841

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
JANUARY 14, 1921

Cold Weather Saves Negro From Lynching

BY LEASED WIRE TO THE JOURNAL.

Lexington, Ky. — A mob, bent on lynching a negro at Danville, Ky., home of Centre college, was dispersed by cold weather.

Gus Myers, barber and former pugilist, donned woman's clothing and walked slowly about the quiet streets to find the man who had been attacking white women. Finally he was seized by a negro. Myers fired six shots at him. The negro ran. A mob was so cold after tracing the wounded negro into the country that it postponed the hanging.

SEAY IS RESCUED FROM ARMED MOB; HAD BEATEN BABY

Constitution 3/22/21

Hickman, Ky., March 2.—Oscar Seay, a white man living at Bondurant Station, near here, was rescued from an armed mob by county officers late today and brought to jail here. Seay, it had been reported, had unmercifully beaten an 18-months'-old baby girl with a cane, inflicting serious injuries.

The mob went to Seay's house and was attempting to enter it when county officials arrived and persuaded them to let them have the prisoner. Seay was rushed to a waiting automobile and brought to Hickman. As the officers drove away many shots were fired. Seay is said to have become incensed at the child's crying, while it had been left in charge of his wife, the mother being at work.

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 4, 1921

NEGRO SAVED FROM MOB.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 3.—After he had shot and killed G. W. Abbott, seventy-five, a white man, Willie Dunn, nineteen, negro, was rushed out of town to avoid possible mob violence. Crowds which gathered after the shooting threatened policemen who arrested Dunn and in one case tried to pull the negro from a policeman. Dunn said he shot Abbott because of uncomplimentary remarks.

N. Y. C TELEGRAM
APRIL 4. 1921

Rush Negro Slayer From Town to Avoid Lynching

LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday.—After he had shot and killed G. W. Abbott, seventy-five, a white man, Willie Dunn, nineteen, negro, was rushed out of town to avoid possible mob violence. Crowds which gathered after the shooting threatened the policemen who arrested Dunn and in one case tried to pull the negro from a policeman. Dunn said he shot Abbott because of uncomplimentary remarks.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
MARCH 12, 1921

WOMAN IDENTIFIES NEGRO ASSAILANT

Criminal Assault Charge Faced By Black At Jeffersonville.

Enoch Keller, negro, charged with criminal assault, was identified by Mrs. Clara Mae Fisher, his alleged victim, when she testified yesterday in the Clark Circuit Court, Jeffersonville.

The negro, according to Mrs. Fisher, dragged her from her home on the Middle Road, near Jeffersonville, Wednesday evening, January 5, after he had ransacked the house, taking $40.

The case may go to the jury this afternoon, it is said. Rufus Jones, negro, who was first identified by Mrs. Fisher, will be brought into court today and placed before the jury beside Keller. A mob attempted to take Jones from the Clark County Jail the night after the crime. He was in the courtroom yesterday as a witness for Keller.

Keller was arrested January 27, and when Mrs. Fisher said then she thought he was the man, Jones was released.

TROOPS ON GUARD AT MURDER TRIAL

8/23/21

Atlanta Constitution

Mount Vernon, Ky., August 22.—With twenty-five national guardsmen from London and twenty special deputy sheriffs on guard, the Rock Castle county courthouse presented a martial appearance as the case of John Bailey, Jr., alleged slayer of Beverly White, was called for trial here today. Bailey's case was brought here on a change of venue from Knox county, where the slaying occurred. Approximately 100 members of the Bailey-Lee clan and the Whites, opposing factions in the most bitter mountain feud that has torn eastern Kentucky in recent years, were present for the opening of the trial. The troops and special deputies were summoned to keep down any possible flare up of the feudal spirit that in the last few years has caused a number of deaths on both sides of the mountain war and which in the last quarter of a century has resulted in possibly a score of killings.

Judge B. J. Bethurum, who is conducting the court here, asked for special guards for the courtroom.

Major James L. Dillon, in charge of the guardmsen, has issued warning to the clansmen against carrying concealed weapons during the trial.

The killing, for which Bailey is to be tried, occurred on April 7 last at Heidrick's station near Barvourville. Bailey was with his father, William Bailey; a brother, James Bailey, and a deputy sheriff named Perry, took to the woods but surrendered two days later and was taken to the Harlan county jail. Later he was transferred to Mount Vernon and then to Louisville and finally granted bail at Mount Vernon. John Bailey was indicted on the charge of wilful murder and for this he is to be tried. His father, brother and Perry have been indicted on the charge of conspiracy to murder Beverly White and their cases already are set for this term.

Although the best of order is being kept here by the state troops and special deputies, the White and Bailey-Lee clans present somewhat the appearance of wrestlers preparing to leap at one another. The Whites have made the Rock Castle hotel headquarters for their adherents, while the Baileys and Lees are putting up at a boarding house. On the street one seldom sees a member of one clan on the same side with members of the other.

When court hour approached this morning, according to officials, there was no indication of a continuance of the case.

Some Other Editorials

What Our Exchanges Have to Say

Houston Tex. Post 11/2/21

A Blow at Lynching.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal: A real blow is struck at lynching by the bill, now pending in congress, which includes a provision under which a county in which a lynching occurs would pay to the victim's heirs a substantial sum of money.

A law against crime is valuable only if there are means of enforcing it. Putting into a lynching law penalties for persons convicted of having participated in a mob murder does little good if nobody can be convicted because grand juries make no sincere effort to discover evidence upon which indictments could be returned. Federal grand juries might not do better than the grand juries of States.

But if the law should provide that when a lynching occurs the county treasury shall be drained of $10,000 for the benefit of the heirs of the victim discovery of evidence and the return of an indictment would not be a part of the process of punishing the community for the crime of a mob.

The provision in the Federal bill which alone might make it useful is not a novel suggestion. It has been urged time and again that States should pass laws making counties suffer financially for lynchings in their boundaries. But no State has passed such a law.

The suppression of lynching is no more the function of the Federal government than the suppression of larceny. Assuredly murder, whether done by a mob or by one miscreant, ought to be punished by the State. But if lynching is to be the subject of Federal legislation, because of the fact—everywhere notorious—that States have been criminally negligent in the matter of making effective laws against lynching, the Federal law should be drafted carefully with a view to its practical value.

Nothing that Federal law could do to lessen the number of lynchings would be as promising as taking money out of the treasury of the county in which the lynching occurs.

Lynching - 1921.

Prevented.

Louisiana

837

NEGRO IS REMOVED FOR SAFE KEEPING

Constitution 4/22/21

New Orleans, April 26.—James Hogan, negro, who narrowly escaped being lynched in Amite yesterday when he was taken out of a house by an armed mob after he had beaten the county jailer unconscious and fled from the jail, was brought here today for safe keeping.

Shoots Self After Battle With Mob in Louisiana

Chicago Journal 4/22/21

Myrtis, La., April 22.—Rather than face a mob which clamored for his life, Tony Williams barricaded himself in a cabin at Rodessa, a few miles from here, and when the posse discovered his hiding place, shot himself through the head.

Williams held the mob at bay for several hours until he had emptied his revolver.

Williams was accused of leaving a farm when under debt. He had worked over two years, it is said, to pay a sum of $50. When examined his body showed several old scars believed to have come from brutal treatment while laboring under the Southern peonage system.

RESTAURANT MAN IS KILLED BY ROBBERS

Men, Attempting to Force Entrance to Bank, Fire on Approaching Man

Montgomery Advertiser 4/9/21

(Associated Press)

INDEPENDENCE, LA., May 8—D. L. Calmes, proprietor of a restaurant here, was almost instantly killed early this morning by a party of seven alleged bank robbers who, it is said by the police, were attempting to force an entrance to the Bank of Independence when surprised by the approach of Mr. Calmes.

Five of the alleged robbers, all Mexicans, were arrested soon after the shooting and are in jail at Magnolia. A nine year old boy, said to be a son of one of the men, is being held at Amite. Feeling against the men, in the Magnolia jail is intense, and it is said they will be taken to New Orleans for safe keeping some time tonight.

According to police reports, the seven men were making strenuous efforts to enter the bank when Mr. Calmes accidentlly discovered them. One member of the party opened fire on the restaurant man and he received wounds from which he died soon after.

Posses are tonight searching the swamps around Independence for the two men who escaped and their capture is expected soon.

East Tenn. News 4/12/21

New Orleans, La., May 9.—After alluding the combined forces of the police department and county officers for several hours, Joseph Rini and Andrew Samantini, notorious bank robbers, of Chicago, and considered of the dangerous type, were trailed to the swamps near a Louisiana parish by Matthew E. Garrison, Negro trusty of the state penitentiary, and captured. The two robbers were wanted in connection with the robbing of a bank at Independence and the murder of Dallas Calmes, of that place.

Trusty Allowed To Go In Pursuit.

The depredations of the robbers had excited the residents of the section for miles around. When Garrison, who is completing a term in the prison on a minor charge and who was allowed the privileges of a trusty because of his good behavior, heard of the escape of the men he requested the warden to allow him to take part in the man hunt.

Was Friend To Dogs.

The trusty had the care of the blood hounds at the prison and prized the friendship of Rover and Baliff, two of the warden's favorite dogs. He chained his dogs on Sunday morning and took them to a point where they could take up the scent. The dogs trailed Rini and Semantini to a thicket in a swamp. Garrison, armed with a sixteen-shooter, Winchester rifle, approached the hiding place cautiously and leveled his rifle on the two men just as they jumped for their .45 Colts automatic pistols. He warned them to place the silver bracelets upon their arms without hesitation or suffer the consequences. The robbers saw there only chance at enjoying life further was to obey the orders of their single-handed captor and obeyed.

Marched To Scene of Crime.

So thoroughly elated was Garrison over his prize catch that he lost sight of the high feeling existing in the community of Independence aginst the men and marched them to the scene of the crime. No sooner than the news of the capture gained circulation, a mob was formed, bent on wreaking vengence for the death of one of the bank clerks. Garrison hurriedly started toward the station when he and his prisoners were overtaken by the mob. He stood behind the two prisoners, who were trembling with fear as they noted the anger of the mob.

Warned Mob To Stand Back.

"These men are my prisoners," said Garrison. "I captured them, believing that the law will take its course, and I do not mean for any of you gentlemen to obstruct the operation of the law in this case. I warn you to refrain from molesting them." The determined look on the Negro trusty's face was sufficient evidence for the mob members to ralize that he was firm in his stand and they quickly backed off.

Rewarded With Freedom.

The citizens of Independence raised a large purse for Garrison as a reward for capturing the bank robbers and it is needless to state that the governor was immediately petitioned to grant a complete pardon to the Negro trusty for his services rendered.

NEGRO CONFESSES TO MURDER OF MINISTER

The Montgomery Advertiser 9/21/21

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept. 20.—Jesse Reen, a young negro, confessed today that he is the murderer of Reverend Mr. Charles Havens, 70 year old Apostolic minister, according to a statement by Sheriff Lyons. The motive was robbery, the negro is said to have admitted. Court is in session here and steps have been taken to give Reen a speedy hearing. The situation in the neighborhood of Vinton, scene of the crime, continues tense. Crowds in the streets continue to discuss the tragedy

PREACHER KILLED; NEGRO IS ACCUSED

The Atlanta Constitution 9/19/21

Lake Charles, La., September 18. Rev. Charles Edward Havens, 70-year-old apostolic preacher, was found murdered yesterday in a wood near the home of his son, "Doc" Havens, in the Vinton neighborhood. Jesse Roon, a 20-year-old negro, was trailed down with bloodhounds and lodged in jail by Sheriff Lyons. Tonight the prisoner was brought here. A crowd of 500 persons was assembled at Vinton, which is 18 miles away.

Two young men found the body of the minister lying in a foot path, the skull crushed in. By the side of the body lay a wooden club. Tracks in the vicinity are said to correspond to footprints of the negro, who wore a shoe with a broken sole. A gold watch taken from Roon was identified by young Havens as his father's. The negro had hidden the watch in the inner tubing of an automobile tire, officers state.

A number of deputy sheriffs remained in the vicinity of Vinton tonight keeping watch on the crowd assembled near the scene of the crime. Sheriff Lyons has placed extra guards about the jail here.

Lynching - 1921.

Prevented.

STATES ATTORNEY SAYS RIOTERS ARE NOT KNOWN

Tells Afro-American That He Is Not Aware Of Any Movement To Bring Disturbers To Justice

DORSEY HOME

Friends Sent Him Railroad Fare To Penna. Where Police Had Taken Him

Afro-American 4/22/21

Charles Henry Dorsey, local man, is home safe again after being taken by officerc to Pennsylvania and set free following his acquital in Frederick Wednesday of last week of assaulting Delsie Tweedale, white, of Catonsville. Local friends sent Dorsey carfare with which to return early this week when they learned that he was without funds.

Meantime the Tweedales and their friends who broke up the trial as soon as the verdict was announced, set upon the prisoner beating and scratching him severely, and afterwards followed him and his attorneys out of town with threats of lynching, have returned quietly to their homes, and so far as is known, no move is on foot to punish them for contempt of court or inciting to riot.

When called up over the long distance telephone yesterday, States Attorney Anders, white, of Frederick, told a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN that his office had no knowledge of any intention on the part of the court or the Frederick police to bring the rioters to justice. Mr. Anders added that he was not informed as to the identity of those who caused the disturbance.

Efforts to get in touch with Governor Ritchie who was in the city yesterday failed. The Governor attended the ball game in the afternoon and was guest at a dinner at night. His secretary was unable to say whether or not the Governor intended taking any action in the matter.

Altho the Frederick States Attorney has no knowledge of the persons causing the riot, newspaper reporters declared that Marcus Tweedale, brother of the girl, climbed over the chancel rail in the court, beat Dorsey about the face with his fists until the latter cried "murder" at the top of his voice, and tried to escape from the courtroom which was in an uproar.

They also saw Delsie's married sister a Mrs. Rogers draw her fingernails across Dorsey's face, and place her fingers in his mouth trying to distort it. When Mrs. Rogers and her brother-in-law were pulled off by police officers, the latter is said to have picked up an inkwell and thrown it at Dorsey. The missal missed its mark striking clerk of the Court Eli Hough in the face.

Court had not adjourned, and the three trial Judges Worthington, Peter and Urner, who sat in the case and rendered the "not guilty" verdict, left the bench in an effort to quiet the Baltimore County friends of the Tweedales, who tried to break down the guard of detecitves and reach Dorsey after he had been taken into the judges' room in the rear. After they failed they took to automobiles and followed Dorsey, who was still in the custody of officers, and the attorneys several miles out of the city.

Frederick police, it is said were warned of the demonstration in advance, but failed to take the necessary precautions to meet it.

In contradistinction of the lack of activity of the Frederick authorities in the Dorsey case, news dispatches from Savannah, Georgia, last week reported that Judge Meldrim ordered the arrest of 100 colored spectators who cheered in the Superior Court room when Percy Mangum, also colored, was declared "not guilty" of a murder charge.

Negro Is Mobbed As Jury Acquits Him in Maryland

Constitution 4/13/21

Frederick, Md., April 12.—An outbreak occurred in the Frederick county courthouse today when Chrales Henry Dorsey, negro, was acquitted of the charge of attack on a young white woman of Baltimore county. Spectators pounced upon the negro, beating him with their fists, water glasses and inkwells were thrown across the room, and the uproar did not subside until one of the judges rescued the negro and carried him into an anteroom.

Maryland

The negro previously had been convicted and sentenced to hang, but a new trial was ordered and he was acquitted.

Immediately after the court had finished announcing the reasons for acquittal, a man leaped at the negro, and he was followed by others, who rushed the negro as he started a flight from the room. A spectator jumped on the trial table and struck him in the face several times. A sister of the plaintiff joined in and hit the negro as he passed.

A water glass was hurled at the negro and narrowly missed Chief Judge Urner, who with Judges Worthington and Peter tried the case. The uproar continued until the court took personal charge of protecting the negro, who finally was rescued by the police.

The negro was placed in jail, where he was protected tonight by a heavy guard.

Baltimore Man Freed Of Assault Charge Barely Escaped With His Life

JUDGES POWERLESS

Vainly Rap For Order While Colored Spectators Flee In Autos

Afro-American 4/15/21

Frederick, Md., April 13.—Following his acquittal by Judges Urner, Peter and Worthington on a charge of criminally assaulting Delsie Tweedale, white, of Catonsville Manor, relatives and friends of the girl made a premeditated effort to lynch Charles Henry Dorsey, of Baltimore.

The attack was made in the Circuit Court immediately after Judge Urner declared Dorsey not guilty, saying the evidence against him was insufficient.

The man's accuser shrieked out in the courtroom and the melee began. Her brother tried to reach Dorsey, but a blow from a police officer felled him. The Tweedale girl's father tried to assault Dorsey, but a blow from a colored man sent him sprawling. The three judges jumped from the bench and surrounded Dorsey, and the demand was made that the Tweedale partisans cease their demonstration. Dorsey was cut by flying glass. "Tom" Smith, the Baltimore hotel proprietor, who was in the courtroom when the verdict was announced, beat a hasty exit, and immediately left Frederick in his high-powered car. Capt. George W. Brown, of Baltimore, who was also there, made his get away. He did not leave town until late Tuesday night, making his way to Baltimore via the Harpers Ferry Road.

Handcuffed to two Baltimore detectives, Dorsey was taken back to jail. He was placed in an automobile near midnight and spirited out of town where he was released.

Elmer R. Haile and C. Gus Grason, the white lawyers from Baltimore County, who defended Dorsey, were also targets for abuse, and some of the mob threatened them.

A woman from Catonsville Manor shook her finger in Attorney Grason's face as she snapped: "I hope some black brute will rape your daughter."

The attorneys immediately left for their hotel got their belongings, and were soon speeding toward Baltimore.

Delsie Tweedale walked the corridors while the trial was going on Monday, saying: "Look at those black apes," meaning the colored people present.

Dorsey had been previously convicted by a jury at Towson. Judge Duncan on an appeal from the attorneys of the accused, set the verdict aside. State's Attorney Jenifer, white, of Baltimore County, who was said to have used the word "nigger" and "brute," while Dorsey was on the stand, was cautioned by Judge Peter to accord the prisoner the same civility he gave other witnesses. Two witnesses swore that Dorsey was in Baltimore at the time the crime was committeed.

The decision of the judges delivered by Chief Judge Urner was as follows:

"There is no denying that Miss Delsie Tweedale was brutally assassaulted. The State of Maryland does not provide sufficient punishment for her assailant, even in death on the gallows. There is really one question that confronts this court: Is the prisoner at the bar the guilty person?

"This court is sorry for Miss Tweedale. But this court is not at liberty to be carried away with sympathy. It is our duty to determine if the prisoner is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The Circuit Court of Baltimore County could not rid its mind of the question of reasonable doubt, as is evidenced by the trial of the Negro here after he had been found guilty in a previous trial at Towson, and was granted a new trial by Judge Duncan.

"We also must be certain beyond the shadow of any reasonable doubt that the Negro Dorsey is guilty. We must not make the mistake of sending an innocent man to the gallows. We have gone over every bit of the evidence carefully and we cannot rid our minds of that doubt that the Negro is guilty. We therefore find him not guilty!"

NEGRO HIDES IN HAY TO AVOID ARMED MEN

After Being Found And Taken To Police Station He Confesses Criminal Assault On Girl.

HAMILTONIANS HAVE ROPE ALL READY FOR HANGING HIM

Prisoner Makes No Defense For His Attack On 14-Year-Old Emma Anderson.

BALTIMORE MD. EVE. SUN MAY 6, 1921

Jeremiah Davis, colored, hid for several hours under a pile of hay in a cowshed at Hamilton last night while a mob of farmers and suburban residents sought him, armed with pitchforks and clubs and carrying a rope with which to hang him.

Policemen of the Northeastern district, searching the cowshed on the farm of Joseph Sindell, found the negro in the hay and took him to the Northeastern Police Station, charging him with criminal assault on 14-year-old Emma Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Anderson. The girl was sent to Johns Hopkins Hospital last night for treatment after she went home, her clothes in tatters, and reported the assault.

Davis, facing a score or more men who had helped hunt for him last night, confessed in the Northeastern Police Station today that he had criminally assaulted the girl. He made no defense.

Girl Identifies Assailant.

The child appeared in court, but was very nervous. She identified the negro as her assailant. She said she was returning to her home on a farm two miles outside Hamilton, about 5 o'clock yesterday after. on, when she met Davis, whom she knew as an employe of Sindell. He spoke to her, and she answered him, having no suspicion of what he intended. After talking to him a few minutes, she said, he forced her ro go behind a barn with him, where he attacked her.

The girl was able to get home unassisted, where she reported the assault ro her father. Her brother, Henry Anderson, immeditaely went in search of the negro and led the party of men that soon gathered. Most of the men carried weapons of some kind, and the man who had the rope declared that if the negro was captured they would hang him.

Police Sent In Search.

The police were notified and sent motorcycle police to capture the negro. Sergeant Schwartzkopf and Patrolman Lewis, the latter a member of the motor force, began the search of the cow shed when the negro appeared from beneath

(over)

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the hay. They said he was very much frightened, and before they spoke to him he protested that he had not assaulted the girl.

The crowd appeared as the negro was being taken away, but did not interfere with the policemen. When first locked up at the station Davis continued to deny that he had attacked Miss Anderson, but early this morning he told Turnkey George Ott that he would tell what had occurred. In court this morning he admitted that he had attacked her. Physicians from Hopkins confirmed the fact that the girl had been attacked.

Magistrate Rohleder committed the negro to jail without bail. The crowd in the courtroom, most of whom are neighbors of the girl, seemed satisfied with the course being taken and made no further threats of violence toward the negro.

NEGRO BOY CONFESSES PART IN WEBER MURDER

BALTIMORE MORN. SUN
JUNE 5, 192

Names Man Previously Arrested And Both Are Rushed Here For Safety.

COLORED GIRL GIVES CLUES

Details Of Assault And Shooting Of Bride Near White Station Laid Bare.

State police, co-operating with State's Attorney J. Wilson Ryon, Deputy Sheriff Robert L. Wells and Constable Thomas H. Garrison, of Prince George's county, yesterday arrested two negroes, one of whom is alleged to have confessed a part in the murder of Mrs. Margaret F. Weber, bride of John F. Weber, within a short distance of her home, Columbia Park.

Mrs. Weber's body was found in a glade, 75 yards from White's Station, east of Hyattsville, at 11 A. M., May 19. She had been shot to death with a bullet through her head, and outraged. The arrests were made through the investigation conducted by Detective Joseph F. Dougherty, special investigator for the State police; Capt. R. H. Williams and officials of the county.

Two negroes now locked up at Central Police Station charged with the murder gave their names as James Dickerson, 22, alias Jim Dixon, and Calvin Cousins, 16 years old, who, according to Detective Dougherty and Prince George's authorities, was Dickerson's accomplice in the crime.

Confession Is Alleged.

Cousins, it is alleged, has made a complete confession to the authorities. Dickerson has assumed the same sullen mood which characterized his behavior when he was arrested on May 20 and lodged in jail at Hyattsville by Jerry Crowley, a citizen, of Huntsville, Md. Dickerson was held for four days and then released by the authorities at Hyattsville. Deputy Sheriff Wells, at the time of Dickerson's arrest, refused to accept the negro's plea of innocence. Wells began an investigation with Constable Garrison which brought to light information that Dickerson was seen by two white women near White's station about the time the crime was committed.

The identity of both women has been kept secret. The negro was confronted by them, and after they identified him he is alleged to have said he "just walked by the station." Other features which developed caused the authorities to work along a different line which brought the detectives back to the negro theory.

Girl Gives First Clues.

State's Attorney Ryan, Detective Dougherty and other investigators obtained their first definite information from Mary Queen, a colored girl, who is alleged to have seen both Dickerson and Cousins emerging from the woods. Mary Queen became suspicious and walking through the woods sometime later found the body of Mrs. Weber.

Early yesterday the authorities obtained information which precluded further delay. Cousins was arrested on a farm where he was working. He was taken to Riverdale and subjected to an examination during which he is alleged to have confessed.

Cousins repeated the alleged confession at the police station. He said he had known "Jim" Dickerson for three years and that on the morning of the day when Mrs. Weber was killed he met Dickerson prowling about the woods near White's Station.

"I met Dickerson at a fork of a path," said Cousins, "and we walked together toward the station. When we reached the station the lady was walking on the platform. Jim asked me where I was going and I told him I was going to Washington on the 9 o'clock local. I thought the lady was waiting for the local, too.

"Jim stood looking at the lady, then he walked out from the station and looked up and down. He came back quickly, grabbed the lady by the wrist and said 'Come on, come on.' When he got her in the middle of the car tracks the lady screamed and Jim pulled a pistol and told her he would kill her if she screamed again.

Says He Saw Woman Shot.

"Jim told me to bring the packages along which the lady had left on the seat of the station platform. I carried the packages and we went into the woods. When we were a little way in the lady screamed again and Jim pointed the pistol at her and said 'shut up.' She screamed harder and Jim shot her in the head. She fell and Jim carried her farther into the woods."

Cousins declared he placed the two bundles, which contained eggs and a freshly baked cake, on the grass and watched Dickerson criminally assault Mrs. Weber. The negro youth declared Mrs. Weber made no outcry after the shot was fired. This shot, according to the medical examiner, ended her life. Cousins declared that when Dickerson left Mrs. Weber the negro (Dickerson) told him to criminally assault her, which, he said, he did.

Cousins said he next saw Dickerson taking money from Mrs. Weber's pocketbook. Dickerson's next move, according to Cousins, was his effort to cut off Mrs. Weber's ring finger.

"He broke the finger and cut it off at the joint," said Cousins; "took the rings off and then took her wrist watch."

"Did he give you anything?"

"He only gave me 50 cents," answered Cousins.

Saw Negro Girl In Woods.

Cousins then related how Dickerson straightened out Mrs. Weber's body, folded her clothing, turned her hat under her head and placed her eyeglasses on her nose. Cousins admitted he "thought he saw some one passing through the woods, and that a few minutes later, when Dickerson left the body he (Cousins) saw Mary Queen about 100 yards away. Cousins said he saw Mary Queen some time after the crime and that the colored girl is alleged to have said she saw Dickeson throw something, believed to be the pistol, in a ditch half filled with water.

Dickerson, according to one of his former employers, was known as a "bad negro" who usually went around armed with a heavy-calibered pistol. Mrs. Weber was shot with a .38-calibre pistol. Dickerson has denied all knowledge of the murder. According to Deputy Sheriff Wells he has made many misstatements. From his cell in the police station here he declared he went "to Washington from Ardmore and that the first time he heard of Mrs. Weber's death was when he heard it being discussed by two white men."

Cousins, it is said, has furnished the authorities with detailed information which they have found to be correct. Both men were brought here at the direction of State's Attorney Ryon. Feeling against the perpetrator of the crime ran high in Prince George's county yesterday and open threats at lynching, it is said, were made.

Bradley On Way Home.

Headquarters Detective P. B. Bradley is on his way home from Detroit, where he was sent by the Prince George's county officials to follow a clue which developed during the investigation. The Detroit clue was uncovered a week ago, two days prior to new information which indicated that Mary Queen, the negress, held the key to the mystery. Mary Queen, according to Detective Dougherty, has made a statement in which she described seeing Dickerson and Cousins carrying Mrs. Weber's body through the woods. The negress is held at Upper Marlboro as a material witness.

POLICE RESCUE NEGRO BESIEGED BY POSSE

Rush From City To Prevent Lynching Of Youth Who Assaulted White Girl At Pumphreys.

ARMED FARMERS ANSWER CALL FROM CHILD'S MOTHER

Accused Negro Hurried From Anne Arundel County To Baltimore Jail For Safekeeping.

BALTIMORE MD. EVE. SUN
OCTOBER 24, 1921

Farmers and other residents of Pumphreys, Anne Arundel County, surrounded a negro shanty at that place at noon today in an effort to get a negro boy who had attempted to assault 5-year-old Ethel R. McClure, daughter of Mrs. Ethel M. McClure, in a field near her home.

They were prevented from taking the negro by Constable Sweetser Linthicum and Baltimore policemen, who took the boy and two other negroes to the Southern Police Station in an automobile. The posse of citizens had armed themselves with shotguns, and there was talk of a lynching, it was said.

Mother Says She Saw Assault.

The attempted assault took place shortly before noon. Mrs. McClure, from a window in her home, said she saw Wesley Palmer, colored, 14 years old, attack her little girl in a field near the house. She ran to her daughter's assistance and struck the negro over the head with a club. Two other negroes went to Palmer's assistance, but fled when Mrs. McClure's calls for help were answered by several farmers.

When news of the attempted assault spread residents of the section armed themselves with shotguns and started after the three negroes. They were located in a shanty.

Constable Linthicum, a brother of Congressman J. Charles Linthicum, notified the Baltimore police of what was going on and motorcycle policemen were sent from the Southern district. Linthicum and the policemen arrived on the scene and placed the men in an automobile. The prisoners were quickly rushed to the Southern police station, where they are being held for the Anne Arundel county authorities.

The child was taken to the office of Dr. Caldwell Woodruff, who, according to the police, said that an attempt had been made to assault her.

Lynching - 1921.

Prevented

Massachusetts.

835

835

50 SAILORS TRY TO LYNCH IN MASS.

5/25/21 Guardian

RESENT ATTACK ON WHITE GIRL AT FALL RIVER.

Fall River, May 24, 1921.—Edward White, Colored, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of a group of sailors from Newport, many of whom were Southerners, following an alleged attack by the Negro upon Annie Gaulten, aged twenty, an attractive young woman. The attack occurred in front of the Hotel Mellen. The sailors took a coil of rope and reinforced by a mob of civilians were about to hang the Negro when the police intervened. The accused admitted his guilt, the police say, and blamed the drinking of moonshine for his evil act.

ATTEMPT LYNCHING IN BOSTON STREETS

POLICEMAN'S BATTLE SAVES EAST BOSTON MAN CHARGED WITH KNIFING HIS TENANT

Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1921.—Domenico Correale, aged twenty-four, of Castle court, East Boston, narrowly escaped a lynching at the hands of an infuriated mob on Maverick street as he was being arrested and while Frank Sarro, aged twenty[illegible] No. 2 Union street, his alleged [illegible]ay on the sidewalk nearby, [illegible]ng from stiletto wounds in the [illegible]nd back.

Patrolman McKee of Station 7 battled with the mob after a struggle with the prisoner who was brandishing a gun and a stiletto at the crowd, rapidly closing in on him and howling for his death. The mob rushed the patrol wagon as McKee shoved his man inside but were driven back. Sarro was taken to the East Boston Relief Station.

Correale is believed to be Sarro's landlord and, according to the police, the pair had an argument about rent when they met at Cottage and Everett streets. After being slashed by a stiletto, Sarror fled down Maverick street with Correale threatening to shoot from his revolver, that was found to be unloaded. Correale is charged with assault with intent to kill.

—WELCOME TO ELKS—

LYNCHING AVERTED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Liberator 6/1921

It is with inexpressible abhorrence that we record what seems to be an actual case of vicious rape by Colored men in this state of Massachusetts. It is with some chagrin we record the fact that a mob gathered at the jail with intent of lynching. It is with real pride we record the fact that the officers of the law were firm, told the mob they would protect their prisoner and prevented even an attempted lynching in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TROOPS ASKED TO TO PROTECT BLACKS

Montgomery Advertiser 8/21/21

Massachusetts Sheriff Fears Mob Will Attempt to Lynch Three Negroes.

(Associated Press)

BARNSTABLE, MASS., Aug. 19—Sheriff Irving L. Rosenthal late tonight asked for state troops to help guard the county jail here where three negroes are held on charges of highway robbery and assault upon a young white woman He had received a report that a party of negroes was being organized at Onset to come here and try to free the prisoners .

The request for troops was received at the summer camp of the second field artillery, Massachusetts National gaurd at West Barnstable, and efforts were immediately made to obtain the approval of Brigadier General Sherburne.

The sheriff sent an investigator to Onset to determine whether the report of a rescue party was well founded.

The prisoners, John Dies, Benjamin Gomez and Joseph Andrews, were in seperate parts of the jail tonight. Fifteen men were on gaurd to assist the sheriff as a precaution against a possible attack made on the jail early today by a mob which threatened to lynch the negroes. Late tonight there were few persons in the vicinity of the building.

Y. C. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 21. 1921

Massachusetts Soldiers Again Guard Negroes

Troops to Remain on Duty to Prevent Another Attempt to Lynch Men

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Aug. 20.—Again to-night Massachusetts National Guardsmen armed with machine guns were ordered to protect the Barnstable county jail against a possible recurrence of yesterday's attempt by a mob to lynch three Cape Verde Island negro prisoners charged with highway robbery and assault on a woung white woman.

Reports from the surrounding country said "all quiet" when the Sheriff gave the order over the telephone from is home in Provincetown. His action followed the arrival here of high state officials to offer whatever military aid might be needed.

Artillerymen from a summer camp near here guarded the jail last night after the Sheriff had received a report that negro friends of the three prisoners were planning to march on the jail to effect their release. No rescue party or would-be lynchers appeared, however.

The three negroes—John Dies, Benjamin Gomez and Joseph Andrews—are kept in widely separated parts of the institution. Deputies armed with shotguns are guarding them to-night. Many Barnstable County citizens to-day offered their services to Sheriff Rosenthal in the event of threatened violence.

Barnstable Sheriff Reports All Quiet

N. Y. C. POST
AUGUST 20, 1921

No Further Attempts to Lynch Three Negro Prisoners—Jail Well Guarded

BARNSTABLE, Mass., August 20.—The night passed without incident at the county jail here, where early yesterday a crowd threatened to seize and lynch three negroes charged with criminal assault upon a young white woman. Further demonstrations were considered unlikely by Sheriff Irving L. Rosenthal, in charge of the prisoners. Twenty National Guard artillerymen armed with machine guns remained at the jail during the night.

Reports last night that negroes in nearby towns were forming rescue parties to free the prisoners prompted Sheriff Rosenthal to request State troops, and 100 men were sent from the camp of the Second Field Artillery at West Barnstable. Outposts were established along the Cape Cod road for a half mile in each direction from the jail, but these were later withdrawn and eighty of the men returned to camp.

The prisoners, John Dies, Benjamin Gomez, and Joseph Andrews, who are also charged with highway robbery, are kept in widely separated parts of the jail. The usual jail guard of two men has been increased to fifteen, armed with shotguns, and ten members of the State police patrol, equipped with motor cycles, are camped nearby subject to emergency call.

DISBAND MILITIA AS JAIL GUARDS

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
AUGUST 21, 1921

Possibility of Further Attack by Mob on Barnstable Prison Considered Remote.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Aug. 20.—State militiamen called to prevent a race riot and possible lynching of three negroes in jail here, will be disbanded to-morrow, Col. Alfred Foote, of the State Constabulary announced to-night.

Foote said that a careful survey of the situation here indicated that feeling among the whites and the negroes of "Jungletown" had died down so that the release of the guardsmen was justified.

The three negroes were jailed on the cvharge of assaulting Miss Gertrude Butler after beating her escort.

Members of the Second Massachusetts Artillery, under Gen. J. F. Sherburne, patrolled the section about the jail to-night.

TROOPS PROTECT NEGROES IN JAIL

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 21, 1921

Machine Guns Used to Prevent Another Lynching Attempt by Massachusetts Mob.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Aug. 20.—Again to-night Massachusetts National Guardsmen, armed with machine guns, were ordered to protect the Barnstable County Jail against a possible recurrence of yesterday's early morning attempt by a mob to lynch three Cape Verde Island negro prisoners charged with highway robbery and assault on a young white woman.

The detachment of 2d Regiment artillerymen who were here last night to guard the jail were relieved from duty early to-day and returned to their summer camp. They had been called out at midnight after twenty-six persons were wounded, six of them seriously, in the fighting.

A general exchange of shots had occurred when members of the crowd, composed of more than 200 men and boys, crossed a "dead line" beyond which Sheriff Cate had given warning they should not pass. Although the deputies, who were joined by half a dozen troops in the firing, discharged their shotguns above the heads of the crowd, the bullets wounded more than a score of persons who were viewing the threatened jail assault from the Court House yard above.

The three negroes, John Dies, Benamin Gomez and Joseph Andrews, are kept in widely separated parts of the jail. A guard of deputies armed with shotguns was ordered to report for duty in the jail to-night to protect them.

The stolen automobile alleged to have been used by the men who on Monday night held up Miss Gertrude Butler and her escort, William Eldredge, was found by State motorcycle policemen to-day. It had been abandoned in the woods about three-quarters of a mile from the spot where Miss Butler was assaulted and Eldredge robbed.

Lynching Threat Of Northern Mob Is Soon Quelled

Atlanta Constitution 8/20/21

Shots in Air Cool Ardor of Two Hundred Seeking Imprisoned Negroes.

Barnstable, Mass., August 19.—A mob of nearly 200 men and women carrying ropes, early today stormed the local jail, threatening to lynch three Cape Verde Island negro prisoners charged with highway robbery and criminal assault on a young white woman at Buzzard's Bay.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning, 25 automobiles whose occupants included women as well as men drove up to the local jail. Others came on foot and together they marched on the jail entrance. They demanded the three negroes, John Dies, Benjamin Gomez and Joseph Andrews, from Sheriff Irving L. Rosenthal.

There were shouts of "let's get them," as the mob approached the brick structure, but when the jail defenders, five men in all, fired in the air, the crowd came to a halt.

Heed Warning.

Chief Warden James Boland warned the mob back, shouting that [illegible] they would "be shot down like rats."

The warning had little effect, but the crowd remained outside the jail nearly an hour and a half, still threatening an attack, while Sheriff Rosenthal, Chief Warden Boland and the three others stood guard with shotguns.

There are ten prisoners in the Barnstable jail. Usually two men are considered sufficient to guard it. Last night, because of the Wareham incident, the sheriff personally took command and augmented the force to five. Today more guards will be added, and Sheriff Rosenthal intimated also that he might ask for state troops to help him. The second regiment of field artillery of the Massachusetts national guard is stationed five miles away on its summer encampment.

Dies and Gomez were held in $15,000 bail each yesterday and Andrews was to be arraigned today. All three have been identified by the young woman as the men who held up her and her escort, and attacked her at Buzzard's Bay early in the week.

Second Threat.

Today's was the second early morning threat of violence against one of the negroes, a crowd having

attempted yesterday to get John Dies from the Wareham lock-up. He was brought to the jail here after the Wareham police had dispersed the crowd by firing over their heads.

Andrews was arraigned this morning and held in $15,000 bail. Hearings for all three men have been set for August 29. There was no demonstration at the courthouse.

GOVERNOR APPEALS.

Boston, August 19.—Governor Cox today appealed to the people of Wareham, where three Cape Verde negroes have been arrested for an attack on a young white woman, not to let the mob spirit rule. He urged they had confidence in their court and promised that the whole power of the commonwealth would be extended to punish those guilty of so atrocious a crime.

MOBS MISSING, BUT GUNS PROTECT JAIL

NEW YORK HERALD
AUGUST 21, 1921

No Attempts to Lynch or Rescue Negroes at Barnstable, but Guard Is Kept.

CITIZENS OFFER SERVICES

Gov. Cox Tells Sheriff He Can Have All the Military Aid He Needs.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Aug. 20.—Again to-night Massachusetts National Guardsmen, armed with machine guns, were ordered to protect the Barnstable County Jail against a possible recurrence of the attempt early yesterday morning by a mob to lynch three Cape Verde Island negroe prisoners charged with highway robbery and assault on a young white woman.

Sheriff Irving L. Rosenthal called upon Lieut.-Col. Eckfeldt, commanding the Second Massachusetts Field Artillery, in camp five miles away, to send two machine guns and twenty-four men properly officered. They were directed to report for duty at 8 o'clock tonight.

Reports from the surrounding country said "all quiet" when the Sheriff gave the order over the telephone from his home in Provincetown. His action followed the arrival here of Adjutant-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens and Col. Brown of Gov. Cox's staff for a conference with local officials. They were instructed by Gov. Cox to offer whatever military aid might be needed.

The men of the Second Regiment Artillery who were here last night to guard the jail, were relieved from duty early to-day and returned to their summer camp. They had been called out at midnight after the Sheriff had received a report that negro friends of the three prisoners were planning to march on the jail to effect their release. No rescue party or wouldbe lynchers appeared.

Although reports from Wareham, Buzzards Bay, Onset and other towns in the vicinity showed everything peaceful during the day, with no sign of the rumored plottings for and against prisoners, the Sheriff and his advisers decided to continue their precautions tonight.

The three negroes, John Dies, Benjamin Gomez and Joseph Andrews, showed evidence of the high nervous strain under which they have been since their arrest. They are kept in widely separated cells. A guard of deputies armed with shotguns was ordered to report for duty in the jail to-night to protect them.

The stolen automobile alleged to have been used by the men who on Monday night held up Miss Gertrude Butler and her escort, William Eldredge, was found by State motorcycle policemen to-day. It had been abandoned in the woods about three-quarters of a mile from the spot where Miss Butler was attacked and Eldredge robbed.

Many Barnstable county citizens today offered their services to Sheriff [illegible] cue party or would be lynchers appeared.

MILITIA AGAIN SENT TO BARNSTABLE JAIL

Plots to Free or Lynch Negroes Fail to Materialize, but Sheriff Makes Sure.

N Y C TIMES
AUGUST 21, 1921

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Aug. 20.—Again tonight Massachusetts National Guardsmen, armed with machine guns, were ordered to protect the Barnstable County Jail against a possible recurrence of yesterday's attempt by a mob to lynch three Cape Verde Island negroes charged with highway robbery and assault on a white woman.

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Many Barnstable County citizens today offered their services to Sheriff Rosenthal in the event of threatened violence.

Warden Boland of the jail telephoned to the New Bedford police tonight, requesting them to investigate a report that negroes there were assembling with a view to uniting with negroes at Onset for an attack on the jail. County Commissioner Bourne had previously telephoned Warden Boland that he had reliable information that such an attempt was being planned.

The guardsmen requested by the Sheriff arrived at the jail at 8 o'clock and were assigned to posts about the building. Jail officials held a conference with Alfred F. Foote, State Commissioner of Public Safety; Adjutant General Stevens of the National Guard and Colonel Brown of the Governor's staff.

Commissioner Foote later issued a statement in which he said he had investigated the reports of gatherings of negroes at New Bedford and Onset and had found that there was "absolutely nothing to them." After tonight, he added, no State troops would be used to guard the jail, but State motorcycle patrolmen to the number of not more than ten would be assigned to help the Sheriff protect the institution.

NEGROES GUARDED AGAINST LYNCHING

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
AUGUST 29, 1921

Massachusetts Policemen Take Extra Care in Handling Trio on Trial for Assault.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Monday.—A small crowd surrounded the court house and jail here today, and extra guards and State motorcycle policemen were on duty when three Cape Verde Island negroes were transferred from the jail to the court house for hearings on charges of attacking a white girl two weeks ago. The men were threatened with lynching at the time of their arrest, but today's crowd was composed mainly of curious persons who showed no indications of intent at mob violence.

The negroes, John Dies, Benjamin Gomez and Joseph Andrews, are charged with attacking Miss Gertrude Butler, of Buzzards Bay, and robbing her escort, William Eldredge, while they were returning from a dance late in the evening. All three have been identified by the young woman.

It was arranged that Dies and Gomez should be given a hearing in the District Court, while the case of Andrews, a juvenile, was set for a special session because of his youth.

Fear Bay State Lynchers Will Storm Jail Today

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
AUG. T 21, 1921

Troops Guard Barnstable, (Mass.) Lock-Up, Where Three Negroes, Accused of Attacking White Woman and Escort, Are Held—Race War Looms as Blacks Threaten to Fight.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Sunday.—Militiamen again are stationed at the County Jail here and at strategic points nearby to repel the lynching parties, which, according to whispered tips, are prepared to rush the jail some time today and seize three Cape Verde Island negroes held charged with attacking Miss Gertrude Butler and robbing her escort, William Eldredge.

Details of the Second Massachusetts Field Artillery in camp five miles from here were hurried to the jail under command of Lieut. Col. Eckfeldt. Governor Cox has ordered that no pains be spared to assure the safety of the prisoners and to prevent possible race riots.

Rumor has it that the lynching parties have been organized in Provincetown, Wareham, Buzzards Bay, Onset and other nearby towns.

Negroes Threaten to Fight.

To add to the disquieting situation negroes in the section are known to have said they would take vigorous measures to prevent any lynching and the younger men have urged that an attempt be made to rescue the prisoners.

Many of the more conservative Barnstable County citizens have communicated with the authorities and offered their services as special deputies to aid Sheriff Irving L. Rosenthal repel invaders of the jail, either white or black.

Adjutant General Jesse F. Stevens and Colonel Brown, of Governor Cox's staff are here prepared to summon more troops if it becomes necessary.

An interesting development was the assemblies of young men gathering outside the various churches after services and discussing the situation. Couriers carried the news of developments from church to church throughout the county. There is no outspokne talk or planning for lynching parties, however.

Three Prisoners Nervous.

The three negroes, John Dies, Benjamin Gomez and Joseph Andrews, showed evidence of the high nervous strain under which they have been since their arrest. They are kept in widely separated cells. A guard of deputies armed with shotguns was ordered to report for duty in the jail to protect them.

The stolen automobile alleged to have been used by the men, who on Monday night held up Miss Gertrude Butler and her escort, William Eldredge, was found by State motorcycle policeman today. It had been abandoned in the woods about three-quarters of a mile from the spot where Miss Butler was attacked and Eldredge robbed.

Lynchings-1921.

Massachusetts,

832

Prevented.

PREVENT A LYNCHING IN MASSACHUSSETTS

Guardian Leader

Guards Tell Mob They Will Not Surrender Prisoner, Will Do Their Duty.

Wareham, Aug. 13, 1921—This town at midnight presented a scene unique in the modern history of Masachusetts.

For several blocks around the town lockup was massed a crowd of men and women, estimated at more than 250, and a score or more of automobiles. The street lights were turned off at 12 and the only light was supplied by the lamps of automobiles and lanterns carried by residents of outlying places.

A bright moon shone over the crowd which at 1 o'clock had not yet become a mob. The crowd was made up of groups of from three or four to a score. In front of the crowd and surrounding the lockup were armed policemen, many of them in conversation with those nearest them and all of them on the qui vive for a possible rush.

Prisoner Identified

The crowd collected by groups after word had gone around that John Dies, 21, a Brava, or Cape Verde Island negro, had been arrested charged with larceny of an automobile and subsequently identified by William Eldredge of Buzzards Bay as one of the three men who had held up him and Miss Gertrude Butler Tuesday night in that place and after forcing them at the point of a revovler to get into an automobile, drove to a lonely spot near the Lakecroft Inn, robbed him and each in turn assaulted Miss Butler while her escort was held helpless.

Early in the evening crowds began to gather in Bourne, Bournedale, Onset and Wareham and many threats were heard against Dies. At midnight the crowds had arrived at the lockup.

After some discussion one of the groups appointed one of their members as spokesman. He approached a guard and proposed that Dies be given to the crowd, which would take him to Buzzards Bay, a distance of some 10 miles, where he would be confronted with Miss Butler. The spokesman promised that no harm would come to the prisoner until he had been positively identified by Miss Butler as one of her assailants.

Guard Refuses Request

The proposal was met with a refusal. The guard said that he did not wish trouble, but that he and his fellows were there to guard the prisoner until he could be arraigned in court and that they intended to do their duty. Several times during the evening and early morning the guards argued with the members of the crowd whom they knew, urging them to go to their homes.

At 1:40 a. m. the crowd was startled by six revolver shots. It was said that a brother of the girl had jumped for a window of the lockup and the guard had fired into the air to prevent further demonstrations.

Father in Crowd

In one section of the crowd was the father of Miss Butler. He did not urge violence. He seemed to be overcome by the tragedy that had befallen his daughter.

Following the arrest of Dies, Chief of Police Smith, who had known the temper of the countryside, swore in a number of special policemen, armed them and placed them around the lockup to aid the regular police. These policemen were acquainted with members of the crowd, and their urging, it is thought, helped to prevent an outbreak.

About 11 last night Chief of Police Smith took another man into custody and questioned him at the police station, which is about a mile from the lockup. All that could be learned about him is that he is known as "Benny."

Shortly after midnight a rumor passed through the crowd that Dies was not in the lockup, that he had been spirited away by Chief Smith and taken in a closed automobile to the town of Barnstable. The attitude of the guards either belied this rumor, or they were pretty good actors and maintained their posts in order to keep the crowd from moving upon the Barnstable Jail or going in pursuit of the chief and his prisoner.

The crime was committed in Barnstable County, while Wareham is in Plymouth County. This fact added weight to the rumor that the prisoner would be brought to the Barnstable Jail.

In Serious State

Miss Butler was in the hands of a physician tonight. She is at her home in Buzzards Bay and her recovery is expected. It was said here by persons close to where her father stood in the crowd that all three of the Bravas had assaulted her and that each, in turn, held a loaded revolver against Eldredge's body while the assaults took place.

Eldredge is at his home in Buzzards Bay in an extremely nervous state. He is suffering acutely from the ordeal through which he was forced to pass. "Benny" Gomez, the other Brava, arrested, was spirited out of town by Chief Smith. As soon as the crowd heard this some of them jumped into an automobile and hurried after the chief's car, but he out-distanced his pursuers and lodged his prisoner in the Barnstable Jail.

Chief Smith returned to town at 1.40 and ordered the crowd to disperse. After some argument and considerable banter, the autoists got their engines going and groups started off on foot toward home, the last of them singing jazz.

Boston Mob Would Lynch on 'L' Girder

Boston, Mass., Sept. 9.—Before the shame on the cheek of the public has had a chance to cool itself of the flame attending the disgrace at Barnstable, this city has had a narrow escape from the work of the [illegible]. Jay Tyson, 210 Dover street, South End, was the man whom the mob sought to lynch.

According to the story told a Defender reporter, Tyson had left his work during the lunch hour and was engaged with some of his fellows in a game of craps. He soon lost all his money. He indulged in a so-called muscle bet and lost. After this heated words are said to have passed between him and a man named Jesse Sudds, 114 West Springfield street. The argument brought on a fight and Sudds was stabbed.

Tyson fled with the mob which had gathered pursuing him. After a short chase he was caught and the members of the mob began beating him. Some of the men procured ropes and great welts were beaten on the victim's back before some of them began to cry "Lynch him!" The cry was quickly taken up and they proceeded to use the ropes in tying a sailor's knot around Tyson's neck.

With the rope around the victim's neck the men picked him up and followed by the rest of the crowd proceeded to Atlantic avenue where an end of the rope was thrown over a girder on the "L" and several of the others volunteered to help string him up. All the time the crowd grew larger and the yells became louder.

Among those attracted by the cries was a group of West Indian longshoremen. At first, hardly realizing what the disturbance meant, these fellows, when they did come to, got together and charged the lynchers with drawn knives. The weapons of the sailors forced a way through the surrounding mob and Tyson was taken away fom the hands of his would-be murderers.

The West Indians held the crowd at bay until the police came and took charge of the prisoner. Tyson was taken to the hospital. Later he will be carried into court where it is said a charge of felonious assault will be placed against him.

Lynching — 1921.

Michigan.

818

Prevented

N Y C HERALD
JANUARY 19, 1921

POLICE RESCUE NEGRO FROM BLACK LYNCHERS

200 in Detroit Accuse Man of Race as a Second Ponzi.

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—Police rescued James Crocker to-night from about 200 negroes, who had gathered in front of his home, demanding that he "come out and be lynched."

According to the officers Crocker, who says he has designed a compressed air engine, had accepted "loans" from members of his race amounting to about $10,000, "giving away as security" stock in his company.

Holders of the "stock" place the amount Crocker is alleged to have obtained at $30,000 and charge that he was about to leave the city.

Negroes Attempt Lynching; Seek Promoter for Victim

Police Save James Crocker, Who Gave Away Stock in Compressed Air Engine — Warrant Charges "Blue Sky" Violation.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
JANUARY 19, 1921

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday.—Police rescued James Crocker last night from about 200 negroes who had gathered in front of his home demanding that he "come out and be lynched." According to the officer, Crocker says he designed a compressed air engine and to have accepted "loans" from members of his race amounting to about $10,000, "giving away as security" stock in his company.

Holders of the "stock" place the amount Crocker is alleged to have obtained at $30,000 and charge that he was about to leave the city.

When Crocker was taken into custody for his own safety, it was discovered a warrant had just been issued charging him with violation of the State law against issuing stock without the sanction of State securities commission. He will have an examination before the proecutor today.

2 BOYS SHOT, MOB ATTEMPTS LYNCHING

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
AUGUST 8, 1921

Negro Rescued by Police in Detroit as Noose is Placed Around His Neck.

DETROIT, Monday.—A fight starting at a baseball game on the outskirts of this city led to the shooting of two white boys, one perhaps mortally, and an attempt to lynch Sam Griggs, a negro alleged to have done the shooting.

Griggs was saved by the arrival of the police after a crowd of men and boys had severely beaten him with fists and baseball bats and had tied a rope around his neck with the announced intention of hanging him.

The boys wounded were Victor Budkuski, twelve years old, and Peter Nadradowski, also twelve. The condition of the latter is said to be serious. They were in a crowd that had chased Owen Griggs, a negro, to the home of Sam Griggs, his cousin, after Owen was said to have struck a white child in an altercation over a seat at the game. Owen sought safety in the house, according to the police, and when Sam Griggs came outside and faced the crowd at his front door, the police were informed, Mary Andrews, his sister, handed him a revolver and he fired into the gathering, wounding the boys.

Infuriated, the crowd attacked the negro and some, one brought a rope and put it around his neck. The negroes were arrested.

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH NEGRO IN DETROIT

Atlanta Georgian
Constitution

Detroit, August 7.—A fight starting at a baseball game on the outskirts of Detroit this afternoon led to the shooting of two white boys, one perhaps fatally, and an attempt to lynch Sam Griggs, negro, who is alleged to have done the shooting.

Griggs was saved by the arrival of local police and reinforcements from Hamtramck, a suburb, after a crowd of men and boys had severely beaten him with fists and baseball bats and had tied a rope around his neck with the announced intention of hanging him.

The boys wounded were Victor Budkuski, 12 years old, and Peter Nadrowski, 12. The condition of the latter is said to be critical. They were in a crowd that had chased Owen Griggs, negro, to the home of Sam Griggs, his cousin, after Owen was said to have struck a white child in an altercation over a seat at the game.

Owen sought safety in the house, according to the police, and when Sam Griggs came outside and faced the crowd at his front door, the police were informed, Mary Andrews, his sister, handed him a revolver and he fired into the gathering, wounding the boys.

Infuriated, the crowd attacked the negro and someone brought a rope and put it around his neck.

Stanley Gorlezyk, a Hamtramck policeman, attempted to rescue Griggs, but was overpowered. A riot call was sent in and police reserves succeeded in getting Griggs away from his attackers and dispersed the crowd.

He is said to have admitted the shooting, but declared he was fired on first. The three negroes were arrested.

Two White Boys Shot By Negro; Attempt at Lynching Is Defeated

Montgomery Advertiser

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—A fight starting at a baseball game on the outskirts of Detroit this afternoon led to the shooting of two white boys, one perhaps fatally, and an attempt to lynch Sam Griggs, negro, who is alleged to have done the shooting.

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Lynchings Presented

842

Mississippi

842

NEGROES HAVE NARROW ESCAPE FROM LYNCHING AT HANDS OF A POSSE

Montgomery Advertiser 3-28-21

LAUREL, MISS., Jan. 22.—Cooker T. Jones and Frank Moody, young negroes charged with having insulted a white woman near Ellisville, were taken from the Ellisville jail tonight and all preparations made for a lynching before they were rescued by officers and brought to Laurel for safe keeping.

A large crowd of white men gathered at the jail and forcibly removed the prisoners, and with ropes already knotted about their necks, the negroes were apparently doomed to mob violence when the appearance of the officers broke up the party. No arrests weer made.

Armed Preacher Alone Stops Mob On Lynching Bent

Constitution 1-28-21.

Hattiesburg, Miss., May 27.—Standing at the head of a flight of stairs, pistol in hand, the Rev. G. S. Harmon, a Methodist preacher, late last night stood off a masked mob intent upon removing Casey E. Jones from the Methodist hospital here. Jones was wounded yesterday by J. S. Mosely, after he had shot and dangerously wounded Mrs. Mosely.

Dr. Harmon, commissioner of the hospital, upon learning that feeling was aroused against Jones, seated himself in the dark at a window which gave him a good view of the street in front of the hospital. Two or three automobiles soon drove by arousing the parson's suspicion, and he called up the police, asking for more guards.

Before they arrived, however, a number of masked men slipped into the yard, and one of them, bandaged as though injured, stepped upon the gallery.

Dr. Harmon refused to allow him to enter but others of the party entered through a window only to find themselves confronted by the preacher, who warned them not to come up the stairs.

"Doctor, we aren't going to make any racket," said one, "we just want our man."

"I am a Methodist preacher," replied the doctor, "in charge of this hospital, and responsible for all in it. We have sick women and sick men in here, and they are already torn up over this disturbance, and you dare not come up those steps unless you cross my dead body. Now, shoot if you dare; you may kill me, but you shall not come up those steps."

Hearing the screams of nurses other members of the mob outside made a break to gain entrance, but Dr. Harmon again levelled his pistol and threatened to shoot, forcing them to retreat. The mob then dispersed and a few minutes later when Sheriff Edmondson arrived with deputies, the tension had been relieved.

Methodist Preacher Wins In Conflict With Mississippi Mob

The Montgomery Advertiser 3-28-21

(Associated Press)

HATTIESBURG, MISS., May 27—After a severe jolt at the hands of Rev. Dr. G. S. Harmon, Methodist preacher advocates of lynch law showed no signs tonight of a desire to renew the combat for the possession of Casey E. Jones, a patient of the Methodist Hospital.

Dr. Harmon was the winner of a short but decisive argument with a mob which attempted to storm the hospital last night. Suffering from buckshot wounds, Jones lay on a cot while the preacher stood at the head of a flight of stairs, pistol in hand, and threatened with death any man who crossed the top step.

"I am a Methodist preacher," he shouted. "I am responsible for every one here and you will never come up these stairs without first killing me. Shoot if you will, but when you cross the top step it will be over my dead body."

Arguments proving of no avail the band of men, all masked tried other means of entrance, but each time, finding the Rev. Dr. Harmon on the alert always with the pistol, they finally dispersed, just as reinforcements under Sheriff Edmondson arrived.

Jones was under arrest in the hospital. He was charged with entering the home of J. S. Mosely, a mail carrier Wednesday and opening fire on Mrs. Mosely. Mosely returned the fire with a shot gun. Mrs. Mosely was dangerously wounded, while Jones suffered only minor hurts. The Mosely's claimed that Jones was engaged because he was ordered to leave the Mosely home, where he had been a boarder.

Dr. Harmon learned yesterday that bitter feeling existed against Jones and stationed himself as a personal body guard at the hospital. His suspicions were aroused by numerous automobiles in the vicinity but his efforts to obtain reinforcements were of no avail and he decided to take upon himself the task of holding the fort.

CIRCUIT JUDGE CALLS SPECIAL TERM COURT

Mississippi Grand Jury to Investigate Hattiesburg Shoot-

Constitution 5-29-21

(Associated Press)

HATTIESBURG, MISS., May 28—Circuit Judge R. E. Hall late today issued a call for a special meeting of the Forrest county grand jury to consider the case of Casey E. Jones, who shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. J. S. Mosely, wife of a city mail carrier, here Thursday morning.

The call by Judge Hall, he announced was to avert threatened mob violence. Jones is under heavy guard in the county jail, where county and city officials are organized for a stubborn resistance in the event an effort is made to remove the prisoner. Jones previously was saved from a mob when a minister intervened at the hospital where the man was under treatment.

MISSISSIPPI MAYOR HOLDS MOB AT BAY

Times-Picayune Dealer

Single-Handed, He Protects Negro From Enraged Citizens.

7/1/21

Crystal Springs, Miss., June 22.—Mayor Hutchins, single-handed, held off a mob late yesterday that attempted to take Andrew Jackson, a Negro, who is alleged to have made abusive remarks to a young man here.

The mob chased the wounded Negro into the Crystal Springs station and attempted to get him, when the mayor seized a revolver from one of the officers and at the point of the weapon drove the crowd back. The Negro was rushed to Hazlehurst by officers.

NEGRO WHO DODGED MOB IN JAIL HERE

Officers Say Court Will Determine Truth About Attempted Assault

JACKSON MISS LEDGER APRIL 26, 1921

Sheriff Mack Graham of Covington county, with J. W. Gandy, Robert Sumrall and J. I. Mayfield, arrived in Jackson yesterday evening having in custody John Rogers, a negro who had attempted to assault a little nine year old white girl in the vicinity of Sanford, Covington county.

The courage of Messrs. Gandy and Mayfield, who believed that the law should take its course, prevented irate citizens from lynching the negro. They put him in an automobile and by strategy managed to evade the mob and get the negro to Collins, the county seat, from which point Sheriff Graham brought him to Jackson for safe keeping.

Two little girls were out in the field, some distance from the house, when the negro approached the oldest one, nine years old, it is charged. The girls screamed, and as the little one, six years old, ran away to give the alarm, the negro became frightened and left the scene before accomplishing his purpose. He was identified by his cap and overalls, and was captured about four miles from the scene of the attempted assault.

Sheriff Graham states that on his way to Jackson the negro admitted his guilt. It is stated that about four years ago this same negro attempted assault on a little negro girl.

The citizens of Covington county are greatly excited over the affair and but for the fact that the negro has been taken from the county, he would be lynched regardless of the efforts of the officers.

Sheriff Graham highly commends Messrs. Gandy and Sumrall for their courage, and for their efforts to see that the law takes its course in this as in all other matters. Mr. Graham, while a comparatively young man, is one of the best sheriffs in the state, and while all law violators are given that protection to which they are entitled, they cannot commit crime in covington county without being apprehended and forced to answer to the courts for their actions.

Sheriff Graham and his deputies return to Covington county this morning.

NEGRO SAVED FROM MISSISSIPPI MOB

The Montgomery Advertiser 9/23/21

CLARKSDALE, MISS., Sept. 22.—Tillman Montgomery, negro, was brought to jail here tonight to save him from mob violence at Ruleville, according to statements of arresting officers. Montgomery is charged with an attack on a young white woman at Ruleville, Miss., and is said by the officers to have confessed, after identification by the young woman. Montgomery was found by a sheriff's posse while citizens were scouring the country for him, and a lynching was feared when the arrest became known, officers said.

NEGROES KILL WHITE MAN AND BURN BODY

THE SLAYERS ARE RUSHED FROM SCENE OF CRIME TO PREVENT MOB VIOLENCE.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 29.—Leon Viverett, a negro, was brought here tonight from Forest, Miss., for safe keeping as mob violence was threatened. Viverett confessed to the murder of Alton Page, white, at that place Saturday night. Pattie Perdue, a negro woman, at whose house the killing occurred was also brought to Jackson on the same train.

Page was killed at Forest Saturday night in the house of a negro woman named Pattie Perdue, his body was cut to pieces and the smaller parts burned in a stove. The trunk, which was too large to burn entirely, was charred to a crisp and buried on top of the body of a negro recently interred in a negro cemetery a mile from where the crime was committed.

Pattie Perdue, who owned the house, and Leon Viverett were arrested last Sunday night at the house of another negro woman on suspicion after the absence of Page had created alarm and an investigation revealed that a fight had occurred. At Pattie's house, blood stains being found on the floor.

Both negroes confessed to the crime while held in the Forest jail today and were rushed to this place tonight.

A special term of circuit court has been called and set for September 19 by Judge A. J. McLaurin to try the negroes. A great deal of feeling was manifest at Forest and it is probable that the negroes would have been mobbed but for the quick action of Sheriff Frank Mize in getting them away.

NEGROES GIVEN RESPITE.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn 11/4/21

Gov. Russell to Investigate Cases of Two Sentenced to Death.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3.—Leon Vivette, a negro, under sentence to be hanged at Forest, Scott County, on Nov. 4, jointly with Pattie Perdee, a negro woman, for killing of Alton Page, in that county in August last, was brought to Jackson this morning for safekeeping. Citizens familiar with the facts asked that Vivette be also respited as his evidence was needed to convict the woman, hence he was brought over today.

This pair of negroes are under sentence of death for the killing of Alton Page, a white man. According to the evidence in the case as given to The Commercial Appeal correspondent today by Sheriff Bize, Page went to the house of the negro woman, Pattie Perdue, some time in the latter part of August. It was night. Vivette was concealed in the house. Page had been in the habit of visiting the woman and she had grown tired of his visits. On the night of the killing, according to the confession of Vivette, he killed Page and burned part of his body in the fireplace and the stove, and that he and the woman took the other half of the corpse to a negro cemetery, where it was buried in a new made grave.

Page swears that he was conceal in the house with the woman's consent and that the woman planned the killing and concealed him (Vivette) in the house and gave the signal agreed upon when Page appeared and was in position for the plan to work. He admits knocking Page in the head after the woman had signalled him, and that they both cup up the body and burned as much of it as possible in the house, and finally took the remainder to the cemetery. After Vivette's confession he took officers to the place of burial, where the remainder of the trunk was exhumed. Identification was made to prove that the body was that of Alton Page and the convictions followed.

Gov. Russel acted in the matter in order to insure that justice should be done. Some citizens thought that on account of the strong feeling against the negroes, coupled with the facts that they were penniless and unable to employ counsel or to appeal their cases, that probably the jury had been too quick at least in the case of the woman. He therefore reprieved the woman yesterday and ordered her brought to Jackson, which Sheriff Mize did. Today, on further information that both were equally guilty, and that the execution of the man tomorrow might affect the case against the woman, the governor granted a reprieve to Vivette, so that both cases can be heard without prejudice by the pardoning board in January.

Missouri

Lynching — 1921.
Prevented

[redacted]

833

DES MOINES IA REGISTER
APRIL 17, 1921

PREVENT LYNCHING IN SPRINGFIELD, MO.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 16.—Prompt action by Sheriff Harris in spiriting Lee Harold, a Negro, out of the city, probably averted mob violence here today. He is charged with killing Clifford Emerson, another Negro, and Shelton Purvis, white, who was a bystander.

The shooting which occurred in a downtown street, followed a quarrel between Harold and Emerson, who last night was arrested in company of Harold's wife. The two were fined today. Harold surrendered to a detective.

Lynchings - 1921
Prevented

New Jersey

834

N. J. MOBS THREATEN LIVELY, CHILD SLAYER CAUGHT AT VINELAND

Rushed by Auto to Mt. Holly Jail After Shooting Policeman

Negro Confesses Killing and Mutilating Little Victim, But Isn't Sorry

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
OCTOBER 20, 1921

Captured yesterday in Vineland, N. J., after a revolver battle in which he shot a policeman, Louis Lively, the negro sought since June 4 for slaying Matilda Russo, in Moorestown, was spirited away from Vineland to Bridgeton, and thence to Mt. Holly, when mobs surrounded the jails in the first two towns and threatened the murderer.

Confession that he had slain the seven-year-old Italian girl, whose mutilated body was found buried in the cellar of the Lively home several days after the murder, was made by the negro upon his capture.

He made three statements, one in Vineland, one in Bridgeton and the other in the Burlington county jail, at Mt. Holly, and although they varied as to details, all of them contained the admission that he had committed the crime.

Implicate His Wife

That Burlington County authorities feel certain Mrs. Matilda Lively, wife of the confessed slayer, had a part in the murder was the statement made last night by J. H. Kelsey, the Prosecutor. He made that assertion after he and County Detective Ellis H. Parker had talked for an hour and a half with Lively in his cell.

Mrs. Lively is now confined to the Burlington County jail, she having been arrested at the time of the discovery of the child's body and held upon instructions of the grand jury.

Added to Lively's confessed slaying of the girl, for which he declared he was not sorry, is the shooting of Policeman Asa Wilson, of Vineland, when the bluecoat attempted to place the negro under arrest, after recognizing him as he walked through the streets. The policeman was in a critical condition last night at the Vineland hospital.

A combination of threats from mobs about the Vineland lockup and reports that two hundred men were motoring from Mt. Holly for the purpose of lynching the negro caused Chief of Police Hudson to smuggle Lively through a trap door, then to the fire house and thence by motor to Bridgeton.

Crowds Jeer Prisoner

That trip was made without incident, but on the journey from Bridgeton to Mt. Holly crowds along the road jeered at the negro. Arriving at the Burlington jail, he made a statement in which he said he slashed the girl's throat with a penknife, cut open her abdomen and buried the body.

He told the authorities he intended to cut the body in pieces and to throw the pieces on the town dump, but that he did not have sufficient time in which to do that. As it was, he buried the girl's clothing in one grave and the body in another.

The negro denied, however, that he had assaulted the girl before the murder. He said earlier in the day at Vineland that the killing had been accidental. The Livelys lived in the house next door to the Russos. He declared the little girl had stolen some pudding from his home and that he had hit her over the head with a piece of wood. After that he had become frightened and mutilated the body in order to conceal all traces of the murder.

It was this confession, especially the part referring to the theft of the pudding, that was said to have been repudiated by Lively at Mt. Holly last night. Prosecutor Kelsey refused to give out the formal confession, declaring that he wished to talk further with Lively this morning.

Came Back to Kill Detective

Lively told Kelsey that since his flight he had been traveling through New England and Canada for more than four months and that he had returned to Jersey to kill Frank Lore, a Cumberland county detective, who arrested him in Bridgeton in 1917 for the murder of a white man in Philadelphia. Unable to find Lore, he visited a relative of his wife in Bridgeton and then walked to Vineland, arriving about 3 A. M. He was walking about the streets at 6 A. M., when Wilson, the policeman standing at Sixth and Landis streets, conversing with James Florentino, another policeman, recognized the negro.

Lively passed the bluecoats and had gone a block when the two policemen summoned the jitney driven by Jesse Shelton. They drove up beside the negro and Wilson stepped from the machine. Without a word Lively fired and the bullet entered the policeman's lung.

Wilson fell and Florentino took up the chase. Obtaining a shot gun, he commandeered the automobile of George F. Joseph and pursued the negro to Landis Park, a mile away.

Lively crawled behind a tree and shouted:

"You'll have to take me dead." The negro then fired two shots at Florentino, who had leaped from the motor car and was advancing on the fugitive. The shots were wild and the policeman pounced upon the negro, battering him with the shotgun. It required four blows to subdue the desperate Lively, but he soon was bound and hurried to the city hall.

Brave as to Lynching

There he made his first confession. In his cell he cringed when he heard the shouts of the crowd threatening him, but later he took on an air of bravado. "I'd just as soon die on a telegraph pole as on the electric chair," he told Chief Hudson.

The negro then told of his wanderings while he was a fugitive and of the strange impulse that brought him back to the scene of the crime. He said he had walked through Moorestown and other Jersey places, dressed as he was at the time of his disappearance, but that policemen had failed to recognize him. He said that he had been arrested a month ago on suspicion in Hammonton, but that he had been released afterward.

The negro's mood changed as he went from one jail to another yesterday. At Vineland he declared he was sorry that he had killed the girl, that he liked her and that the whole thing had been an accident.

Denied Sorrow for Crime

When he reached Bridgeton, however, and a large crowd had assembled about the jail entrance to watch for his arrival, his mood began to change and he denied that he was sorry for the crime. He spoke flippantly of how he had cut up the body, and said he was not afraid to die for the crime.

When the crowds about the Bridgeton jail began to accumulate, the authorities arranged for the trip to Mt. Holly where there was no demonstration as the negro was taken into the prison. In the motor bearing Lively rode a young woman, Miss Anna E. Yoos, Detective Parker's stenographer. She was placed in the car to divert attention from Lively and to cover up the fact that the slayer was in the car.

Belief that the negro will quickly be convicted of first degree murder was expressed by Prosecutor Kelsey in his final statement of last night.

Traveled Into New England and Canada, But Came Back to "Get" Cop

SHOT ANOTHER POLICEMAN

Avers He Accidentally Killed Matilda Russo, and Then Tried to Hide Her Body

PHILADELPHIA PA STAR
OCTOBER 19, 1921

Louis Lively, colored, who on June 4 murdered 7-year-old Matilda Russo and burled her mutilated body in the cellar of his East Moorestown, N. J., home, was captured early today in Vineland, N. J., after he shot one policeman and fired two bullets at another.

Asa Wilson, 50, the wounded policeman, is believed to be dying. A ball entered his right chest and pierced a lung.

Lively, who is 35 and was a next door neighbor of Michael Russo, father of the slain child, confessed the crime.

"I killed her accidentally," he cried in his cell in Vineland. "Then I became panic-stricken. I hacked her body to pieces so it would rot quickly."

He sobbed and held out his hands beseechingly to Chief of Police Hudson.

"I've told you all," he pleaded. "Be fair to me. Shoot me or give me poison. I want to kill myself. I know they will lynch me if they take me to Burlington County."

Crowds gathered about City Hall in Vineland, N. J., and the Burlington County jail at Mt. Holly, N. J., and there were frequent threats of lynching voiced against the prisoner. Lively says that during his flight he was in New England and Canada.

Word of Lively's capture quickly spread through that county. Citizens in Moorestown, who threatened a lynching when the crime was discovered and Lively fled, after having twice been within the grasp of the Moorestown police, gathered in groups on the streets.

There were angry threats, but Ellis H. Parker, a Burlington County detective, declares there will be no violence against the prisoner.

No assault was committed on the child, the prisoner stressed to his captors. Doctors performing an autopsy found evidence that there had been an assault.

Within a few minutes after he had confessed he had slain Matilda by hitting her on the head with a piece of stove wood, he declared he would have committed another murder last night, if he had found a policeman at Bridgeton, N. J.

He said he wanted to avenge an arrest by this officer several years ago.

Lively served three years in the Eastern Penitentiary for the murder of Ernest Lee Madden, a white man, during a quarrel in a house on Rodman st., near 13th, this city, in November, 1917. He was released in February, 1920.

He subsequently had served eight years of a fourteen-year sentence in the State Penitentiary at Trenton on a statutory charge.

Lively said he walked from Bridgeton to Vineland, which is thirty-two miles from Camden, arriving in the latter place about 6 o'clock.

It was just about this time that Wilson, the policeman, was standing on a street corner, conversing with James Florentina, another policeman, the prisoner's captor, when the colored man passed them.

"That looks like Lively, who killed that girl in Moorestown," exclaimed Wilson.

Florentina said he had not seen the man closely. Lively by this time had reached 4th and Wood sts., in Vineland.

The policeman decided to pick him up on suspicion. Lively, who was stepping briskly, the collar of a blue coat upturned, was a square away.

Jesse Shelton was passing in a jitney. The policeman halted him and got in, instructing him to drive after the colored man.

Shelton slowed up the machine when it was opposite the colored man. Wilson opened the car door and was stepping to the ground when Lively whipped a .32-calibre pistol from a hip pocket.

"You're under arrest," cried Wilson.

Lively's answer was to aim the weapon at the policeman, who is a substitute. The first bullet flew wild. The second hit its mark.

Wilson crumpled to the street, blood spurting through his uniform from his right chest.

"Go get him, Jim," he gasped, as Florentina bent over him.

Lively clasping the pistol ran toward Landis Park, about a half mile distant, but was quickly caught.

Lynching – 1921.

Prevented

New Jersey

830

NEGRO HOLDUP CHASED BY MOB IN NEW JERSEY

Constitution 2/20/21

Newark, N. J., February 19.—Running through the streets, dodging occasionally behind trees as a bulwark from which to fire at his pursuers, James Alexander, a negro, was arrested here tonight after a chase of a mile and a half by a mob of more than five hundred citizens and police. Although more than fifty shots were fired by the fleeing negro, the casualties were light, one policeman receiving a flesh wound, and a girl being slightly injured. The negro was rushed to a hospital after his capture to prevent lynching.

The trouble started when the negro held up a Chinese laundry.

Two Shot, Negro Nearly Lynched By Newark Mob

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 20, 1921

Policeman Wounded Twice and Girl Once in Chase for Alleged Bandit After Chinese Laundry Hold-Up

Many Pistols in Play

Prisoner Likely to Die After Staging Thriller 500 Finally Take Him

Things broke wrong for Jim Alexander in Newark last night and transformed a bad negro into a mad one. If it hadn't been for the police Jim would have ended his career on the yardarm of a lamp-post after a pistol battle in the center of Newark, in which he wounded a patrolman severely. A stray bullet wounded a young woman slightly.

As it is, Jim may die of his injuries. When the crowd of 500 which he had defied closed in on him at last Jim was about the worst mauled negro north of the line run by Mason and Dixon a good many years ago. He is a prisoner at the City Hospital.

If he recovers from his injuries, which, it is thought, include a fracture of the skull, Jim probably never again will hold up a Chinese laundryman. He doubtless is convinced that their reactions are mysterious and unaccountable, even though he never read Bret Harte.

Chinese Laundryman Held Up

It was in Joe Lee's laundry at 164 High Street that the trouble started. Jim went in there about 7 p. m. and stuck Joe up, just as anybody might do, without a thought of consequences. Joe seemed to take it in a perfectly normal way, too, at first.

It wasn't until Jim strolled out the front door with Joe's $40 in his pocket and an itch for the bones in his palm that the yeasty East began to work in Joe's Celestial soul. As Jim was vanishing jauntily out the front door Joe was slipping quietly out of the back door with a black, long-barreled Colt stuffed up his sleeve.

They emerged into High Street almost together, and at sight of the big negro Joe lost all his furtiveness. He yelled shrilly and loud that he had been robbed and he flourished his revolver with abandon. But he did not pull the trigger.

Patrolman Thomas E. Sullivan, who lives in High Street, came out on the run in his shirtsleeves. It was more of a procession than Jim had calculated on leading up High Street, and he started to shake it. The patrolman and the Chinaman quickened their pace too, and the former, untrammeled by Oriental caution, made generous use of the revolver he carried.

Scores Join in Chase

The negro swung around as the bullets began to sing past his head and took a shot at Sullivan. It missed, but it lengthened the fugitive's lead. By this time several score had joined the chase, and as it reached Orange Street William Fink came out of his pawnshop armed with a revolver and the avowed intention of shooting a negro.

He tried hard, but he couldn't hit Jim, who was one of the speediest targets ever seen in Newark. The negro turned up Essex Street, the thorough fare behind him being now chockablock with pursuers, and came to a halt in front of a hook and ladder company's house at Plane and Essex streets.

There were several shots left in his revolver and he sent them all whining over the heads of the crowd, while he got his breath and tried to think. He hadn't fully succeeded in doing either when he heard footsteps behind him and wheeled just in time to avoid a blow from the nightstick of Patrolman Fletcher.

Jamming two cartridges into the cylinder of his revolver the negro fired pointblank at the patrolman, both bullets taking effect in his left thigh and one of them shattering the bone. Smoke still was curling from his revolver when "Smiling Joe" Ritchie, a pugilist, closed in and delivered a smashing punch on the negro's nose.

This was closer quarters than Jim had counted on and he took to his heels again, reloading as he ran. Behind him came the mob, several of them shooting. One of its members, Norman Conte, a negro, picked up Fletcher's revolver and emptied it at the fugitive, entirely without effect. The pursuers now were reinforced by the hook and ladder company, whose members were armed with axes and scaling ladders.

Jim turned into James Street, and thence into Barrett Street, where he crouched behind a tree and fired another six shots at the crowd. The reserves from the Second and Fifth precincts came clanging up at this point, and Jim fled again, this time into Central Avenue, where he threw himself flat behind a tree and began to fire and reload and fire again as though resolved to make his last stand here.

His pursuers sought what shelter they could find and returned his fire. One of the bullets struck Edna Barrs, of 297 High Street, in the right arm, inflicting a flesh wound.

Patrolmen Weizel, Greely and Hoban stole around to the rear of Jim's intrenchment while their fellows kept his attention to the front. When they had crawled to within twenty feet of the frenzied negro they rushed him. In spite of their numbers and nightsticks they had a furious struggle to subdue him, and the crowd, which also rushed forward, almost dragged their prisoners away with shouts of "Lynch him!" after they had got Jim clubbed into submission.

Besides the other injuries to his head, Jim has a fracture of the nose. Both bullets have been extracted from Fletcher's leg and he probably will recover. Miss Barr was able to go home after receiving medical attention.

As the disappointed mob surged back through High Street after the patrol wagons Joe Lee could be seen industriously ironing a shirt in his laundry.

IS SECRETLY JAILED TO PREVENT LYNCHING

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
MARCH 14, 1921

George W. Knight, Captured in Keyport, Tells How He Attacked Mrs. Wilson.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 14.—George Washington Knight, a negro, aged twenty-two, confessed to-day that he attacked Mrs. Edith Wilson here Saturday night. She died from shock and a hemorrhage of the brain caused by the shock. The declaration that Knight confessed was made by Acting Recorder Somogyi. Knight was arrested in Keyport at 11 o'clock this morning by Officer Mount.

Knight was arraigned before Acting Recorder Somogyi on a charge or murder. The arraignment was in a room in police headquarters. This was done to insure secrecy. It was feared the people might attack the police station and attempt to get possession of the prisoner, the authorities said afterward. Under a strong guard, Knight was taken to New Brunswick in an automobile to be locked up in the county jail there.

Drank 4 Pints of Gin.

Knight did not know thet woman he attacked, according to his alleged confession. Knight said that he came to Perth Amboy on Saturday night about 7 o'slock. With him were Robert Bates, Dick Henderson and Rogers Fault, all colored, who are held as material witnesses. They got off a trolley at State and Smith streets, and went to a store in State street, where Knight said, he drank four pints of gin during a stay of an hour and a half.

They went outside and an argument dveloped. Knight wandered away from the crowd. He met a woman, he is alleged to have confessed, and seized her. She made no outcry, but fainted immediately. He carried her onto a lawn, and afterwards took a trolley back to Cliffwood, where he lives.

This morning officer Mount notified his bloodstained clothes while he was walking in Keyport. He took Knight into into custody on suspicion and Knight was brought here.

The three other men had been arrested by the Perth Amboy police and held. Knight was put through a third degree in the police station. Harvey Wilson, husband of Mrs. Wilson, was in the room during the third degree. At the conclusion of it, he telephoned to Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, Mrs. Wilson's mother, that Knight had confessed.

Husband Hurried Home.

Wilson had been separated from his wife. He read of her death in the newspapers and arrived here shortly after noon. Detectives Murray and Calvin of the local police had been sent to New York to find him. They had not done so, but came back on the same train that he selected.

Knight worked at the Government ordnance depot in Morgan, N. J., having obtained a job last Tuesday.

The people of this vicinity were much wrought up by the attack upon Mrs. Wilson, which apparently was done by a degenerate, according to theories announced previous to the confession.

Knight arrived at the jail at New Brunswick shortly after 3.30 p. m. He was immediately locked up in a solitary cell. Prosecutor Joseph E. Stricker will call an extraordinary session of the Grand Jury for Friday to consider the case. He left for Perth Amboy to see the alleged confession.

Mrs. Wilson lived with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, in a two-family house on Centre street.

The last person who saw Mrs. Wilson alive, so far as is known, is a woman whose name Prosecutor Stricker refused to disclose. She told him of seeing four men, presumably la-borers, arguing vigorously at the corner of High and Fayette streets, and apparently intoxicated. The group broke up just as Mrs. Wilson passed and one of the men continued along High street, seeming to follow the young woman. The woman furnished the prosecutor with a description of the man.

The investigators have established that a diamond engagement ring, a wedding ring and a wrist watch were taken. These were the only valuables on the body, with the exception of a purse containing about $4. This was found beside the body. All the missing jewelry was given to Mrs. Wilson by her husband.

At 11:15 o'clock Mrs. Marshall, the organist's mother, began to worry. She called up Sue Franke, with whom her daughter had gone to the motion pictures, and asked where Edith was, believing perhaps the rain had detained her. Miss Franke said she had left Edith at 9:20 on her way home.

Mrs. Marshall called up John W. Kelly, who lives in and owns the apartment house. He is an Alderman and a wealthy citizen of Perth Amboy. Mr. Kelly at once put the matter in the hands of the police. Patrolmen Dwyer, Christpherson, Barker and Ludwigsen were sent out at once to search the town. They found nothing.

Mr. Kelly went home and, with his wife, tried to console Mrs. Marshall, the missing girl's mother. But she became prostrated, and Dr. C. W. Naulty, the family physician, was called in.

At 12:15 yesterday morning there was an unusual barking and yelping of dogs to be heard close to the Kelly apartments as the rain subsided a trifle. and Alderman Kelly went out to see what the trouble was, one of the dogs being his own.

Umbrella Screens Face.

In an open lot, separated only by a single house from the big apartment dwelling where he and Mrs. Wilson and her mother lived, the Alderman found the young woman's body. It was lying in the mud, with her umbrella open, placed so that it fronted the street and screened the white of her face from any passerby.

Mr. Kelly called Dr. Naulty, who saw at once the young woman was dead. He summoned the County Coroner, Dr. Edward Hanson, and the County Physician, Dr. J. L. Suydam. Their immediate investigation and subsequent autopsy revealed the fact that Mrs. Wilson had been assaulted and torn.

There was no knifing nor cutting of the body. The flesh had been torn and crushed by a man's powerful hands.

Hands Only Weapon.

There had been a struggle, probably brief. The wet ground of the lot was torn up by the high-heeled shoes of the woman and the heavy boots of the man. The bag containing new stockings she had just bought had been torn and the hose lay in the mud. Even the package of bread she was bringing home was broken. Mrs. Wilson's hat was torn off. Her clothing was ripped.

What the police considered most remarkable was that fact that just a few doors on the other side of Mrs. Wilson's home is St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, where there was an un-

usually heavy Lenten confession Saturday night, with persons constantly moving up and down Centre street—and in spite of this no one saw the attack. But for and the fact the [illegible] umbrella was also to his face could account for this.

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PHOTO-DIAGRAM OF MURDER SCENE

This photo diagram shows how Mrs. Edith Wilson was attacked on the sidewalk, two doors from her home, and how her assailant dragged her body alongside the hedge, finally depositing it near a bush and placing an umbrella over it to conceal it. The arrow points to the spot where the choir singer was found slain. The murderer tore her rings from her fingers and also took a wrist watch.

Extra Guards for Organist's Slayer to Avert Lynching

New Jersey Police Authorities Fear Attack on Confessed Murderer—Arrest Due to Newspapers.

N. Y. C. MAIL
MARCH 15, 1921

Extra guards were placed about the New Brunswick (N. J.) jail today, to prevent the possible lynching of George Washington Knight, negro, alleged self-confessed slayer of Mrs. Edith Wilson, the pretty young church organist of Perth Amboy, whose mutilated body was found in a yard near her home Saturday night.

Throughout that section of New Jersey there is intense feeling over the murder of the young woman, who was known as one of the prettiest and most popular women in Perth Amboy. Threats of lynching are repeated frequently.

Knight's arrest was directly traceable to the widespread publicity given the case by the newspapers and to the alertness of Charles Hauser, conductor on a trolley car which runs between Perth Amboy and Keyport.

As Hauser read a New York paper yesterday it brought to his recollection the peculiar actions of a passenger on his car late Saturday night.

He remembered that a negro, built like a gorilla, squat but with immense shoulders, long arms and huge hands, had boarded his car, shifted nervously in his seat and finally come to the back platform with an offer of a 25-cent tip for increased speed.

BLOOD ON CLOTHING

On the man's clothing Hauser remembered, were dark stains which might have been blood, although the thought had not occurred to him at the time.

Hauser went to Cliffwood, where his brother-in-law, Frank Mount, is a policeman. Cliffwood is a small town between Perth Amboy and Keyport, Hauser's home.

"I think I can find the man who killed Mrs. Wilson," he told Mount. "Let's go through those negro shacks."

Together they searched the shacks, making inquiries as they went. Other negroes said there was a man answering the description called "George Washington." No one knew his last name, as he had only come north from Newport News recently.

Finally in one of the cabins the pair came upon Knight, whom Hauser readily identified as his passenger. As a group of negroes gathered outside Mount pulled his gun and told Knight he was under arrest. The man at first denied having been in Perth Amboy, but later broke down and admitted it.

When taken to headquarters at Perth Amboy and after the authorities had discovered blood stains on his clothing and put him through a third degree he is said to have made a complete confession.

According to the police version, he said he and three other colored men—Bob Bates, Dick Henderson and Roger Fault—had engaged in a drinking bout, after which an argument had started as to how much each owed and who should have a pint of gin that was left over.

Knight finally settled the difference in a high-handed manner by pocketing the gi and refusing to pay. He left the others, consumed the gin and then began looking about for a likely place to get money to buy more. Then Mrs. Wilson came along, having just left her friend—Sue Franke.

SAYS HE IS VETERAN

"I didn't care whether it was a man or a woman," Knight is alleged to have declared. "I killed lots of Germans over in France. I was in the Buffalo Division (the 92d, composed o colored troops) and I got the D. S. C. This white lady came along. I grabbed her. She looked up at me once and then went dead."

Harvey E. Wilson, husband of the dead woman, from whom he had been separated for several months, was present during the questioning.

As soon as Knight had signed a confession it was thought best to hurry him to New Brunswick to avoid the swift vengence of friends of Mrs. Wilson who had got wind of the capture and had gathered outside the Perth Amboy jail. Al Flynn, a local racing driver with a fast machine, was summoned, and he made the fifteen-mile trip in twenty minutes.

"If the legal machinery worked more quickly we would have Knight on his way to the electric chair before sunset today," said Joseph E. Stricker, prosecuting attorney at New Brunswick. "That's how complete our case is."

New Jersey Mob Forms When Negro Is Caught

The Atlanta Georgian

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Mar. 10.—Louis Lively, negro accused of killing 7-year-old Matilda [illegible] of East Moorestown, was captured at Vineland, N. J., early Wednesday. Lively confessed to the deed when jailed at Vineland.

The body of the child was found buried in the cellar of Lively's house soon after thte child had disappeared.

A mob gathered about the jail at Vineland threatening to lynch the prisoner.

Lynching—1921.
Prevented

831

New Jersey

RIPPER CONFESSES; GUARDED FROM MOB

Negro Who Killed Perth Amboy Organist Is Rushed to New Brunswick Jail for Safety.

TO BE TRIED NEXT MONDAY

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MARCH 15, 1921

Conviction and Death Sentence Expected in an Hour—Bar That Sold Him Gin Raided.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 14.—Mrs. Edith Wilson, the girl organist found dead here late Saturday night, died of shock when a drunken negro assaulted her.

The negro, George Washington Knight, 22 years old, confessed after he was seized at his home in Cliffwood this afternoon. Feeling against Knight was so bitter, after news of his capture and confession spread through the town, that he was taken to the county jail in New Brunswick. The streets teemed with open talk of lynching, and there are many here tonight who insist the case would have been taken out of the hands of the authorities had a leader arisen while Knight still was here.

Reports he received from Perth Amboy late tonight led Sheriff Wyckoff, in New Brunswick, to mobilize seven Deputies and place them on guard under his personal command in the County Jail. He armed them heavily and put two pistols into his own pockets. As a further precaution the heavy outside door of the jail was locked for the first time in many years. The Sheriff declared he believed the force adequate to repel any attempt at invasion. He lives over the jail, but tonight did not retire, remaining on the alert until a late hour.

The County Jail is of the most modern construction and is ideally built for defense, so that a small force could withstand an attacking mob indefinitely. Four or five negroes are confined there for various offenses, and general uneasiness was noticed among them tonight until the Warden had assured them they were in no danger. Police headquarters is just across the street from the jail and a relief party could be sent to the aid of the inside defenders, in case of need, in a few minutes

Prosecutor Joseph Strickler took special measures to assure the public Knight would get justice without undue delay. The negro was held without bail by Acting Recorder Stephen F. Somoeyl, who, like the police, attested his confession.

Grand Jury Called for Friday.

Mr. Strickler immediately called a special session of the Grand Jury for next Friday. He said Knight would be indicted then for first degree murder and would be put on trial on Monday. The trial should not take more than an hour and the negro, it was said, should be on his way to the death chair by noon of that day.

The local police tonight raided the saloon kept by Mrs. Mary Sturm at Thomas and State Streets, where Knight said he bought the gin which inflamed his brutal imagination. A quantity of liquor was seized, it was said, and Isador Klotz, brother of the proprietor, and William Vroncka, the bartender, were arrested on charges of selling liquor in violation of the State law. They were held in $500 bail each. Mrs. Sturm has not been arrested.

Knight was found by detectives, who followed a broad trail opened up by Charles Hauser, a trolley car motorman. When Hauser read of the killing he told the police a young negro whom he knew to be a resident of Cliffwood had boarded his car early Sunday in Perth Amboy. His clothing was streaked with mud and blood and he was restless and excited. He tipped the motorman 25 cents to speed up his car and alighted hurriedly when the vehicle reached Cliffwood.

Stolen Jewelry Recovered.

In the home of Mrs Joe Harris, a negress with whom he boarded, Knight was found. He confessed at once and freely. Mrs. Harris was wearing the dead woman's diamond engagement ring and gold wedding ring, which Knight had presented to her. A wrist watch that Knight had stolen from his victim was recovered from Benjamin Crenshaw, a negro, to whom Knight sold it for $2.50 on Sunday after Knight lost all his own money in a craps game.

Knight, Crenshaw, Joe Harris, Robert Bates and Roher Faulkes, all negroes were laborers in the Creighton brick yard. Knight said Bates, Faulkes and Harris, who is the husband of his boardinghouse keeper, all three of whom have been arrested as material witnesses, were with him Saturday night when they drank four pints of gin, which they bought for $2 each, he said, at the Sturm place.

After they had drunk that, Knight left his companions, determined to seize the first white woman he found alone. He prowled along until he came upon the 26-year-old organist and attacked her.

Examination by County Physician Suydam showed the attack was fiendish rather than degenerate and that Mrs. Wilson's skull was not fractured as had been supposed. Knight himself said the young woman, whose heart was weak, became unconscious the instant his fingers closed about her throat and never came to.

Husband Hears Confession.

Knight's cold-blooded confession was made in Perth Amboy police headquarters in the presence of Harvey Wilson, a chemist for the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company of Manhattan and Perth Amboy, from whom Mrs. Wilson was separated. The police here had announced that they wanted to question Wilson and had asked the police in several places to look for him. Wilson hurried meantime from New York, explained that he was in a Manhattan club when the crime was committed, and was about to leave when the detectives brought in Knight. It was Wilson who telephoned to his wife's widowed mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, that her daughter's slayer had been found.

Four detectives hurried Knight to the jail from Perth Amboy as soon as his confession was completed. They gave him no opportunity to escape from the automobile. They removed his shoes and stockings before starting and securely shackled his feet and then handcuffed his hands behind his back. The detectives had their pistols ready to repel any attack by indignant citizens, but no one molested them.

GIN-CRAZED NEGRO KILLED ORGANIST FOR DRINK MONEY

N Y C WORLD
MARCH 15, 1921

Gorilla-Like Laborer Confesses Attack on Mrs. Wilson as Town Talks of Lynching.

GOT $2 FOR HER WATCH; GAVE RINGS TO PAY BOARD

Knight Will Be Indicted Friday and May Be in Death Cell at Trenton Next Week.

A gin-crazed negro waiting in the dark and the rainstorm. Waiting for any one to approach so that he might spring, overcome with his long, gorilla-like arms, and wrench away money for more gin. If a man came, well and good. This negro had killed men before. If a woman—so much the better, his inflamed mind told him.

That was the situation, it developed yesterday, into which on Saturday night walked innocently Mrs. Edith Wilson, the pretty and talented young church organist of Perth Amboy, N. J., whose torn and lifeless form was found early Sunday morning on a lot within 100 feet of her home.

Negro Confesses Crime.

The drunken black—George Washington Knight—was caught yesterday morning. He confessed. He will be indicted Friday. By the same day of next week he will be on trial at New Brunswick, the county seat, for first degree murder. Within a month probaably he will be in the electric chair. Jersey justice (as they call it) awaits him, swift and sure.

Had it not been for the speedy, wise action of the Perth Amboy police yesterday an even hastier sort of retribution might have overtaken him. There were rumblings about that town of ropes or torches. Men gathered at street corners and in saloons, talking of what they would like to do. If there had been determined leadership, no one can say what might have been done. So the Perth Amboy police took warning and rushed the slayer in a racing car to New Brunswick, where there is a stronger jail and a heavier force of guards. Even there, last night, the rumblings continued. But nothing of the sort feared had happened up until midnight, and the probabilities were that it wouldn't happen. But it would, if many had their way.

Blames Gin He Drank.

Knight said, after he confessed, that he knew what would overtake him. He was going to die, he understood. But he didn't express any particular sorrow. It was not his fault, he asserted. The fiery gin was responsible. Then, too, he did not feel that white women were more unapproachable than any others. He had known white women in France, where he fought with the A. E. F.

He had been a soldier, he told the police. He was with the 92d Division—the Buffalos, as they were christened when they trained at Camp Upton, on Long Island. And he was even so much of a soldier, he declared, that he had won the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery. Those to whom he confessed could scarcely credit this assertion, although they had no means of proving or disproving it. He couldn't even remember the number of his regiment. His mother in Newport News, Va., had his papers, he told questioners.

"I done it," he said. "I killed the lady. Don't blame nobody else." Then he lighted a cigarette and smoked as he affixed his name to a typed statement. After that he wrote a long letter to his mother.

The Perth Amboy medical authorities have decided that Mrs. Wilson died of shock before the culmination of the negro's attack—that her weak heart gave way as soon as he seized her. Those who looked at Knight yesterday felt that the doctors were probably right.

Has Frame of a Gorilla.

He is a gorilla-like black, if there ever was one. He stands only 5 feet 4, but he has the shoulder-breadth of a man eight inches taller. He weighs 160 pounds. His nose is flat, his lips thick and heavy, his arms hang down to his knees like the African forest creature's. His eyes bulge and are yellowed from drink. He said he was twenty-two, but he might have been forty-two from his looks.

Knight's capture came about through the mental alertness of Charles Hauser, a young trolley conductor on the New Jersey Central's line which runs between Perth Amboy and Keyport. Hauser, who lives in Keyport, read The World's report of the slaying while he breakfasted yesterday morning. Then something came to his mind.

Hauser remembered that at 10.10 o'clock Saturday night a queerly acting, queerly dressed negro had boarded his car at Smith and High Streets, Perth Amboy. This was only a block away from the scene of the crime he was readin about. He recalled too the man's actions. The negro first had sat nervously in the front of the car. Then he had walked to the rear platform and smoked. Next he had offered Hauser a 25 cent tip to speed up the car. He said he wanted to get home quickly to Cliffwood, which is a brick-making suburb between Perth Amboy and Keyport. He had alighted at this last named place.

"I believe I can find the man who killed that organist," the young conductor said to his brother-in-law, Frank Mount, who is a policeman at Keyport. "Let's go through those negro shacks over at Cliffwood."

Find Knight in Negress's Shack.

The pair went. Hauser described to several negroes the man his car had carried. They said there was such a fellow about, called "George Washington." No one knew his last name. Hauser and Mount finally found Knight (whom Hauser at once recognized) in the shack of an old negress. He had on an apron and was helping her do her breakfast dishes.

A group of evil-looking negroes gathered about as Mount told Knight he was wanted. Knight at first denied he had been in Perth Amboy Saturday night, but under the accusations of the conductor he finally admitted this much, but denied he knew anything about a woman's death. Officer Mount at last pulled his gun, facing a crowd of a score or more, and made Knight go along with him and Hauser. They rode in a

over

831

From Other Side

trolley car to Perth Amboy, the negro dressed in denim overalls and jumper.

At Perth Amboy Headquarters the prisoner was taken in hand by Detective Chief Larry Long and his assistants, William E. Calvin, James E. Murray and Joseph Gutowski. They probably won't mind the fact being stated that they treated him none too gently. He offered denials at first, but when his outer clothing was stripped and blood was found upon him he broke down.

Yes, he was guilty, he said. This was how it came about:

He had been North from Newport News (where he used to work in the shipyards) only a brief time and had got a job in the Cliffwood brickyards as a laborer. He and three other negroes, Bob Bates, Dick Henderson and Rogers Fault, had a little money Saturday night. They wanted to get some hooch. They trolleyed to Perth Amboy and got some corn whiskey in a saloon near the Tottenville ferry.

Had Argument About Gin.

Then they went to a place run by a Mrs. Sturm (a wide open saloon, near the centre of Perth Amboy) and bought four pints of gin. They drank some of this on the premises, more outside. Then they got into an argument as to how much money they owed each other for the gin and what was each one's share of what remained. The argument was at Smith and Centre Streets. Knight finally told the others to go to hell, he was going to keep the pint of gin he had in his pocket and not pay anybody anything. He left them.

He went to the corner closest to where Mrs. Wilson lived with her aged widowed mother. Of course he did not know anything about her. He braced himself against a wooden fence and waited—for anybody at all to come along.

"I finished my pint of gin. I wanted more," he told the police. "I wanted to grab some dough. I didn't care who showed up. I killed lots of Germans in the war. I didn't care if I killed anybody or not. The first one come along I was going to get some money.

"This white lady come along. I grabbed her. She looked up at me once. Then she went dead."

The black told what happened afterward—while the fists of the detectives doubled and tightened. Any one of them would have given anything to be without a badge and at large with this negro.

Husband Hears the Story.

But it wasn't only the detectives who were listening to the story. The woman's husband, Harvey Wilson, from whom she had been separated for a considerable time, was there too. He had been asked to come over from his office at No. 108 Fulton Street, New York, before the negro was arrested. He sat through the recital, pale and speechless.

What Knight told cannot, of course, be repeated here. But he told it with considerable calmness, and when it was reduced to writing there was never a tremble in his hand as he signed it.

The three negroes with whom Knight had been drinking were then brought in, to be held as material witnesses. They confirmed his story up to the point where he left them. One of them admitted having loaned Knight $2 on the diamond-studded platinum watch which the murderer had wrung from his victim's wrist. Then the old negress in whose cabin he was captured was brought in. She had been given (in lieu of board money, she said) a wedding ring and a solitaire diamond Mrs. Wilson had worn.

Somehow, all of this recital leaked out and before long was known the length of Smith Street, Perth Amboy's main thoroughfare. "The boys" began to whisper about a lynching. Had it been night, or had there been any leader, there would have been a lynching surely.

But Detective Chief Long used his discretion and said: "I think we'd better get this fellow over to New Brunswick," and so Allie Flynn, a local racing driver with a fast machine, was called upon. He made the fifteen-mile trip in twenty minutes.

Case Complete, Says Prosecutor.

At New Brunswick the prosecuting attorney, Joseph E. Stricker, immediately had the negro prisoner brought before him and cross-examined him on his confession. Then Mr. Stricker motored over to Perth Amboy and examined the other negroes held as witnesses. Following this he said to The World's staff correspondent:

"If a Grand Jury could sit right now and indict, and if a homicide jury and a Judge could hear the case immediately, this negro would be convicted, sentenced and on his way to the chair this very night—so complete is our case."

Prosecutor Stricker will act for the State against Knight. He has called a special session of the Grand Jury, to indict the black, for Friday. There are two lesser homicides to be heard next week, then Knight's case will go on. It is a virtual certainty that before the end of next week he will be a death cell inmate at Trenton.

The funeral of Mrs. Wilson will be held this afternoon. The indications were that it will draw forth a tremendous outpouring of the town's people, for she was beloved in all circles, and the manner of her death has gone home to every one in Perth Amboy. Her mother does not know—and never will know if friends can prevent it—anything but that Edith was killed in some sort of a street accident.

Early last evening the Perth Amboy police raided the Sturm saloon at State and Commerce Streets, where Knight and the other negroes bought the gin which was the basic cause of the tragedy. They found plenty more of it there and whiskey as well.

N Y C EVE WORLD
MARCH 17, 1921

ORGANIST'S SLAYER DENIES HE ALSO KILLED NEGRESS.

Woman Saloonkeeper and Bartender Indicted, Charged With Selling Negro Gin.

Another effort was made yesterday to connect George Washington Knight, the negro who killed Mrs. Edith Wilson, Perth Amboy organist, with similar crimes recently committed. Chief of Police Finney of New London notified Chief O'Connell at New Brunswick yesterday that Knight answered the description of a man wanted for the murder of Elizabeth Watters, a negress, on March 10, 1919. He said the man wanted had scars on his hand which he thought came from the amputation of a fifth finger.

When Knight's hands were examined a small scar was found at the base of each little finger. He said he thought he was born with five fingers on each hand. He admitted knowing the Watters woman and said he had called on her when he was in New London. He denied any knowledge of her murder.

Mrs. Sarah Sturm, proprietress of the saloon at Commerce and State Streets, Perth Amboy, where Knight says he got the gin which inflamed and caused him to commit the crime, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Trenton yesterday with her bartender, William Breneka, on a charge of violating the Volstead act. They pleaded not guilty and were held in $2,000 bail each.

night. He pleaded guilty and was committed to jail by Judge Mahon in default of $500 bail for the Grand Jury.

HEAVY GUARD FOR NEGRO ON TRIAL FOR ORGANIST'S MURDER

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
MARCH 23, 1921

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 23.—An extra heavy guard of police and deputy sheriffs was thrown about the court house this afternoon when George Washington Knight, a negro, was placed on trial charged with the murder of Mrs. Edith Wilson, of Perth Amboy, the pretty young church organist, who was brutally slain ten days ago.

Sheriff William Wyckoff was in direct charge of the guards. A great crowd gathered about the Court House, but only a few were admitted to the courtroom.

Knight has confessed the murder.

CONVICTED NEGRO HEAVILY GUARDED IN NEW JERSEY

Camden, N. J., January 7.—William Flamer, a negro, who the police say confessed to attacking a woman and her daughter near Fisher Station yesterday, was sentenced today to eighteen to twenty-seven years' imprisonment. Flamer, who was indicted this morning, is under heavy guard at the Camden county jail here.

Flamer was captured last night by an armed posse and two police dogs at Chesilhurst, and authorities fear reprisals against negroes will have been ordered out of Camden county by Chesilhurst farmers.

ELIZABETH N. J. JOURNAL
APRIL 15, 1921

Attacked b ya negro at Lafayette and Smith street at 8.20 o'clock last night, Mrs. Frances Morick, a young white woman, of 842 Lafayette street, fought off her assailant until her screams for help attracted a number of men and boys. At their approach the negro released the woman and fled into the grocery store of Isadore Goodman, at 145 Smith street, pursued by a rapidly growing crowd.

The attitude of the crowd boded all for the negro when Patrolman Motley arrived, having been summoned from his home at 848 Livingston street by Mrs. Morick, who ran to his house and told him of the assault upon her. Motley arrested the prisoner, who gave his namea s Fred Davis, 32 years old, of Chandler avenue, Linden.

Because of the threats muttered by the crowd, Motley telephoned to police headquarters for the patrol wagon. Although he held the mob in check, he was unable to entirely prevent some of the men in the crowd from landing several solid punches on the face and body of the colored man.

Davis was identified by the police as an ex-convict whow as arrested February 6, 1914, for killing Charles Allen, also colored, with a blow from a beer bottle during a fight in Cameron place here. He was sentenced at that time to a term of three to ten years in the State prison on a charge of manslaughter. The police say he also was arrested August 5, 1910, on a charge of larceny.

Mrs. Morick declared she was walking along the street, after having left her home, when the negro grabbed her by the arms and started to drag her along, accompanied by the words, "Come on. I want you!" Motley said that when he nabbed Davis in the grocery store, the latter was shouting vile language at the crowd outside, while several frightened women were huddled in the corners of the store.

Arraigned in police court to-day on a charge of assault and battery, Davis presented a brutal and forbidding appearance with his face swollen from the blows rained upon him last

Lynching – 1921.

Prevented

New York

825

NEGRO ARRESTED, SAVED FROM MOB

N. Y. C. TELEGRAPH
FEBRUARY 11, 1921

Janitor, Charged With Assualt on 14-Year-Old Girl, Fights Detective.

Only the prompt action of the police yesterday prevented what might have turned into a race riot or a lynching following the arrest of Chester Thompson, a negro janitor, 21 years old, charged with assaulting a 14-year-old girl in the hallway of an apartment house on St. Nicholas avenue.

Thompson, who was locked up after a fight in which he tried to hit Detective Joseph England of the West 123d street station with an axe, attacked Sylvia Wolfe, daughter of Mrs. Matilda Wolfe, as she was ascending the stairs from the basement to the first floor, according to the testimony of the mother, who summoned the detective. The girl fought with the negro on the steps and finally freed herself, running crying to Mrs. Wolfe. She was cautioned by the janitor not to tell what had happened, the police say.

England was told on his arrival at the house that the negro was in the basement. He went inside and discovered Thompson crouching near a bin. As the detective turned on his flashlight, he said, the negro ran to an open bin to grab an axe which was lying on the floor. England grappled with him and when he drew his revolver, threatening to shoot, Thompson surrendered.

Tenants in the apartment house heard the struggle and most of them gathered on the street after Thompson was placed under arrest. Some attempted to wrest the negro from the detective, but upon the arrival of other patrolmen they were beaten off.

WHITE RECKLESS DRIVER BEATEN IN WEST 135TH ST.

New York Dispatch 8/24/21

Quick Action of Police Prevent Enraged Crowd From Beating.

It required quick action and united efforts on the part of Captain McGrath's strong arm service men Tuesday night on West 135th street when a crowd of several hundred persons attempted to lynch Philip McCarthy, white, 2146 Lexington avenue, for reckless speeding through 135th street and injuring John Oliver, 5 W 135th street, colored. McCarthy's fast machine knocked Williams several feet in the air. The injured man was hurriedly carried to Harlem Hospital.

This was about 9 o'clock Tuesday night while the streets were crowded. When the machine struck Williams, yells from the crowd went up "catch the brute, catch the brute." McCarthy then increased his speed but he was overtaken near Fifth avenue. Men and boys got hold of the driver and were giving him some rough handling. Suggestions of hard handling are said to have been rampant in the crowd. Patrolman Young, colored, fought heroically through the increasing maddening crowd and rescued the frightened driver. Later a number of policemen from other beats gathered at the scene and colored plain clothes men and motorcycle cops succeeded in dispersing the crowd. McCarthy was taken to the 38th Police Precinct and locked up where he was examined by Dr. Farmer of Harlem Hospital. Williams who is in Harlem Hospital sustained an injury of several broken ribs.

N Y C. TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 9, 1921

Mob Beats Two Negroes Girl Later Exonerates

Police Rescue Innocent Pair From Crowd; Child Says White Man Attempted Attack

A crowd which had collected in the vicinity of 124 East 120th Street, where an attack was said to have been attempted by a white man on twelve-year-old Irene Boggiano, yesterday, beat two innocent negroes who were passersby.

The negroes, John Joseph, of 126 West 143d Street, and James Hilton, of 5 West 137th Street, were rescued from the mob by Patrolman John Lovett, who took them to the East 126th Street station, where the girl exonerated the pair.

She said she was alone with her sister, Evelyn, fourteen years old, when a man, about thirty years old, knocked at the door and said he had something in the cellar for her father and asked her to come down and sign for it. When he tried to attack her she screamed and he fled, she said.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
OCTOBER 9. 1921

MOB INNOCENT NEGROES FOR ATTACK ON CHILD

Innocent victims of rumors that ran through a crowd to the effect that they had attacked Irene Boggiano, 12 years old, of 124 East 120th street, Manhattan, yesterday, two negroes narrowly escaped death at the hands of the infuriated mob. The men, John Joseph, of 126 West 143d street, and John Hilton, of 2 West 137th street, both of Manhattan, were rescued by a policeman after they had been scratched and bruised.

The child exonerated them of any part in the attempted assault, and they were released. She had been lured into the cellar of the apartment house where she lives by a white man. Irene's screams brought aid. The police are searching for her assailant.

Harlem Mob Attacks Blacks for White's Attempted Rape

The N.Y. News 10/15/21

An attack on a [illegible]-year-old girl in Harlem last Saturday nearly precipitated the lynching of two innocent colored men who happened to be passing the girl's home, 24 East 120th street, a few minutes after the attack occurred. They were rescued by Patrolman John Lovett of the East 126th street station after having received a bad beating.

The child, Irene Boggiano, told the police that her assailant was a white man about 30 years old, who had gained admission to her home by saying that he had brought something to deliver to her father. When he seized her the girl screamed and ran out into the street.

A crowd collected and before the details were obtained some one saw the colored men and shouted, "There they go," whereupon the mob set after them and were beating them when the policeman interfered.

HARLEM MOB TRIES TO LYNCH SLAYER

Janitor Kills Man, Wounds Another—Detective Shoots at Prowler in Waldorf.

The N.Y. World 10/21/21

The killing of one man and the wounding of another shortly before noon yesterday so aroused residents of East Harlem that for a time a lynching was feared. Reserves from the East 104th Street Police Station had considerable difficulty in quieting the mob of about 1,000 men and women, who demanded the life of the slayer. Patrolman Murphy of the East 104th Street Station, who arrested him, was forced to fight his way with drawn revolver.

The man killed was Max Spungin, thirty-seven, of No. 62 East 115th Street, a partner in the Phoenix Cigar Company of No. 535 East 75th Street. The wounded man is Berthend Rice of No. 65 East 115th Street, who was struck by a stray bullet. William O'Malley, sixty-five, janitor of the premises No. 60 and 62 East 115th Street and living in the basement there, is charged with the crime.

At about noon yesterday O'Malley was standing on the stoop of No. 60 East 115th Street when Spungin walked by on his way home to lunch. O'Malley walked up to Spungin and without a word fired a shot at him, witnesses say. The bullet lodged in Spungin's neck and he ran across the street and fell dead in front of No. 57 East 115th Street. O'Malley fired two more shots, one of which lodged in Rice's right leg, the other going wild.

After questioning him at the East 104th Street Police Station, Capt. of Detectives Quinn and Detectives Lane and Vashuda said O'Malley had admitted the killing. They said he asserted he had been threatened by the man he shot.

CHILD IS ATTACKED; LYNCHING ATTEMPTED

The [illegible] World
New York 10/9/21

Two Innocent Men Rescued by Policemen and Released When Girl Clears Them.

The World

An attack by an unidentified man on eight-year-old Irene Doggiano of No. 124 East 120th Street yesterday noon almost resulted in the lynching of two innocent negroes. A crowd quickly gathered as the little girl ran out of the hallway of the house screaming with blood flowing from her nose. Two negroes were passing at the same instant, and the crowd assumed they had attempted to assault the girl. The two were roughly handled and beaten, but Patrolman Lovett of the East 126th Street station hearing of the shouts went to investigate.

On his arrival he was forced to draw his revolver to get the two men safely to the station house, where they were questioned. The girl said they did not molest her and they were released.

Irene told detectives she had been enticed into the cellar by a man who said he had a barrel to deliver to her father and wanted to know where to put it. In the cellar he grabbed her, but she twisted loose and pushed him against some boxes, whereupon he struck her and her nose began to bleed. He ran out of the cellar and she followed.

The man, she told the police, was roughly dressed and appeared to be about thirty years old. Detectives assigned to the case yesterday afternoon said they had a clue to the man's identity.

At Irene's home her father and mother refused to allow her to talk to any one. They said they were sure they knew who their daughter's assailant was.

Lynching — 1921.

North Carolina

826

Prevented

TRAIN TOO FAST FOR AUTOS CARRYING MOB

Montgomery Advertiser 1/19/21

(Associated Press.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18.—A mob in automobiles raced with a passenger train for 15 miles last night in an effort to overtake it at a stopping point and get possession of Alfred Bennett, a negro, being brought here, arrested yesterday on suspicion to having been connected with the murder Saturday of Louis E. Ramey, prominent Clinton merchant. The train proved the faster and Sampson county officers early today landed Bennett in the state prison here for safe keeping.

Police Chief Good Shooter.

Governor Morrison's first advice to [illegible] after midnight when Chief Police J. H. King, of Warsaw, rapped on the prison gate at the state penitentiary for admission to the grounds with one Alfred Bennett, negro, charged with the murder of Lewis Ramey, a Clinton merchant, Saturday night of last week.

Excited citizens appeared in Warsaw and attempted to take the prisoner, who was in the care of Chief King, H. L. Boyd and A. A. Jackson, of Clinton. The four pulled out with the train, but so long as the roads were good automobiles outran the cars. Bad roads intervened and the train ran off from the lynchers. The officers were dissuaded from leaving their prisoner in Goldsboro by a message from Senator Rivers Johnson advising against it. They came to Raleigh on the 12:30 a. m. train and after going to the prison were forced to call on Governor Morrison to make an order admitting the defendant.

The governor was so well pleased with the course of the officers that he asked the newspaper men not to omit to print the news so that men who did their duty would get the credit that their fine conduct merited.

N Y C HERALD
JANUARY 25, 1921

CAROLINA LYNCH MOB UNKNOWN, JURY FINDS

Many Negroes Arrested and Moved to Safer Place.

WARRENTON, N. C., Jan. 24.—All efforts to apprehend members of the mob which last night broke into the jail, removed two negroes held there after an armed clash with whites early Sunday, and shot them to death, were set aside to-day in the anxiety of the authorities to forestall a recurrence of violence.

Seven of the nine negroes left in the jail by the mob were hurried to Raleigh for safe keeping and this afternoon five additional arrests were made and the prisoners also rushed to Raleigh. Four other negroes for whom warrants are held have escaped.

The Warrenton Home Guard, ordered out by Gov. Morrison last night, was under arms all day and the Henderson Home Guard also stood in readiness to respond to any call. However, to-night no further outbreak was regarded as probable.

The Coroner's jury held an inquest this morning and quickly returned a verdict of "death at the hands of unknown persons." All witnesses testified to inability to identify any one of the mob.

NEGRO IS HELD

At Clinton, N. C., on Charge of Killing White Man

Montgomery Advertiser 1/24/21

(Associated Press.)

CLINTON, N. C., Jan. 23—Will Hopkins, a negro, arrested in Goldsboro today, is held in jail here without bond on a charge of killing Lewis Ramey, a white merchant, a week ago. Alfred Bennett, another negro, arrested by officers last Monday, because it was thought he was Hopkins, was rushed to the state prison in Raleigh to prevent a lynching. Hopkins was given a preliminary hearing this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd but no disposition towards violence was manifested. Ramey was shot by a negro, who came into his store to make a purchase, robbery apparently being the motive.

NEGRO IS SAVED FROM LYNCHING AFTER CAPTURE

Constitution 3/26/21

Raleigh, N. C., March 25.—Deputy Sheriff W. D. Edwards and four specially deputized assistants, after eluding a mob of several hundred men bent on lynching, this afternoon placed George Moore, a negro, in the Wake county jail here. Moore is charged with an attempt to attack the wife of a prominent white farmer near Wake Forest, 20 miles north of here, early today.

The negro had been captured by a few members of a large posse of farmers and was backed up to a tree awaiting the arrival of rope with which to hang him when the deputy's party arrived and rescued him, according to the report brought here.

DEPUTY EDWARDS SAVES NEGRO FROM LYNCHING BY MOB

Raleigh, N. C. Times
MARCH 25, 1921

George Moore Charged With Attempted Criminal Assault

IS RUSHED TO JAIL

Crime Attempted Against Mrs. Austin Timberlake Arouses Angry Crowd Near Wake Forest

Eluding a crowd estimated at between 500 and 1,000 people, Deputy Sheriff W. D. Edwards and four specially deputized assistants Friday afternoon rushed George Moore, a Wake County negro farm hand, to the county jail after the mob had backed the negro against a tree for the purpose of lynching him. Moore is charged with an attempted criminal assault upon Mrs. Austin Timberlake, a highly respected woman living about two miles north of Wake Forest.

Getting possession of the negro after the mob had decided to conceal him in a dense stretch of woods until night before lynching him, Deputy Sheriff Edwards staged one of the biggest races ever pulled off, he says, and succeeded in reaching the Wake jail at RALEIGH only after outwitting pursuers. Instead of taking the direct route from Wake Forest to RALEIGH, the officer and his aides selected paths anad cross-roads through the "Harricane" section of New Light Township, by Six Forks and thence on the Leesville road into RALEIGH by way of Glenwood. Even this circuitous route di dnot shake off pursurers and the officers stated that over one hundred automobiles trailed them over half the distance. One car passed them and backed across the road to block the officers and their prisoner, but Deputy Edwards darted into a lucky cross-road and escaped.

Wrote Insulting Note

George Moore, the prisoner, is charged with attempting his crime about 9 o'clock Friday morning. The negro had been working on the Timberlake farm for some time and was known by Mrs. Timberlake. It is charged that he wrote her an insulting note.

News of the negro's action quickly spread among the people of the neighborhood and soon the woods were filled with a posses numbering about five hundred in search of the negro. For three hours the crowd inspected every ravine, thicket, swamp and available hiding place and had almost given up the search when Moore peered from beneath a clump of honeysuckle vines. The posse had plassed him several times during the search.

After capturin gthe negro a majority of the crowd carried him to a nearby stretch of woods. Some wanted to lynch him at once and promptly backed Moore against a tree while messengers were sent for a rope, according to information furnished by one of the deputized officers. Cooler heads prevailed upon the crowd, it is said, to keep the negro in hiding until darkness and then "finish him." This was decided upon, and Jim Powell was one of the men in whose keeping the crowd entrusted the negro. Powell, it is said, communicated with Deputy Sheriff Edwards who was on another part of the farm at the time of the arrest. The deputy sheriff then hurried the negro away from the scene and deputized Jim Powell to aid him in getting Moore to RALEIGH.

Feeling was very high against the negro, it is said, because of the prominence of the Timberlake family in the Wake Forest section. "I did my best to get the negro to RALEIGH," stated Deputy Edwards, "but it was a close shave, and my assistants and I were mighty lucky."

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
MARCH 26, 1921

Sheriff Saves Negro from Mob.

Raleigh, N. C., March 25.—Deputy Sheriff W. D. Edwards and four specially deputized assistants, after eluding a mob of several hundred men bent on lynching, this afternoon placed George Moore, negro, in the Wake county jail here. Moore is charged with an attempt to attack the wife of a prominent white farmer near Wake Forest, twenty miles north of here, early today.

LUMBERTON, N. C., ROBERSONT
OCTOBER 10, 1921

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT AT CRIMINAL ASSAULT

"Snowball" Buxton Attacked Young Lady at Red Springs Friday—She Was Knocked Down and Bitten on Shoulder and Neck But Not Seriously Hurt—Negro Taken to Wilmington.

"Snowball" Buxton, negro, was arrested late Friday afternoon at Red Springs on the charge of attempted criminal assault upon a young white woman, a student at Flora Macdonald college. Buxton was brought to jail here soon after his arrest and was later carried to Wilmington and placed in the New Hanover county jail.

The attempted assault took place upon the college campus Friday afternoon, the young woman being knocked down by the negro, who also bit her on the shoulder and neck, it is said. She was successful in her efforts to defend herself against the attempted criminal assault. The negro, who is said to be about 20 years old, worked about the college, washing dishes, etc., and had been employed there for several months, it is said. The young woman attacked has been a student at Flora Macdonald for two years and had entered upon her third year. While she was badly frightened, it is not thought she was seriously hurt. When she escaped from the negro she made the alarm and he was soon arrested.

While there was no intimation of mob violence, so far as has been learned here, Sheriff R. E. Lewis thought it best as a matter of precaution to send the prisoner elsewhere. He was taken to Wilmington by Deputy Jim McLeod and Policeman Vance McGill of Lumberton. The negro was brought to Lumberton by Policeman Mercer of Red Springs, who arrested him.

Lynching - 1421.

Oklahoma.

828

Prevented

2 NEGROES RESCUED FROM MOB VIOLENCE BY BOLD TRIO

Employ High Powered Motor Car in Effecting Escape; No Trace of Them Found.

Negro World 4/30/21

MUSKOGEE, Okla., April 22 — Armed posses are beating the woods in the Arkansas river valley a few miles to the east for three Negroes who are alleged to have stopped an automobile in which two other Negroes were being hastened to Muskogee to avoid mob violence, shot one of the officers and severely beat another and rescued the prisoners.

The five men made their escape in a high powered motor car and are believed to be beyond the immediate reach of the law.

The two prisoners were being brought to the Muskogee county jail here from Oktaha after they had been threatened with lynching.

Etter and J. J. Foster, manager of the telephone exchange at Okatha, started for Musgogee in an automobile with the prisoners. Soon after they had left, Foster's wife, who operates the switchboard of the Oktaha telephone exchange, claims to have intercepted a message from Negroes of that town to Negroes of Muskogee requesting that the officers' automobile be met on the Jefferson highway and the prisoners released.

It was just at the outskirts of Muskogee that a hig powered car, carrying three men, stopped the car from Oktaha. The men demanded to know what the officers proposed to do with the prisoners. When Deputy Etter told them that the men were under arrest they asked to see his badge. Immediately shots were fired. One bullet pierced Foster's abdomen. Etter whipped out his revolver but it was knocked from his hand by one of the prisoners.

The prisoners leaped into the car of their rescuers and picking up Foster, who lay crumpled up on the tonneau floor, started for the city. Driving up to a rear door of a local hospital only a few blocks away, they threw Foster out upon a cinder walk, blew their horn and raced away.

Their car sped almost through the heart of the business district of the city and disappeared over a road that leads to Fort Gibbon.

Foster was found a moment after the car had left and immediately placed upon the operating table. His condition is extremely critical.

Intense excitement prevalled at Oktaha tonight. Fifteen or more armed white men have gathered in a colored settlement a few miles from the town where George McGinnis, the only white resident, has been ordered to leave on penalty of death if he refuses.

Ohio.

827

Lynchings - 1921.

Prevented.

MOB THREATENS NEGRO, CAPTURED AFTER A CHASE

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
AUGUST 11, 1921

Prompt Action of Patrolman Prevents Lynching Following Reported Assault and Robbery at Newport River Front.

Following a pursuit along the banks of the Ohio River, in which several hundred residents of Newport participated, Joseph Johnson, negro, 17 years old, was in the Newport Jail last night charged with highway robbery.

That he escaped lynching was due to the presence of mind of County Patrolman Thomas Hoskins, who stepped in at the end of the hunt and formally arrested him.

The mob which had gathered threatened to hang him to the nearest tree, but Hoskins managed to get his prisoner to a place of safety.

Bert Burkmeyer, 50 years old, was making minor repairs on his house-boat [illegible] yesterday afternoon at the foot of Columbia street.

Completing his work, he stepped off on the bank, where he noticed Johnson sitting on a piece of driftwood. The two engaged in conversation, which ended finally in an argument over whether Newport or Lexington was the best town.

The negro supported Lexington and Burkmeyer, displaying local pride, said he would take Newport every time. Words soon failed and the debaters resorted to fists.

Finally, seeing he was about to get the worst of it, witnesses said, the negro picked up a club and hit Burkmeyer across the back, knocking him to the ground.

While Burkmeyer was in this position, he asserted that Johnson stole $2.10 fro mhim, then started to run along the river bank.

As soon as he had recovered sufficiently Burkmeyer gave chase and was joined by persons living at the top of the hill, who had been attracted by the fight.

Johnson ran about half a mile before he was captured. When arrested, it was found that he had $1.60 in one of his socks.

Lynching — 1921

Prevented

Pennsylvania

829

Women Cry "Kill Him," As Pistol Threatens Prisoner in Court

Constitution 1/26/21

Pittsburg, January 25.—Mrs. Lillian Bangham pressed the muzzle of a pistol to the side of William Wilson, a negro, charged with assaulting her, at a court hearing in Forrest Hills borough, near here, today. She pulled the trigger, but the pistol did not go off. Forty or fifty women, assembled in the court room, cried: "Kill him," and "we'll stand by you."

Five county detectives surrounded the prisoner and after much difficulty succeeded in getting him into an automobile outside the building. He was brought to the county jail here.

Wilson was arraigned on a charge of felonious assault upon Mrs. Bangham in her home at Forest Hills on December 11. He was also charged with having knowledge of a number of robberies that were committed at Forest Hills.

Prisoner Charges Danger of Lynching If Sent to Georgia

Constitution 4/3/21

Harrisburg, Pa., April 2.—L. Cleve Smith, of Turner county, Georgia, under arrest in Philadelphia charged with stealing a bale of cotton, is held to be a fugitive and his surrender to the sheriff of Turner county is recommended, despite his plea that if returned he will be lynched. An opinion to this effect was given to the governor today by Deputy Attorney-General Hill.

The case attracted considerable attention, as it was held the man was not accused of what could be considered a crime. Mr. Hull holds that the charge is a crime in Georgia. The deputy also overruled the contention that Smith is to be taken back to force collection of a debt or to be harrassed. In regard to the contention that he would be lynched, Mr. Hull says the man who made the threat has been arrested and that Smith does not appear to be in any real danger. He also said the fact that some one might attack him is no reason for refusing extradition.

POLICE SAVE COLORED MAN FROM LYNCHING

Mob Attempts to Drown Hold-Up Man in Phila-delphia

Wilmington Advocate 4/7/21

Philadelphia, May 2.—After brutally beating a white woman whom he had robbed of her hand-bag, a Negro bandit was pursued for several squares along Gray's Ferry road yesterday by a large crowd, who captured the fugitive and threatened him with death. As the mob was dragging the man toward the Schuylkill River, with the evident intention of drowning him, two policemen appeared and rescued the captive.

Included in the band of captors were a score of invalid soldiers, wounded overseas, who are now convalescing in the Naval Home at Gray's Ferry road and Fitzwater street. While running from the crowd the fugitive ran head on into the soldiers who made him prisoner.

When Mrs. John Fitzpatrick, of 2214 St. Albans place, the victim of the bandit, appeared with blood streaming from a deep cut in her face, the crowd become still further enraged and amid cries of "String him up," the Negro was dragged to an electric light pole.

Someone in the crowd procured a rope which was fastened around the man's neck. Others suggested drowning the prisoner. In the centre of a pushing, jostling throng, he was hustled in the direction of the South street bridge.

At one halt a large rock was fastened to the other end of the rope and the crowd of more than 200 men and boys hurried towards the river. While the crowd was debating whether to throw the prisoner into the river or suspend him from a pole, Policemen Scott and McGowan forced their way through the crowd and rescued the man.

A riot call had been sent to the Twentieth and Fitzwater streets station, and the two policemen held the crowd back with their weapons until a patrol loaded with reinforcements arrived and dispersed it. The man who gave his name as Robert Bird, 23 years old, of Twenty-first and Alter streets, was so badly beaten, that the police had to take him to the Polyclinic Hospital.

POLICE ROUT MOB, SAVE NEGRO BANDIT FROM BEING LYNCHED

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
MAY 1. 1921

Fugitive, Caught by Wounded Soldiers, Had Felled Woman

Infuriated Crowd About to Hurl Him Into Schuylkill

When Bluecoats Came

After brutally beating a white woman whom he had robbed of her handbag, a negro bandit was pursued for several squares along Gray's Ferry road yesterday by a large crowd, who captured the fugitive and threatened him with death. As the mob was dragging the frightened negro toward the Schuylkill River, with the evident intention of drowning him, two policemen appeared and rescued the captive.

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Mrs. Fitzpatrick, in company with Miss Rose Flood, of 2536 South street, was on her way home from St. Anthony's Catholic Church at Gray's Ferry road and Fitzwater street. As they passed the corner of Twenty-third and Pemberton streets, a small touring car containing four negroes drew up at the curb alongside the two women.

One of the negroes, whom the police say was Bird, jumped from the car and demanded money. Mrs. Fitzpatrick, carried a beaded handbag, containing $30, which the negro snatched.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick resisted. Miss Flood screamed for help and the three negroes who remained in the motor car, became frightened. The driver stepped on the gas and drove off deserting his companion who was having a tough struggle with the two women. When the negro discovered he had been deserted, he too became frightened as several men and boys attracted by Miss Flood's screams, were running toward the struggling trio.

Striking Mrs. Fitzpatrick a vicious blow across the face, which felled her to the sidewalk, the negro wrenched the bag from her grasp and dashed over Twenty-third street to Fitzwater street and west on that thoroughfare, hotly pursued by a crowd. From a pool-room on Gray's Ferry road a number of men ran out and attempted to intercept the negro who drew a long knife and halted his pursuers.

Once more the negro took to his heels and ran along Gray's Ferry road until confronted by about 20 former service men who had been attracted by the noise of the chase. Caught between the two crowds the negro was soon made a prisoner.

Both Mrs. Fitzpatrick and Miss Flood identified the negro as the bandit who had robbed Mrs. Fitzpatrick when he was given a hearing later in the day before Magistrate Renshaw, who held him without bail for court. A return of the case was promptly made by the magistrate to the office of District Attorney Rotan and it is expected that the case will be presented to the grand jury early Monday morning. In case a true bill is found the case will be listed for trial at once.

Although they have closely questioned Bird as to the identity of his companions, the police have been unable to obtain any information from him that would lead to the arrest of the three other negroes.

"We were on our way home from church," said Mrs. Fitzpatrick, when seen at the home of her mother, Mrs. Peter Johnson, 2214 St. Albans street, whom she is visiting. "When we reached the corner of Gray's Ferry road and Pemberton street this colored man came up to me and, without a word, grabbed the bag.

"It was on my arm and instead of slipping it off, he just tore it from me, breaking the strap from the bag as he pulled. If the strap had not broken I suppose he would have broken my arm he pulled it so hard and with such a horrible expression on his face as though he wanted to hurt me.

"I was so surprised that I could not say a word and did not know what to do. But Rose called 'Stop thief!' and attracted the attention of the men who started in pursuit. If it had not been for her I am sure that he would have got away.

"When they caught him they beat him badly, and I told them that while I wanted him punished I did not think they should do it. If the police had not arrived when they did I believe they would have killed him."

Miss Rose Flood, who caused the capture of the negro by her calls for help, was extremely modest in describing her part in the affair when she was finally persuaded to speak.

"Yes, I shouted 'Stop theif!' as anybody would. We could not fight him, for he ran away and it would have been impossible to catch him. So I did the only thing that was left and called for help. I am surprised that I had any voice left, for I was scared, because he was a terrible-looking creature.

"I do not blame those men for wanting to kill him for such an attempt to rob a woman whom he thought was defenseless and at his mercy."

N. Y. C. SUN
JULY 25, 1921

ATTACK PENNSYLVANIA NEGRO.

Mob Fires Jail, but Prisoner Is Removed by Sheriff.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., July 25.—An attempt on the life of John Porter, 55 years old, a negro, charged with attacking Mrs. Elizabeth Houk, was made by citizens of Chewton, near here, early this morning. Men stormed the town lockup and fired the building. Police rescued Porter and removed him to the Newcastle J

Lynching— 1921.

South Carolina

823

Prevented

CAROLINA NEGRO CAUGHT BY POSSE

Lynching Is Threatened But Man Wanted for Shooting of Young Farmer Is Safely Jailed.

Orangeburg, S. C., January 13.—Richard ("Feedy") Fogle, negro accused of shooting and killing Earl Wadford, a young farmer of Lone Star, and wounding his wife and baby and a neighbor, was arrested tonight by a sheriff's posse and placed in jail here. Threats of lynching were heard, but the negro was safely brought here.

The trouble began, according to reports here when Fogle made away yesterday with a quantity of Wadford's freshly killed pork. The young farmer went to the negro's home and recovered the meat, it was said and last night Fogle appeared at the Wadford home and called the farmer out on pretense of wanting a match to light a lantern. As Wadford appeared in the door he was shot through the chest with a shotgun. Another shot fired through a window on the opposite side of the house wounded Mrs. Wadford and her four months old daughter. J. C. Zeigler, a neighbor, appeared at this juncture and was wounded by a third shot. The assailant then made off in the darkness.

SAM M'CULLOUGH TAKEN TODAY TO PENITENTIARY

ROCK HILL S. C. RECORD Herald.

FEBRUARY 22, 1921

Negro Who Shot Sheriff Gober Anderson Passed Through City This Morning.

Sam McCullough, the Chester negro desperado, who shot and dangerously wounded Sheriff Gober Anderson, of Chester county, Saturday afternoon, who was caught near Chester yesterday afternoon, was taken through Rock Hill this morning, en route to Columbia for safe keeping in the state penitentiary.

The negro was first placed in the Chester county jail, but later removed to York, where he was held last night. With Chief of Police Sanders and Deputy Sheriff Wallace in charge, the negro was brought here today en route to Columbia. They stopped off long enough to get breakfast and those who saw McCullough said he was not in a talkative mood. He stated the Chester sheriff was shot by a trap gun.

When first arrested yesterday afternoon, it is understood, the negro admitted the shooting, but later changed to the trap gun story. It is stated that Sheriff Anderson yesterday afternoon wrote on a paper that he saw McCullough as he fired the gun and recognized him. The sheriff is unable to talk, because the lower portion of his jaw was splintered and the tongue muscles shot away.

MARINES TRY TO LYNCH NEGRO IN CHARLESTON

N. Y. C. SUN

MAY 30, 1921

Police Repulse Soldiers Seeking to Avenge Comrade.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30.—The opportune arrival of the police resulted in the repulse of an attack upon the county jail here by United States Marines.

More than a score of marines attempted to enter the jail and take Wilson Green, a negro, confessed assailant of Frank Urbane, a marine, who was shot several nights ago.

The police prevented the marines from entering the jail until a squad arrived from the barracks and dispersed the crowd.

The marines were armed with the regulation rifles and bayonets and carried a rope.

Urban was attacked while escorting two young women home. He is still alive.

MOB OUTWITTED, NEGRO IS SAVED

Constitution

Anderson, S. C., July 19.—A mob that had surrounded the jail at Iva, this county, in an effort to take a negro accused of writing improper letters to three girls, was outwitted tonight when sheriff's deputies spirited the prisoner from the Iva jail and brought him here.

NEGRO IS CAUGHT AFTER SHOOTING CAROLINA FARMER

Constitution 7/6/21

Greenwood, S. C., July 5—Pink Griffin, negro, who fled after shooting and killing Dr. Lawton C. Lipscomb, prominent farmer, at his home near Ninety-Six, this county, at noon today following a dispute over mistreatment of a mule by Griffin, was captured late today near the scene of the homicide by a posse of six citizens and turned over to officers, who brought him to jail here. However, when a crowd of several hundred men gathered about the prison, the sheriff spirited the negro away to another county for safe-keeping.

THOMPSON IS CAUGHT AFTER EXCHANGE OF SHOTS DURING CHASE

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS

MAY 8, 1921

Slayer Of Officer Burroughs Rounded Up Near Camp—Citizen Slightly Wounded; Negro Shot In Leg.

Sixteen hours after the policeman he had shot on Friday night had died, William Thompson, 30-year-old negro and slayer of Call Officer George S. Burroughs, was captured at 8 o'clock last night on the Mountain Creek road, near the camp hospital, by two city policemen and a citizen, the capture culminating a chase of almost three hours in which several hundred officers and citizens took part.

One citizen was slightly wounded by the negro during the man-hunt, and the negro was shot in the calf of the leg. The chase started when Sheriff Rector and a party of his deputies picked up the negro's trail in woods near the old Camp Sevier shortly after 5 o'clock, and engaged in a pistol battle with him; the search ended when the negro attempted to cross Mountain Creek road and was caught off his guard by Sergeant Cooley and Officer Braun, of the city police force, and by Both Foster, a citizen of Greenville, who was one of the many placing themselves and their cars at the disposal of the officers.

All doubt as to the negro's guilt was swept away when the three men who captured him questioned him. "What is your name," Sergeant Cooley asked of the negro when first he was halted. "Thompson," the negro answered. That was sufficient, and the journey to the city in Mr. Foster's car was begun. the negro enroute was asked if he was guilty of shooting Officer Burroughs, to which he answered only "Yes." At the county jail, during the few minutes he was behind the bars there, and before he was removed to another city, the negro was more communicative. "Yes, I shot Mr. Burroughs," he told Jailer Christopher, and seemed to be absolutely calm as he said it. Then he added: "My leg hurts bad. I god shot there."

SPIRITED AWAY

Further than these few words the negro had no opoprtunity to talk, had he so desired, for a good-sized crowd quickly gathered in front of the county jail as the news spread. The authorities decided that the safest plan would be to remove the negro to another city, and without loss of time he was spirited away.

Those gathered in front of the jail knew nothing of the negro's removal until the officers who had him in charge were nearing the boundary line of another county, traveling at high speed. No information as to where the negro was taken was disclosed, but it is believed that he spent the night in the Spartanburg county jail.

The search for the negro continued from the hour Officer Burroughs was shot, 9 o'clock Friday night, until the negro was captured. During the morning, the tactics used in the hunt seemed to be ineffective but the action of Sheriff Rector and his deputies, with officers of the police force and others, in guarding closely all territory around Camp Sevier proved in the light of later developments to be the course of wisdom. The negro had worked for the Minter Homes Company plant there and had several negro friends who lived in the section.

CITIZEN SHOT

John Shellnut, prominent farmer of the Paris station section, was the only member of the searching party to recieve a wound, one bullet from Thompson's gun having glazed his head. A painful scalp wound was caused, and friends of Mr. Shellnut feared at first that he was seriously injured. When he made light of the wound and the blood-flow stopped, he refused to drop out of the chase, it was apparent that a painful scalp wound was the extent of the hurt.

The sheriff, his deputies, policemen and other in the chase exposed themselves to danger time after time in following the trail of the negro. Soon after the trail of Thompson was picked up, a pitched battle between a sheriff's party and the negro occurred in a wooded spot on or near the Quinn place. The negro, hidden in the woods and underbrush, opened fire on the officers, who returned the fire while plunging into the forest after him.

A little later the negro was forced out of the woods and onto the P. & N. tracks, down which he ran speedily to another stretch of woodland, exchanging fire with his pursuers as he went. It was at this time that Mr. Shellnut was shot. Darkness began to gather, and the search became extremely difficult, but word had passed quickly from lip to lip around the city and section and the ranks of the searchers were rapidly swelled. The spot where he was finally captured was near Mountain Creek church on the Mountain Creek road, six miles or more from the city.

MANY HELPED

The number of men participating in the search no doubt would have been doubled and tripled but for the fact that developments came so rapidly that many citizens did not know that the negro's trail had been found until his capture had been effected.

First news of the chase reached the police station a few minutes after 6 o'clock. Within five minutes policemen, firemen and citizens in sufficient numbers to fill several cars, had armed themselves and started for Paris station. Mayor Harvley was among those leaving for the scene at that time. In the stretch of wood from which the negro emerged just before his capture were numbers of searchers, including Assistant Police Chief Thompson, Police Commissioner Henry Orr and J. W. Kirkpatrick, and to these searchers is probably due the credit for forcing the slayer from the woods.

Mayor Harvley early yesterday offered a reward of $200 for apprehension of the negro. On behalf of the city, and Governor Cooper offered a reward of $100 on behalf of the state.

Charleston Jail Guards Two Alleged Slayers

Atlantic Constitution 8/13/21

Fox and Gappins Carried From Savannah to Carolina Sunday.

Charleston, S. C., August 13.—C. O. Fox and Jesse Gappins, accused of killing William Brazell, a taxicab chauffeur, of Columbia, S. C., near Leesville, S. C., Sunday night, were lodged in the Charleston county jail at dawn today, having been brought here from Savannah. They were guarded on the trip by Sheriff Roof, of Lexington county, and two deputies.

Everything at the station was quiet when the two prisoners, handcuffed, were taken through the building into a waiting police motor patrol, in which they were hurried to jail. Few persons knew the men had left Savannah.

County Sheriff Joseph M. Poulnot, of Charleston, and Sheriff Roof held conferences during the day, but declined to say whether they planned to transfer the men to the state penitentiary at Columbia. Sheriff Poulnot has augmented the usual guard at the jail.

S. J. Kirby, a one-armed man, who is held in the state penitentiary, is quoted as having confessed that Gappins held Brazell while Fox repeatedly stabbed him with a pocket knife. Sheriff Plunkett, of Richmond county (Augusta, Ga.) is reputed to have this confession and also confessions from Fox and Gappins.

ACCUSED NEGRO TAKEN TO STATE PENITENTIARY.

Atlanta Constitution

Florence, S. C., August 15.—James Mark, an 18-year-old negro, was arrested here this afternoon, charged with an attempted assault on the 13-year-old daughter of a white farmer near here. Fearing trouble the sheriff removed the negro to the state penitentiary at Columbia. The girl, who is badly bruised, is said to have fought her assailant off.

NEGRO IS CAUGHT. BY USE OF HOUNDS

The Atlanta Constitution

Greenville, S. C., September 20.—A negro who is alleged to have attempted to assault a white woman yesterday afternoon was caught early today when dogs ran him down. He gave his name as Arthur Shumate. Sheriffs of Greenville and Laurens counties and posses of citizens of both counties searched all night for him. The negro was spirited away by the officers, and it was stated at the sheriff's office today that every precaution will be taken against possible violence to the suspect, who is held in jail here.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT NEAR PRINCETON

CLINTON S C CHRONICLE
SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

"Tab" Shumate, Alleged to have Attempted a Criminal Assault Upon White Woman in Greenville County Near Princeton, Carried to Greenville.

Summary and immediate vengeance upon a negro, Arthur Shumate, alias "Tab" Shumate, for an attempted assault upon a white woman several miles across the Greenville county line from Princeton, was probably prevented shortly after midnight Monday night when Shumate was taken in charge by Sheriff Rector of Greenville county and spirited away to Greenville before a large crowd of men, gathered on the scene, was aware that the negro had been caught.

According to details of the crime as told by parties who returned from the scene last night, Shumate hid himself in an outhouse near where his victim was picking cotton and where he knew she would go to empty her cotton sack after she had filled it. When she entered the house he is alleged to have made a furious attack upon her, but she succeeded in making her escape but not before he had struck her in the head with some instrument. She screamed and the negro rushed out and made away, stopping in a house not far distant. Here he barricaded himself until white neighbors, who had heard the woman's outcry, came to her assistance. Discovering the negroes whereabouts, six men are said to have forcibly entered the house, finding the negro crouched under a bed. They dragged him out, but in a scuffle which ensued he succeeded in freeing himself and dashed out of the door. Several of the men shot at him with shot-guns, but he succeeded in getting away from them.

Word of the crime soon spread about and officers from Greenville and Laurens were notified. They, with a large number of men, began a search for the negro which lasted until after mid-night, blood-hounds being brought to the scene by Sheriff Rector to aid in the hunt. The dogs proved of little value, however, except later to be used as a foil to distract the attention of the crowd after word had been received as to where the negro could be found.

Some time after midnight Sheriff Rector was guardedly advised that the negro could be found in a buggy going in the direction of Princeton. Leading the crowd to believe that he was going to place the dogs on a fresh trail, the sheriff dashed down the Princeton road and coming upon the negro as he expected, took him in his car. Instead of turning back toward Greenville, he continued toward Princeton and got into another road leading to Greenville, eluding the crowd and landing his prisoner in Greenville. Shumate was bleeding profusely, it is stated, from the effects of gun-shot wounds received when he made his escape from the six men in the cabin.

Failed to Identify

According to press dispatches last night, the Greenville county woman on whom Shumate is alleged to have made the attempted assault, failed to make a positive or negative identification of Shumate when she faced him at the jail in Greenville.

SAVED FROM LYNCHING, NEGRO FOUND INNOCENT

The New York Age

(Special to The New York Age)

Greenville, S. C.—Held in jail here in connection with an attempted assault on a white woman, Arthur Shumate was taken by Sheriff Rector to the scene of the crime, near Princeton, and confronted by the woman under the same conditions that obtained when she was attacked.

The white woman declared positively that Shumate was not the Negro who had attacked her, so Sheriff Rector immediately released him. He had been arrested by the sheriff and lodged in the county jail at the same time that a mob of whites was scouring the country looking for him with intention of holding a lynching.

Lynchings - 1921.

Tennessee.

824

Prevented.

MOB THREATENS KNOXVILLE JAIL TO GET ASSAILANT OF SCHOOL TEACHER THURSDAY

Montgomery Advertiser

National Guard Machine Gun Company Is Put on Duty; Teacher Is Horribly Beaten, Choked and Dragged Into Cornfield; Found by Farmer in Deplorable Condition; Negro Claims Tuscaloosa as Home

8/19/21

(Associated Press)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 18—While feeling was intense here during today and early tonight over the assault made by a negro believed to be Frank Martin upon a school teacher near Inskip early this morning there had been at midnight no attempt to storm the Knox county jail. Crowds gathered around the jail but apparently leadership was lacking and it appears now there will be no violence tonight.

A second negro was captured but released as he proved an alibi. The lady assaulted is in a serious condition but there is a slight chance for her recoverey.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 18—The local Machine Gun Company of the National State Guard is being mobilized for the protection of a negro confined in the Knox county jail and held as a suspect in connection with the assault made upon a school teacher near Inskip a suburb early this morning.

Ominous mutterings are heard in the uptown streets of Knoxille tonight and it is reported that several hundred men are assembling at Inskip with a view upon determining upon such action to avenge the crime of which the young lady was the victim. Enroute to Inskip where she teaches, the teacher was attacked by a mulatto about 7:30 horribly beaten and choked and dragged into a cornfield where she was violated.

Finally her screams attracted the hearing of a farmer who found her in a deplorable condition. Carrying the prostrate young woman to his home and procuring a shot gun he hurriedly summoned a posse and started in pursuit of the negro who though departing hurriedly had taken time to partake of the teacher's lunch. Soon a negro was espied on a freight train and made to detrain and was captured. He gave his name as Frank Martin of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Taken before the young lady who was not told that he was a prisoner she said that the man wanted was just like Martin.

Meantime hundreds of men were scouring the countryside with bloodhounds. Aside from the horror of this crime feeling is embittered by the fact that Maurice Mays, convicted of assaulting and killing Mrs. Bertie Lindsey some two years ago and sentenced to die in the electric chair still lives as the result of court action and indications are portentious of violence.

The quartet of white men who slew George Lewis near Clinton several weeks ago and against whom there also have been threats of violence are confined in the Knox county jail. They are under death sentence but have appealed to the state supreme court.

KNOXVILLE IS QUIET AFTER ATTACK ON JAIL

Montgomery Advertiser

Military Guard Is Held Close to Jail; No Further Trouble Expected

8/22/21

(Associated Press)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 21—Calm prevailed in Knoxville today and tonight. Two blocks from the jail and court house where Friday night 28 persons were wounded by officers defending the jail from a threatened attack, the usual Sabbeth promenade proceeded quietly.

Closer to the jail, scores of blue and khaki uniforms and the shining badges of special deputies testified to the continued vigilance of the authorities.

The heavy guard at the jail will be continued indefinitely as a precaution it is announced, but no further trouble is expected. The grand jury has been called to convene in special session Thursday to consider the case of Frank Martin a negro held as a suspect in a case of assault upon a county school teacher and whose identification by the victim Friday led to the attack at the jail that night.

Of the 21 wounded who remained in hospitals tonight all are improving and it is now thought that there will be no fatalities resulting from the clash.

Sheriff Cate and Deputies Prevent Lynchings By Mob

East Tennessee News

8/25/21

BRAVE OFFICER BACKS UP WARNING TO REFRAIN FROM STORMING COUNTY BASTILE WITH RAIN OF BULLETS.—MOB FORMED TO LYNCH FRANK MARTIN.

What possibly would have resulted in a half dozen lynchings and destruction of lives and property was prevented on last Friday night when Sheriff W. T. Cate manifested his desire to uphold the law by guarding the Knox county jail where Frank Martin, Negro accused of attacking Miss Jessie Parker, young white woman, was being held and foiling the efforts of the mob that formed there. Maurice Mayes, also held on the charge of killing Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, white, and four white men recently convicted in Anderson county on the charge of murder, were in the jail and had the mob that formed carried out their plans, it is believed that the half dozen prisoners would have been lynched.

Sheriff Cate was prepared for any occasion that might arise. He stepped out in the face of the mob and issued the warning that the law must be upheld. "I do not want any trouble, said the fearless sheriff, as he stepped out under the glaring street light at the corner of the jail, and there will be none if you men leave here and let the law take its course." The sheriff was armed and even the determined look on his face was not convincing to the mob that he would protect his prisoners. An imaginary line was designated over which the officer forbade any man crossing and the crowd surged forward, continuing to abuse the sheriff, calling him a "nigger lover" and at times cursing him. Stones were hurled from the court house yard that is on a rise ten or twelve feet above the jail street. Several shots were fired, whereupon Sheriff Cate fired over the heads of the mob and when other shots were fired by the mob members a fusilade of bullets were fired by the officers who were on guard at the jail resulting in the wounding of twenty-six. The crowd quickly dispersed and despite the threats to storm the jail and the mutterings of sympathizers of the mob against the officers, no other demonstrations have been directed toward the jail.

The fearless stand of Sheriff Cate and his deputies has been the source of favorable comment, not only from leading and prominent white citizens, but all citizens who favor the law taking the proper course.

The comment of Negro leaders, almost to a man, was in substance "It is very much to be regretted that crime continues to abound in our city. We deplore the attack said to have been made on the young white woman and would readily give any assistance to the officers of the law in an effort to apprehend the guilty party, but the efforts of the mob to take the law into their hands, not knowing whether the man held as a suspect is guilty or not is denounced in the strongest terms and we praise Sheriff Cate in the highest for his brave stand in upholding the law. All law-abiding citizens were able to go to their homes and rest in peace after having been thoroughly convinced that a fearless officer the type of Sheriff Cate was in charge of affairs."

"Frank Martin, Maurice Mays and the four white prisoners held for the Anderson county killing are in jail and they are going to stay right there," were the words of Sheriff Cate. Any who want to come after them, just let them come on and they'll meet a warm reception.

GUNS GREET GROWD BENT ON MURDER

Chicago Defender

8/27/21

Would-Be Lynchers Tell As Hot Lead Checks Their Onslaught

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 26.—"Here is watch; take that off Negro. My face greased black; I sorie, gone from here."

The above note, undoubtedly written by a white man, was found behind the door of a local plumbing establishment with the watch which belonged to the young white woman, whom, it is claimed, Frank Martin attacked. Martin is a mulatto.

Two years ago Knoxville citizens sought to dynamite the county jail in an effort to get Maurice Mays, who is accused of having murdered Miss Bertie Lindsey. Friday night the mob came again. A riot [illegible] raged around the court house and when it had ended the [illegible] of the law had accounted [illegible] breakers. The object was to get Frank Martin, who [illegible] a suspect in connection with the attack on the woman.

Three Counties

The law-abiding [illegible] of the city, which is in the majority, has been outspoken in its praise of the

JAIL IS GUARDED AS A PRECAUTION

KNOXVILLE TENN. SENTINEL
AUGUST 19, 1921

Only Once During Last Night Was There Semblance of Organized Demonstration

EVERYBODY KEPT MOVING

Officers Quickly Dispersed Crowds on Gay Street and Near County Jail

The dread and fear of mob violence overhung Knoxville last night like a pall, as men and women recalled the fact that the second anniversay of Knoxville's tragic race riot of September, 1919, is approaching. Two elements in the situation, the center of which was the brutal assault upon Miss Jesse Parker near Inskip yesterday morning by a negro, served to allay all possible attempts at violence during last night.

First, the uncertainty on the part of the mob element that might exist in the city or near it that the negro, Frank Martin held in the county jail was guilty of the assault upon the young school teacher.

Second, the fact that the county and city authorities were adequately prepared to deal with a mob last night, and could not have been caught without ample means to take care of the situation.

May Have Wrong Man

Regarding the first factor mentioned Sheriff W. T. Cate and all officers connected with the situation frankly express their disbelief that they have the right negro. He was not positively identified by Miss Parker when he was taken before her, but she said: "When you get the right man he will resemble this man." This furnished the direct proof only that the negro held resembles the guilty negro, and only on the ground of this resemblance is the negro held, officers state. There is a scant possibility that Miss Parker's mind may become clearer, and she may be asked to look at the negro again for the purpose of establishing certainty, and eliminating every doubt.

Regarding the second factor, officers at the county jail began their precautions in time on this occasion. Before dark yesterday arrangements had been made with Chief of Police E. M. Haynes for a squad of his officers, and they went on duty at the jail about 7 o'clock last night. The police contingent was strengthened as the hours passed. Every deputy that Sheriff Cate had available was on duty at the county jail.

Seven sawed off shot guns were cleaned and oiled yesterday for possible use last night. These are known as "riot guns," and operate with deadly effect at close range. Guns very much resembling them were used against the German during the world war. Ammunition in plenteous supply was provided for these guns.

Militiamen Called Upon

Capt. John Preston and Capt. J. J. Schneider, commanding officers of state troops units here, were in consultation with Sheriff Cate yesterday afternoon. The officers reached a conclusion that, as a precaution, the machine gun company here should be mobilized. Capt. Preston took measures to collect his troops and by last midnight, when the company marched to the county jail and took position, it was nearly 100 strong. The four machine guns with which the company is equipped were planted in front of the jail, and were trained to command all avenues of approach to the county bastile.

The company was not called upon, however, until the state constabulary law had been complied with, and authority for the action had been procured from Gov. Alf Taylor and Adjutant General P. I. Brummit.

Capt. Preston put in a telephone call for the governor about 9 o'clock last night. It was ascertained that he and Gen. Brummitt were in Jackson, in West Tennessee. About half an hour later connection was established, but it was difficult for the parties at the other end of the line to understand. So the message that: "Sheriff Cate, of Knox county, wants authority to call out the machine gun company tonight if needed," was transferred to the governor by telephone operators.

Governor Is Co-operating.

Gov. Taylor could frequently be heard calling: "Hello Knoxville," and "I can't understand," but the message finally was made clear to him.

"For what purpose?" came the question from Gov. Taylor.

"A negro man has brutally assaulted a white woman near Knoxville," went the next message flashing down the line.

"Do you want the troops to protect the negro?" was the next reply from Jackson.

"As a precaution against mob violence and race rioting," Gov. Taylor was finally made to understand.

"Tell Sheriff Cate to take all precautions that are necessary, and Gen. Brummitt will leave for Knoxville on the next train," was the reply from Gov. Taylor.

Gen. Brummit is expected to arrive here this afternoon, and will take charge of the situation.

Mob Spirit Lacking.

It was interesting to study the masses last night in Knoxville, and to observe how mobs may have their beginning. It was apparent to those who have but a superficial knowledge of psychology that the "mob mind" was absent from the scattering hundreds that gathered from time to time between 7 o'clock and midnight between Clinch avenue and Hill avenue. It was observed that the scattered crowds contained many of the rough element. There was no lack of the primal instinct on Gay street south of Main street last night, but this instinct, aroused in the individual minds of many, did not coagulate into the "mob mind." There was no "common advisor" among the hundreds that straggled up and down Gay street, to and from Hill avenue.

Most necessary of all to the success of a mob movement, there was no leader developed, and there was little opportunity for one to develop. Police were stationed at the corner of Gay street and Hill avenue. They allowed no one except those who had business at the jail or in its vicinity to turn down Hill avenue. No one either was allowed to go down to the jail from Market street. This kept the jail clear from crowds.

Crowds Were Dispersed.

Police located on Gay street, kept the crowds moving. Small groups of men that occasionally gathered were as quickly dispersed.

The silence of the wandering and scattered people was broken but once. About 10 o'clock last night, twenty-five or thirty men formed the semblance of a marching organization somewhere up Gay street. They passed between Clinch and Church avenues and proceeded towards Hill avenue. This crowd was emitting yells frequently, and there were loud calls to the others on the streets to "wake up." This crowd had evidently started to the jail.

Several policemen and Jailer Earl Hall saw the men coming down the west side of Gay street, and they started north on Gay street to meet and disperse the assembly. The two forces met at the court house, and there was little trouble in dispering it, although a few showed stubbornness. Warnings from the officers had the desired effect, however.

Near midnight scattered shouts again arose on Gay street, and there seemed a restlessness in the crowd. Small gatherings were quickly dispersed.

Machine Guns Appear.

When the machine gun company marched from the armory into Gay street and to the jail, with the machine guns bristling, the desired effect resulted. The gatherings on the streets seemed to lose motive, and gradually ceased. From midnight until 2 o'clock there began the usual quiet on Gay street, characteristic of those small hours of the night.

...tion of the sheriff's force, state police, infantrymen and cavalrymen, extraordinary precautions were taken to protect the jail against dynamiting. As soon as it was learned that armed men were en route to the city from Anderson, Sevier and Claiborne counties, six machine guns, manned by state police, were placed so as to sweep all approaches to the jail.

Hurl Bricks at Police

The crime is alleged to have been committed on a woman school teacher near Inskip Thursday morning, while she was en route to school. Soon after the authorities had been notified, Martin was arrested. The news of the attack and the arrest of the suspect soon reached the ears of the would-be lynchers and a mob quickly formed to storm the courthouse. When it swept toward the jail in an effort to dislodge the state and police authorities, hurling bricks and stones, and firing intermittently, the officers at first fired into the air. The crowd was in no mood for fooling, however, and pushed on. Then the guns were turned on. After a vain rally, the leaders of the party turned, the crowd broke up and began to run with the officers in pursuit. When the streets for a few blocks around the prison had been cleared, the police returned to the jail.

The members of the mob congregated in small groups around the Gay and Market street districts, telling stories of the battle and planning for another attack, as the ambulances bearing the wounded to the number of 28 ran by, taking the victims of the mob mania to hospials.

Several May Die

Of the wounded Clarence Leak shot through the body, may die, while Hall Vandergriff, shot through the mouth, is in a serious condition. I. E. Hull, whose right arm was shattered, will lose that member. A boy, Kenneth Pless, 14, had his body riddled with buckshot.

When the watch and note were found in the plumber's shop, they were taken to a jeweler in the city and to a relative of the girl. The relative identified the watch as one that had been given to her by another relative. The hands showed that it had stopped running at a little past 7 o'clock.

Criminal Court Judge Nelson announced after the battle that the Criminal Court grand jury, which was summoned to meet this Thursday, would consider every shred of evidence connected with the crime. This statement was authorized just after Sheriff Gate and Adjutant General Brumit of the Tennessee National Guard had announced that all precautions necessary to protect the suspect and other prisoners in the jail would be taken.

Send Firearms from City

One of the largest dealers in firearms and ammunition shipped all of his merchandise from Knoxville. Rumors were rife for several days after the shooting that further trouble would result.

It is felt that the action of the police officers will have a salutory effect on mob law, not only in Knoxville, but in all parts of the state of Tennessee. While by some it is believed that the wounding of so many men and women was at first an accident into which the officers were forced, it is known that after they had gone so far, they were in no mood to back down, and that outlawry would have met its doom had it tried to overthrow the guardsmen sent to defend the law.

No effort has been made to apprehend and prosecute wounded members of the mob, who by their very presence in the crowd, showed their disposition to break the law.

List of Injured

Those injured in the fighting were:

William Porter, shot through left shoulder.

Clarence Leak, shot through right side and left leg; considered serious.

Robert Underwood, shot in left leg.

Hall Vandergriff, bullet wound in mouth; condition most serious.

Ulrich Davis, shot in forehead, bullet still in frontal cavity; bullet wound in right arm.

Homer Oglesby, bullet wound through left arm.

Al Lee, shot through left shoulder and and right leg.

Kenneth Pless, bullet wounds all over, and through arms.

Joe Ramsey, shot through left leg.

J. N. Thompson, shot through leg in two places.

R. W. Gleaves, Nashville, shot twice through calf of left leg, once through left thigh, once through left arm, once in back and twice in right leg; condition serious.

Another in Serious Condition.

Ernest Erwin, shot through abdomen; condition serious.

Thomas Julian, shot in leg.

Robert Jones, shot above ankle.

Clifford Crowe, shot through shoulder.

Jess Childers, Elba, Ala., shot in hip and above ankle.

Charles S. Nuckols, shot in back and right arm; condition serious.

Mrs. Charles S. Nuckols, slightly wounded in back.

E. H. Calloway, shot in left thigh and back.

I. E. Hull, shot in right arm; bone shattered and amputation probable.

W. M. Poore, Manring, Tenn.; shot in right leg; serious.

Harry Burk, slightly wounded in back with buckshot.

Walter P. Hammet, vocational student; six buckshot in back and wounds in chest; discharged to go home.

Walter Sellers, 10, shot in face and hips.

Charles McCall, struck in head with pistol.

ASSAILANT SENT TO CHATTANOOGA FOR SAFE KEEPING

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept 1—Jim Monger, alleged white assailant of an eleven year old Harriman girl was hurried from Harriman to Chattanooga this afternoon for safe keeping after he had waived examination at Harriman on the charge against him. He is alleged to have made a complete confession to Chief of Police Roberts en route from the Knoxville jail to Harriman.

Threats of violence had been made previous to the arrival of officers and prisoner, but no attempt at a demonstration was made. Arraigned, Monger merely said: "I have no defense to make".

Monger was then taken to the Roane county jail at Kingston but talk of violence became so general that the sheriff was advised to take his prisoner on to Chattanooga.

Lynching – 1921.

822

Prevented

HORRIFIC CRIME LAID TO NEGRO

Mutilated Body of Five-Year-Old Boy Found in Field — Confession Reported

Constitution 1/26/21

Memphis, Tenn., January 25.—Matthew Houston, 16-year-old negro, arrested tonight by a sheriff's posse, is alleged to have confessed to the murder of Frank Daily, 5-year-old child, whose mutilated body was found late today in a field adjoining his father's farm on the outskirts of this city.

Apparently the victim of a maniac, the nude body of the child was found with his throat and tongue cut, his body slashed and otherwise mutilated. Tonight police and sheriff's deputies joined in a search for a half-witted negro youth, believed responsible for the crime, one of the most brutal that has occurred here in years.

The finding of the child's body ended a twenty-four-hour search for the boy who disappeared while at play in the yard of his father's farm. The child's clothing, saturated with blood, was found in a culvert a short distance away.

It is the theory of the police and sheriff that the child was murdered last night or early today and his body later brought to the field in which it was found this afternoon. The absence of blood-stains was cited as bearing out this theory.

Reports from the scene, a sparsely settled section, tonight stated that feeling was intense and that posses of citizens had formed to hunt the suspected negro.

Houston confessed, according to Oliver H. Perry, sheriff, who personally led the posse which captured the negro a short distance from the scene of the crime, that he cut the child's throat with a bread knife.

Mob Reported Forming.

The sheriff's posse started with the negro for the county jail here while a mob was reported to be forming.

According to the negro's alleged confession, the child, who disappeared yesterday from a plum thick near his home, came to the cabin occupied by the negro's step-father late in the afternoon. While at play he fell from a window and was stunned, Houston is quoted as saying.

"I was frightened when the white boy got hurt," Houston is said to have confessed, "and I cut his throat."

Denies Mutilation.

Houston denied mutilating the child's body, it was stated.

When found the child's body was stripped of clothing, his tongue and throat cut and body slashed and otherwise mutilated.

Houston was placed in an automobile late tonight under guard of a detail of police and sheriff's deputies, and, it was understood, was to be taken to a suburban railroad station, where the party planned to board a train for Nashville to place the negro in the penitentiary there for safekeeping.

Implicates White Boy.

Throughout the night groups of men assembled about the prison, but no attempt was made to gain entrance.

Houston, in his alleged confession, is said to have asserted that a white youth witnessed the killing of the child and aiding in carrying the body to a neighboring field. The arrest of the boy said to have been implicated by the negro was expected within a few hours.

SPEED NEGRO TO PEN TO SAVE HIS "NECK"

Montgomery Advertiser 1/26/21

Brutal Murder of Tennessee Lad Confessed by Negro, Caught Near Memphis

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 25.—Matthew Houston, 16 year old negro, arrested tonight by a sheriff's posse, is alleged to have confessed to the murder of Frank Daily, five year old child, whose mutilated body was found late today in a field adjoining his father's farm on the outskirts of this city.

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Tennessee

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO GUARD NEGROES

Constitution 2/18/21

Knoxville, Tenn., February 17.—Rumors that mob violence would be attempted last night against two negroes, Roy Hardy and Arthur Hendrix, charged with attacking a white girl, did not materialize. Police and sheriff reserves were on duty all night, however, in preparation for any trouble.

Hendrix is in the city hospital, shot late yesterday through the left thigh by Donald Bowling, brother of the girl. The shooting occurred when Hendrix was leaving the court room after waiving preliminary hearing. His condition is serious, but it is said he probably will recover. A cordon of police guarded the hospital all night, while Sheriff Cate and a large force of deputies guarded Hardy at the county jail. The precautions are being continued today.

CONFESSES MURDER OF NEWBERN MAN, REPORT

Negro Said to Have Detailed Entire Crime, TROOPS STILL ON GUARD

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Will Wiggins Blames Two Other Croppers for Death of R. L. Burkett, But Admits Part—Preliminary Hearing Today.

12/9/21

DYERSBURG, Tenn., Dec. 8.—Taken back to the scene of the crime, Will Wiggins, negro, held with four others in connection with the murder Tuesday night of R. K. Burkett, made a complete confession this afternoon and went over the ground with officers detailing the events of the crime, according to officials who carried him to Newbern. He was lodged in the jail there. Mr. Burkett, a prominent stock raiser, lived in the Edgewood section, near Newbern.

As a consequence of the threatened lynching last night when nearly 500 persons assembled in front of the Dyer county jail, and the fear of another outbreak, National Guard troops from Jackson and Memphis, on duty here, will remain over until after the preliminary hearing of the five negroes, which is set for tomorrow. The Memphis troops here are under command of Maj. D. B. Sweeney.

According to the reported confession of Wiggins, Edward Scott and Ruck McCutcheon, two of the negroes held, are responsible for the actual shooting of Mr. Burkett. Scott is a former cropper on the land of Mr. Burkett. Wiggins said that Scott wanted to move and that he had an argument with Mr. Burkett as to the ownership of a sow and litter of pigs, both claiming them. When Scott moved, Wiggins' statement said, Mr. Burkett would not allow the negro to take the pigs.

Relative to McCutcheon's connection, Wiggins declared that Mr. Burkett had a mortgage on the crop and horse of McCutcheon, who was also a cropper on the farm. Wiggins declared that Mr. Burkett had foreclosed the mortgage on McCutcheon, which resulted in a querrel between the two.

Went to Burkett Farm.

Tuesday night Wiggins, Scott, and McCutcheon met. Wiggins is reported as saying, and proceeded to the Burkett farm. Arriving there, Wiggins said he was instructed by the others to go into the pig pen and run out the pigs. He declared that McCutcheon was armed with a shotgun. He obeyed and started to run out the pigs but in doing so, made considerable noise. Wiggins said he saw Mr. Burkett coming from the house with a shotgun, to investigate the noise.

Mr. Burkett went into the barn and a few minutes later a shotgun was discharged, Wiggins said. He became frightened and ran. Some time later, Wiggins is reported as saying, he met Scott and McCutcheon at a bridge about half a mile distant as per arrangement.

Wiggins denied any connection with the actual shooting, other than related. He was taken to the scene of the shooting this afternoon by Sheriff H. P. Bryant and a deputy, J. J. Jones and L. J. Burkett, brother of the dead man. The latter two were deputized to accompany the officers. After this Wiggins was lodged in the jail at Newbern and the officers returned here where they related what Wiggins had told them.

More evidence was uncovered this afternoon when officers found a shotgun, the muzzle which was covered with blood, in the home of one of the negroes held. This gun was borrowed the afternoon of the tragedy, the negro saying that he was going coon hunting.

Otis Shockley and George Stanley are the other two negroes held. The preliminary hearing of all is set for sometime Friday.

Members of the family of the dead man have expressed the hope that no mob violence will be used.

Troops Are Used To Guard Negroes Held for Murder

Atlanta Constitution 12/9/21

Dyersburg, Tenn., December 8.—State troops stood guard at the county jail here tonight as a precaution against a possible recurrence of a mob demonstration, in which several hundred men gathered outside the jail enclosure last night and threatened to lynch Will Wiggins and four other negroes held in connection with the killing of R. L. Burkett, a Newbern, Tenn., farmer.

While conditions outwardly were calm tonight, and officials expressed the opinion that no further attempts at mob violence would be made, decision to retain the troops here was reached when it was reported that Wiggins had made a statement to county officials in which he is alleged to have admitted that he witnessed the killing of Burkett and implicated two of the men under arrest.

Wiggins was taken to the scene of the killing this afternoon, where he is said to have repeated his statement. He was returned to the county jail tonight.

The troops, a detachment of fifty men from Memphis, were sent here at the request of Mayor Carr, of Dyersburg, who asked Governor Taylor for aid, when he learned that the mob was forming last night. Appeal by the sheriff and other officials to the crowd not to attempt mob violence, resulted in the dispersal of the mob before the arrival of the troops.

Plans were made to arraign the negroes charged with the killing tomorrow.

NEGROES REMOVED TO MEMPHIS JAIL

Montgomery Advertiser (Associated Press) 12/9/21

DYERSBURG, TENN., Dec. 10.—The five negroes now held at the jail here in connection with the killing of R. L. Burkett Monday night, were taken to Memphis tonight under guard of Major Sweeney and the detachment of state troops sent here as a precaution against mob violence.

Preliminary hearing for the negroes is set for next Tuesday morning

No excitement was caused here by their removal.

Knoxville Is Quiet After Night's Riot

N. Y. C. POST AUGUST 20, 1921

Twenty-six Wounded, Six Seriously, as Mob Tries to Storm Jail

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 20.—Quiet prevailed in the vicinity of the Knox County jail to-day, following the clash last night between a guard of deputies and State troops and a crowd demanding a negro held in connection with a criminal assault on a county school teacher, in which twenty-six persons were wounded, six of them seriously.

A general exchange of shots occurred when members of the crowd, composed of more than 200 men and boys, crossed a "dead line" beyond which Sheriff Cate had given warning they should not pass. Although the deputies, who were joined by half a dezen troops in the firing, discharged their shotguns above the heads of the crowd, the bullets wounded more than a score of persons who were viewing the threatened jail assault from the court house yard above.

According to Sheriff Cate, the first shot was fired from the crowd, whereupon one of the deputies discharged his shotgun above the heads of the crowd. The shooting became general when members of the mob responded with several revolver shots. None of the jail guard was wounded.

TROOPS DISPATCHED TO TENNESSEE CITY

Montgomery Advertiser (Associated Press)

Mayor of Dyersburg Asks Help to Quell Mob Reported Forming; National Guard to Go

12/8/21

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 7.—Governor Taylor—who asked for help, fearing that an attempt would be made to take five negroes, arrested in connection with the talked with Mayor Carr of Dyersburg, Adjutant General Phillip Brumit to dis-killing of R. L. Burkett, a farmer of patch National Guard troops to Dyers-Dyer county, from the authorities. burg, Tenn., where a mob is reported forming.

Governor Taylor said he had just

Rioters On Trial At Jonesboro

EIGHT MEN HELD ON CHARGE OF STORMING JAIL IN EFFORT TO LYNCH NEGRO.—JURY CHOSEN OUT OF 150 CHALLENGES.

East Tennessee News 4/14/21

Jonesboro, April 11.—Five hundred men were summoned for jury service here this week and of that number the twelve to serve in trying the cases of the whit men charged with storming the county jail when an effort was made to lynch a Negro by the name of Cooksey Dallas, were secured from one hunder and fifty challenges.

Dallas was employed at the National Sanatorium at Johnson City, in this county during the month of January, 1920. Two white girls also employed there complained that the Negro had made indecent remarks to them. Fearing that bodily harm would be administered to him by soldiers there, when Dallas heard the report, he walked to Johnson City and requested that he be placed in jail at Jonesboro for protection. During the night a mob composed of members of the state militia and other hoodlums of the surrounding community, broke into the armory, took guns, ammunition and many other articles of value, none of which was ever recovered, and stormed the jail at Jonesboro, demanding of Jailer James Livingstone that he turn Dallas over to them. The brave jailer refused and warned the mob members that the first man to enter the jail door would be killed and stated "if you get the prisoner you'lldo so over my dead body." Manifesting their distaste at such a reception the hoodlums backed off and fired volley after volley of bullets into the jail windows, one of which struck a white youth held as prisoner, necessitating the amputation of his leg.

Investigation by the attorney general and Judge Vines showed that there were no grounds for charges against the Negro and he was ordered released. It is stated that the womn were ordred from the office of the attorney gneral when he heard their statement concerning the charges.

The state instituted a rigid investigation for the purpose of apprehending the members of the mob and the facts showed that members of the state militia were leaders. The trial now bing held includes several of this number and the court has expressed determination to press the charges and see that punishment is inflicted where it is due.

More Than a Score Wounded When Mob Advances on Knoxville Jail

Montgomery Advertiser 8/29/19

(Associated Press.)

More than 20 persons were wounded two seriously, at 9:30 tonight when deputies guarding the Knox county jail fired on a crowd which had crossed a "dead line" in approaching the jail with the avowed purpose of demanding Frank Martin, a negro held as a suspect in a criminal assault upon a young school teacher Thursday.

All of the wounded are whites. Two are women. Most of the wounded were curiosity seekers who were standing to one side upon the courthouse lawn, which is elevated 30 feet above the street level at the corner where the jail stands.

The machine gun company, 177th Infantry, Tennessee National Guard was on duty at the jail. Half a dozen soldiers joined in the firing with their revolvers. The machine guns were not put into operation.

Following reports that the school teacher today had postively identified Martin as her assailant, large crowds began gathering in the vicinity of the jail before dusk tonight. The jail had been under heavy guard of deputies, city police and national guardsmen all of Thursday night but crowds that night were smaller and more easily handled.

Several times, beginning at 8 o'clock tonight, the crowd started down the hill on Main street leading to the jail. They were turned back twice by police.

Efforts were made to hold them a block distant.

Gradually some of the bolder ones edged down the street. There were probably 200 men and boys in the crowd gradually approaching the jail. Several hundred other persons, many of them women, were on the court house yard looking down upon the scene.

As the crowd in the street came within 100 feet, Sheriff Cate stepped under an arc light and demanded that they disperse. He gave warning that an imaginary line between two telephone poles should not be crossed.

As a dozen men passed these poles, the sheriff picked up a shot gun and fired over the heads of the crowd into the air. Four deputies who were with him then fired two volleys. Two men in the courthouse yard and two or three in the street fired revolvers in reply.

The shotting then became general, deputies firing as rapidly as they could pump their repeating shot guns.

Many of the loads of buckshot fire by the officers and intended to go obev the heads of the crowd in the street went among spectators in the courthouse yard. One or more of the officers at the jail opened fire with rifles and revolvers also, as some of the wounded are suffering from bullets of large calibre.

Women screamed and men cursed. In the courthouse, scores threw themselves to the ground to escape the hail of bullets coming in that directon. The crowd in the street ran back, panic stricken, and the deputies charged, now firing over the heads of the crowd and driving all of them back to Gay street, a block from the jail.

Sheriff Cate stated tonight that the first shot came from the courthouse lawn, almost simultaneously with which several rocks were thrown from that hill, one of them striking Deputy Charles Lewis, whereupon he fired over the heads of the crowd. His statement was substantiated by Adjutant General P. L. Brummit who hurried here from Nashville, arriving tonight and by Captain J. J. Schneider of the machine gun company.

The police department has been mobilized and sent to the jail. A cavalry company is now patrolling the streets in front of the jail.

From 15 to 25 injured are reported as being in Knoxville general hospital, tight in a private hospital and two wounded in the Riverside hospital.

All of the wounded reside in Knoxville and immediate vicinity excepting Jesse Childers of Elba, Alabama, wounded in hip and above ankle, and R. W. Gleaves, aged 22, of Nashville, Tennessee who was shot twice in each leg, through the left thigh, through the left arm and in the back. Gleaves' condition is grave.

SUSPECTED NEGRO WILLBEPROTECTED BY MACHINE GUNS

Atlanta Constitution

Knoxville, Tenn., August 19.—The local machine gun company of the National State guard is being mobilized for the protection of a negro confined in the Knox county jail and held as a suspect in connection with the assault made upon a school teacher near Inskip, a suburb early this morning. Ominous mutterings are heard in the uptown streets of Knoxville tonight and it is reported that several hundred men are assembling at Inskip with a view upon determining upon such action to avenge the crime of which the young lady was the victim. Enroute to Inskip, where she teaches, the teacher was attacked by a mulatto about 7:30, horribly beaten and choked and dragged into a cornfield.

KNOXVILLE CROWD IS DRIVEN BACK BY HAIL OF LEAD

Majority of the Wounded Were Curiosity Seekers, Standing On a Nearby Lawn.

MOB SOUGHT NEGRO HELD FOR ASSAULT

Atlanta Constitution

Sheriff Warns Crowd Not to Cross Deadline—Firing Begins When Warning Is Unheeded.

8/29/19

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug.

More than 20 persons were ed, two esriously, at 9:30 when deputies guarding t county jail fired on a cro had crosed a "dead line proaching the jail with purpose of demanding tin, a negro held as a s criminal assault upon a coun school teacher Thursday.

All of the wounde i are white. Two are women. Most of the wounded were curiosity seekers who were standing to one side upon the courthouse lawn, which is elevated 30 feet above the street level at the corner where the jail stands. One officer, Deputy Sheriff Charles Lewis, was wounded in the arm by return fire from the crowd.

Although the machine gun company of the 117th infantry, Tennessee national guard, was on duty at the jail, the soldiers did not open fire.

Crowds Gather.

Following reports that the school teacher today had positively identified Martin as her assailant, large crowds began gathering in the vicinity of the jail before dusk tonight. The jail had been under heavy guard of deputies, city police and national guardsmen all of Thursday night, but crowds that night were small and more easily handled.

Several times, beginning at 8 o'clock tonight, the crowd started down the hill on Main street leading to the jail. They were turned back twice by police. Efforts were made to hold them a block distant.

Gradually some of the bolder ones edged down the street. There were probably 200 men and boys in the crowd gradually approaching the jail. Several hundred other persons, many of them women, were in the courthouse yard looking down upon the scene.

Sheriff's Warning.

As the crowd in the street came within 100 feet, Sheriff Cate stepped under an arc light and demanded that they disperse. He gave warning that an imaginary line between two telephone poles should not be crossed.

As a dozen men passed these poles the sheriff picked up a shotgun and fired over the heads of the crowd into the air. Four deputies who were with him then fired two volleys. Two men in the courthouse yard and two or three in the street fired revolvers in reply.

The shooting then became general, deputies firing as rapidly as they could pump their repeating shotguns.

Mob Dispersed.

Many loads of buckshot fired by the officers and intended to go over the heads of the crowd in the street, went among the spectators in the courthouse yard. Some of the wounded are suffering from bullets of large calibre.

Women screamed and men cursed. In the courthouse scores threw themselves to the ground to escape the hail of bullets coming in that direction. The crowd in the street ran, panic stricken, and the deputies charged, now firing over the heads of the crowds and driving all of them back to Gay street, a block from the jail.

Trouble Seems Over.

At 11 o'clock a heavy detachment of police, summoned from their homes for riot duty appeared and ordered all automobiles from within a radius of two blocks of the jail and dispersed the crowd. No one was allowed to pass within a block of the jail.

At that hour, it appeared that there would be no further trouble. The local troop of national guard cavalry was mobilized but had not appeared on the scene at 11 o'clock.

On August 30, 1919, the Knox county jail was stormed and dynamited by a mob searching for Maurice Mayes, a negro accused of murdering a white woman. Mays had been removed during the afternoon but the mob released many prisoners, six of whom were charged with murder. Following that attack there was a general race riot over the city, and two men were killed and 20 wounded before troops gained control of the situation. Incidentally Mayes is in the county jail tonight where he is held pending appeal from his second conviction on the charge of murdering Mrs. Birdie Lindsay, the first conviction having been reversed by the supreme court.

Lynching — 1921.
Prevented

821

Texas

821

TEXAN ATTACKS NEGRO PRISONER AT TRIAL

East-Tennessee Journal
1/20/21

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 17.—Only due to the timely action of the court officers, in the criminal court here, was Fred Gonzales, white prevented from firing a bullet into the body of George Grace, Negro, who was seated within the bar and standing trial on the charge of having attacked Gonzales' wife, at her home here several months ago. Gonzales created a scene when he suddenly jumped over the bar with drawn pistol in an effort to kill the prisoner. The charge against the Negro, following the trial resulted in his conviction of burglary.

LYNCHING MOB'S PLANS UPSET

N. Y. C. GLOBE
OCTOBER 7, 1921

Men Who Ride From Fort Worth to Dallas in Autos Disband Without Attacking Jail.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 7.—Armed men who came here in twenty-five motor cars from Fort Worth early today for the announced purpose of lynching David Bunn, Negro held in connection with the robbery of members of a house party near Fort Worth last Tuesday night, disbanded shortly after their arrival. It was understood they returned to Fort Worth.

No concerted effort was made to obtain the Negro from the Dallas County jail, and but little excitement attended the coming of the party from Fort Worth.

Bunn was indicted in Fort Worth yesterday on a charge of robbery with firearms. He was arrested there Wednesday, and, according to the police, confessed that he had robbed members of the house party and fled with approximately $1,500 worth of jewelry after having attempted to attack a young girl member of the party, whom he had used as a shield in getting away from the house. According to members of the house party, the robber compelled them to tie one another with rags and prodded, kicked, and otherwise abused them as he forced them to surrender their valuables.

Bunn was brought here immediately after an indictment had been returned against him.

10/12/21

At midnight, Wednesday night, 200 armed men, coming from Liberty Hill and Leander, invaded this city and stormed the county jail here.

They demanded that Sheriff Lee Allen turn over to them the prisoner arrested on suspicion of assaulting the wife of a farmer near here.

Having anticipated the crowd, the sheriff and his deputies held the hoodlums off until he could communicate with Judge James Hamilton at Austin.

The judge talked with the mob leaders over the telephone, urging them to disperse, assuring them that the prisoner would be given as speedy a trial as the law allows.

MOB CHASES OFFICERS

Texarkana, Tex., Oct. 28.—A mob of both races sought to take Edley Hopkins, held on a charge of having killed his wife, from the city officers twice before he was lodged in jail here. At the conclusion of Hopkins' preliminary hearing, the mob chased the officers with the prisoner to Boston, Texas.

Negro, Alleged Slayer Of Farmer, Spirited Away

Houston Tex Post
11/13/21

Associated Press Report.

GREENVILLE, Texas, Nov. 12.—Glen Collins, negro, charged with fatally stabbing Addison Moore, a young farmer living near Caddo Mills, Friday night, was spirited away by officers early Saturday, supposedly to Dallas. He was arrested following a fight on the Caddo Mills pike.

The trouble started over a dispute over the right of way, according to officers. Moore, with two companions were in an automobile, while the negro was riding a bicycle. The latter, it was said, refused to share part of the roadway by which the automobile might pass him. In the ensuing fight Moore, who died early Saturday, received wounds in the abdomen, left side and lungs.

Texas Judge Quells Mob of 200 Men by Telephone

The Chicago Whip

GEORGETOWN, Tex., Oct. 22.—

GEORGETOWN JAIL IS THREATENED BY MOB

Bartlett Tex Tribune
OCTOBER 14, 1921

(Austin Statesman.)

Efforts of an angry mob composed of sevtral men from Leander and Liberty Hill to lynch Oscar Kelly, reported to be an Austin negro, who is bein bheld in the Williamson County jail at Georgetown on suspicion of being the man who Wednesday morning attempted to assault the wife of a Leander farmer, were frustrated Wednesday at midnight, it was learned from peace officers at the Williamson county seat early Thursday morning. Promise of Judge James R. Hamilton that he would immediately convene a special grand jury to consider the negro's case and that a speedy trial would follow if the negro is indicted was the assurance that quieted the crowd, according to Sheriff Lee O. Allen.

Kelly stoutly denies that he is the man who attempted to assault the Leander woman, according to Sheriff Allen, who admitted that it is not certain that the right man has been caught. The mthod employed by the would-be assaulter, whoever he may have been, were such as to make his identification difficult, since his intended victim never had a nopportunity to see his face and does not know whether he was white or black, the officer explained.

According to the story received here the would-be assaulter appeared at the front door of the farmhouse and knocked. The woman, whose husband was absent from the house at the time went to the door and opened it, but saw no one. As she turned to reenter the front door she was seized from behind and a cloth pulled over her head, her assailant then dragging her to a clump of bushes near by. Her screams attracted her husband, who happened to be driving up from a field near by, bu tbefors he was able to reach the spot his wife's assailant spied him and fled, Georgetown officers were then notified and a search for the assaliant was immediately instituted. This led to the arrest of Kelly, who was found near the scene of the intended crime and his dentention when he was unable to give a clear account of his recent whereabouts.

After placing Kell yin jail, Sheriff Allen left for thes outhern part of the county on another case and was absent from the jail when the mob which formed at Leander and Liberty Hill late Wednesday reached the Georgetown jail. When the mob appeared at the prison, however, it was met by County Judge S. D. Love and City Marshal C. J. Brady, who pleaded with the leaders to proceed carefully and let the law take its course. It was explained to them that the negro under arrest might not be the woman's assailant. Leaders of the mob then agreed that the negro would not be touched if criminal court officials would promise a speedy trial.

When this last proposition was made, Judge James R. Hamilton, who was in Austin, was called over long distance telephone and his assurance of speedy action was obtained. This quieted the crowd, which then drove off in a string of automobiles, which according to the peace officers, numbered over forty.

"I didn't recognize anybody exactly," said CCity Marshal Brady when questioned about the mob's membership, "but they were all respectable gentlemen. Some of their faces looked familiar, but I din't know the name of anybody in the party."

That it will not be necessary to bring the negro t oAustin for safe keeping is the opinion of the Georgetown peace officers, who expressed the belief that the mob had departed fully assured of speedy court action in the black's case.

"Kelly wasn't the only one the mob wanted though. They also asked for a Mexican who is in the county jail for killing an Austin Salesman on the train near here several months ago," City Marshal Brady stated.

"We talked them out of that though," he added.

Promise of Speedy Trial Satisfies Angry Men From Vicinity of Leander.

UP TO GRAND JURY

Judge Hamilton Proposes To Convene Special Investigating Body to Consider Case.

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
OCTOBER 14, 1921

Efforts of an angry mob composed of 200 men from Leander and Liberty Hill to lynch Oscar Kelly, reported to be an Austin negro, who is being held in the Williamson county jail at Georgetown on suspicion of being the man who Wednesday morning attempted to assault the wife of a Leander farmer, were frustrated Wednesday at midnight, it was learned from peace officers at the Williamson county seat early Thursday morning. Promise of Judge James R. Hamilton that he would immediately convene a special grand jury to consider the negro's case and that a speedy trial would follow if the negro is indicted was the assurance that quieted the crowd, according to Sheriff Lee O. Allen.

This morning a rope with a hangman's noose was found tied to a tree in the jailyard here.

Kelly stoutly denies that he is the man who attempted to assault the Leander woman, according to Sheriff Allen, who admitted that it is not certain that the right man has been caught. The method employed by the would-be assaulter, whoever he may have been, were such as to make his identification difficult, since his intended victim never had an opportunity to see his face and does not know whether he was white or black, the officer explained.

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rain near here several months ago," City Marshal Brady stated.

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Special to The Austin Statesman.

GEORGETOWN, Texas, Oct. 13.—Intense feeling against a negro arrested yesterday for an alleged assault on a farmer's wife continued today at Liberty Hill, eighteen miles west of Georgetown, according to reports here. Sheriff Lee Allen, who was called to the Liberty Hill community late yesterday, arrested the negro and hurried away to avoid possible violence because of the high feeling. The sheriff said today the suspect was in "jail," but it was not know whether he is here or in the jail of an adjoining county.

Texas Rangers Ordered Out to Prevent Race Riot

Austin, Tex., Nov. 15.—In reply to a request from the sheriff of Upshur county, a detachment of Texas Rangers has been ordered there. The sheriff said that he feared a race riot might result if an attempt is made to lynch a Negro who is accused of killing a white man there recently. The Negro is still at large and a posse of armed citizens is hunting him.

MEN [illegible]

[illegible] FORT WORTH, TEX.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Dallas, Tex., October 12.—Fifty men from Terrant county, bent upon lynching David Dunn, Negro, under indictment at Fort Worth for robbery of a house party at Lake Worth Tuesday night, dispersed here shortly before daylight Friday after Sheriff Dan Harston convinced them they could not enter the eight-story Dallas county jail

Officers Spirit Negroes To Dallas to Escape Mob

Houston Post Special.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 6.—Officers from Waco early Tuesday slipped into Dallas with three negroes from there charged with murder, after escaping a mob of 200 which stormed the jail in Waco. The negroes are charged with killing S. L. Connally, a white man, on the night of December 1.

Mob Tries to Get Negroes Held For Connally's Death

Associated Press Report.

WACO, Texas, Dec. 5.—An attempt by a mob of 200 men to get the three negroes in the county jail, charged with holding up and shooting S. L. Connally, on the night of December 1, failed Monday night at 10 o'clock when it was discovered the negroes had been removed to another county for safekeeping. The negroes are Roger and Jake Graves and Jake Killough.

Upon invitation of Deputy Sheriff M. Burton, three men from the mob went through the jail with Jailer Scott Chaplaine to satisfy themselves that the negroes were not there. After these men reported to those outside that their intended victims were not to be found, the mob rapidly dispersed.

Gathering at the jail promptly at 10 o'clock, as if by appointment the men composing the crowd were orderly and quet during the whole time they were at the jail. Deputy Burton, suspecting that an attempt might be made to get the negroes, had waited at the jail and was watching for the crowd to appear. Having caught sight of the men approaching, he met them on the court house lawn, where he told them he knew what they wanted, but that the negroes were not in the jail.

Lynching – 1921.

Prevented

Virginia

819

JAIL IN VIRGINIA HELD FROM MOB

Sheriff Refuses Keys and Masked Men Are Unable to Force Entrance or Seize Negro.

Constitution 3/22/21

Danville, Va., March 21.—A mob of masked men, with sledge hammers and crowbars, tried for two hours last night to break into the Halifax county jail at Houston in order to seize Joe Coleman, negro, held as a suspect in connection with the killing of Willie Rickman, a white man. Failing to gain access to the jail, the mob fired pistol volleys into the windows and dispersed. No one was injured.

A delegation of the attackers first demanded the keys to the jail. Sheriff Rice refused, and while the mob was hammering at the doors, he telephoned South Boston for help. The South Boston fire bell was rung and a hundred citizens were pressed into service and sent to Houston by automobile. The mob had dispersed when they arrived. Coleman will be removed today.

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JAIL IS NOW GUARDED

Negro suspects held in Halifax county jail will be taken to Danville or Lynchburg some time today for safe keeping as a result of the unsuccessful attack made early this morning by a mob of five hundred persons on the prison at Houston with the intention of securing "Joe" Coleman, colored, held in connection with Willie Rickman's death, according to a special telegram to The News Leeader. All was quiet at the Halifax county seat this afternoon.

Hearing that special deputies were en route from South Boston where a general alarm was turned in the mob disappeared after 500 shots had been poured in the windows. Eight prisoners in the jail weee untouched but were frantic a large steel door keeping the mob from entering the building.

Rickman was found dead on the Scottsburg road yesterday morning, his head being mutilated. When last seen on Saturday night he was near the scene of a Negro frolic. Sheriff L. W. Rice was callel in by a delegation of twenty masked men at midnight and the keys were demanded. He refused them and the mob went to work on the jail with crowbars, sledge hammers and pickaxes.

Judge Barksdale is holding a conference with the town authorities today and the jail is still guarded. Sheriff Rice said today that he could not identify any of the mob, all being masked.

VIRGINIA MOB SHOOT UP HOUSTON JAIL

Richmond Planet 3/26/21

FAILS TO GET COLORED MAN SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

Danville, Va., March 21.—A mob of Five Hundred Bullets Fired Into masked men with sledge hammers and crowbars tried for two hours last night to break into the Halifax County jail at Houston to seize "Joe" Coleman, colored, held as a suspect in connection with the killing of Willie Rickman a hite man. Failing to gain access to the jail, the mob fired pistol volleys into the windows and dispersed. No one was injured.

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OWNER IN JAIL, NEGRO'S PROPERTY BURNED BY MOB

Constitution 3/23/21

Danville, Va., March 22.—A band of armed men set fire last night to the home and outhouses of Joe Coleman, negro, held as a suspect in connection with the killing of Willis Rickman, a white man, near here. The buildings were destroyed. A mob made an unsuccessful attempt Sunday night to remove Coleman from the Halifax county jail at Houston.

Several negroes held in connection with the case have been removed to Lynchburg for safekeeping. Houston was reported quiet today.

N Y C EVE WORLD
MARCH 23, 1921

MOB BURNS NEGRO'S HOME.

Lynching of Murder Suspect Prevented by Removal From Town.

DANVILLE, Va., March 23.—While forty armed deputies in charge of Sheriff L. W. Rice and a Baldwin-Felts detective kept order in Houston Tuesday night, a band of men, armed and masked, burned the home of Joseph Coleman, a negro. Everything was destroyed save his teams, which were led from the barn. Coleman is held with seven others in connection with the murder of William Rickman, found dead near Houston Sunday morning. Yesterday a mob stormed the Halifax jail without success to lynch him.

Sheriff Rice believed he could master the situation, but at nightfall renewed threats of an attack caused the removal of Coleman and the others to Lynchburg for safekeeping. The jail was guarded throughout the night, and all cars approaching Houston were stopped and searched, as were men abroad at late hours.

Eyewitnesses to the burning of the Coleman home said the fire revealed about fifty men standing around it.

Sheriff Rice reported to-day that he expected to make several arrests for incendiarism and also for the attack on the jail.

JAIL DOOR SAVES PRISONER'S LIFE

New York Dispatch 4/1/21

Mob Pounds Away Over Two Hours Without Bulging Door—Sheriff Calls Aid — Men Later Burn House of Prisoner as a Reprisal

(From Norfolk Journal and Guide)

Danville, Va., March 31.—A mob of 500 armed and masked men made frantic but unsuccessful efforts early Monday morning to secure Joseph Coleman, who was locked in Halifax county jail at Houston, charged with complicity in the killing of William Rickman.

Rickman was killed on the Scottsburg road two miles from Houston. His skull was crushed in several places from a heavy instrument and his back broken. Just how he met his death is not quite certain. In his coat pocket was a half filled unbroken flask of liquor and a soda bottle half filled and was popped upon the dead man's body.

Upon the investigation of police from South Boston, it was learned that Rickman was last seen alive near the scene of a frolic being given by colored people. The officers then began to round up various people who were at the dance. Joseph Coleman was arrested and lodged in jail as a suspect.

Word soon ran abroad of the killing, and also that a suspect was in jail. Sunday afternoon the sheriff began to hear rumors of possible trouble and an increasingly large group of men gathered about the jail. At midnight two automobiles drove up and 20 men, some wearing black masks and others with handkerchiefs over their faces. They made a formal demand for the keys. The sheriff had hidden these and he told the spokesman that he would not deliver them, as the prisoners in their cells had been delivered to him for safe keeping, that under his oath he was charged to protect them.

The mob quickly left the sheriff's house and went to the jail with the avowed purpose of storming it. Sledge hammers, crow bars, pick axes and other instruments were used in battering the doors. The first door, a heavy wooden one, was broken down. Then the mob was confronted with a solid iron one. This door defied all their attempts to break it in. Pound as they did, the door did not even as much as bulge. After about two hours the mob became weary and many deserted their ranks.

The sheriff telephoned to South Boston for help and a posse of over 50 were sworn in and started out in automobiles. The mob hearing of this quickly dispersed, but not before they had fired several volleys through the windows of the jail.

Monday night, a band of armed men set fire to the home and out-houses of Joseph Coleman. This was done as a reprisal because of their inability to lynch Coleman the night before.

Several men who are held in connection with the case as suspects were removed to Lynchburg for safekeeping.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
MARCH 23, 1921

MOB AFTER NEGRO STEAL STILLS IN JAIL

Make Off With Confiscated Distilling Apparatus.

(Special Dispatch to The Baltimore American.)

Lynchburg, Va., March 22.—James Coleman, as principal, and Algie Clark, material witness, both colored, held in connection with the murder of William Rickman in Halifax county Saturday night, were brought to jail here today following attempt of a mob to lynch Coleman at Houston Sunday night. Clark was not in jail at the time it was stormed. An officer spirited him off to the woods.

Coleman denies the charge and asserts he can establish an alibi. Clark says he knows nothing about the case. Coleman says many shots were fired into the cellroom at him but he had free run of the open cells and managed to keep away from the bullets. He declares it was the goodness of God that saved him.

Neither of the negroes appeared upon arrival here to be frightened, but Coleman admitted he was glad to be away from the Houston jail.

Constable Buster, who brought the negroes here said the mob Sunday night stole a number of worms and stills which were stored in the jail and which had been confiscated by county officers.

CRISFIELD MD. TIMES.
APRIL 9, 1921

WOMAN IS ASSAULTED BY VIRGINIA NEGRO

Eastville Resident Awakes To Find Man In Bedroom

Edward Purnell, a negro, entered the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly at Eastville, Va., late Saturday night, in the absence of her husband, Curtis Kelly, who was in the village of Eastville at the time.

It is reported that Mrs. Kelly had retired and had been in bed for sometime, when as she thought her husband had returned to the home and entered the room and was preparing to retire also. Soon she discovered that instead of her husband it was a burly negro, who grabbed at the lady and as she screamed he was scared away.

As he jumped out of the window she recognized him as Edward Purnell, who had been in their employ several years, and he was traced by footprints into freshly plowed ground by a peculiar wire that was fastened to his shoe.

According to information obtained it is reported that when the negro entered the room, he attempted to impersonate the husband, but he was scared off by the alarm of the lady.

The negro was taken to Hampton when feeling began to run high.

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
MARCH 24, 1921

Lynching Attempt Fails.

A mob of masked men with sledge hammers and crow bars tried for two hours Sunday night to break into the Halifax county jail at Houston, Va., to seize Joe Coleman, a negro, held as a suspect in connection with the killing of Wille Rivkman, a white man. Failing to gain access to the jail the mob fired a pistol volley at the windows and dispersed. No one was injured.

A delegation of the attackers first demanded the keys of the sheriff who refused and while the mob was hammering at the doors he telephoned South Boston, the fire bell was rung and a hundred citizens were pressed into service and sent to Houston by automobile. The mob had dispersed when they arrived. Coleman was removed Monday.

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD
MARCH 29, 1921

MEMBERS OF HALIFAX MOB INDICTED.

Halifax county has not only a brave sheriff but a brave grand jury. Recently a mob attempted to break into the county jail and take out a negro prisoner and lynch him. The sheriff refused to surrender to the mob, but instead telephoned to South Boston, a neighboring town, for assistance. A posse of one hundred men responded to his call and by the time they arrived the mob had dispersed and the majesty of the law was upheld.

Yesterday the grand jury made exhaustive inquiry into the lawless act of the mob and as a result fifteen white men were indicted on two counts, one charging them with fomenting a conspiracy to break into the jail, the other charging them with an attempt to kill the negro prisoner. It is good work, and the grand jury no less than the sheriff deserve the thanks of the law-abiding citizens of the Commonwealth.

There is no occasion for lynching in Virginia. Our court system is sound and our processes are swift and just, as a general proposition. For that reason Virginia has been singularly free from lynchings, and sentiment in this State is opposed to mob violence. Those citizens of Halifax who attempted to take the law into their own hands have committed an offense against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth and the entire body politic and they should be held to strict account for their lawless act. Acts like theirs do more than many individual crimes to breed contempt of law and impair the dignity and inuence of the institutions of government.

"We have been suspecting a riot here at Wicomico for the last two weeks, but it has become quiet now. A merchant was shot on Monday night April 11. 1921 It was at that time thought to be colored who did it. They had planned to lynch whom they thought. I am proud to say the colored men of Wicomico, Virginia, got in their cars and drove around to the colored stores and bought ammunition. They also guarded the man's house until some time after they held the magistrate court and the man found not guilty. It is all very quiet now as it is thought to be white."

WILD FARMERS SCOUR VIRGINIA WOODS FOR MAN

Officers Spirit Prisoner Away While Howling Mob Approaches

Chicago Whip 5/28/21

Richmond, Va., May 20.—Farmers living along the old Parish road in Chesterfield county were alarmed this week by the screams of a young white woman. In less than two hours a mob, composed of hundreds of these farmers and young boys and women, had formed and was scouring the county in search of a man whom the woman claimed had struck her in an argument. The woman was Mrs. R. B. Priddy.

Police Hear Story

Her story as told to the police was that she had just left her mother and sister on the road when a man came by and spoke to her. She reprimanded him for doing so when she did not know him. The man then is said to have told her that he knew her and that she ought to know him. As she turned to go she says that the man struck her and she screamed.

Taken to Jail

Then the mob formed. This mob was assisted by squads of men sent out by members of the Richmond police department. All men that were not white were stopped and searched and an effort made to identify them according to the confused description given by the woman. The railroad tracks in the vicinity were manned by the police. Charles Green, who claims that he was returning home from work along the tracks, as the men do about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was picked up and carried to the city jail in Richmond. There the woman is said to have positively identified him. The mob made every effort to secure Green from the police. Green denied the woman's story and gave a South Richmond address. No marks of the blow she said she received were found on her.

CHESTERFIELD MOB FOILED BY POLICE IN SEARCH FOR NEGRO

RICHMOND VA T——
MAY 15 192

Four Hundred Scour County for Assailant of Mrs. R. B. Priddy.

RICHMOND OFFICERS NAB MAN ON SEABOARD TRACKS

Bring Charles Green Here for Safe-Keeping—Dubuque Injured in Accident.

Within two hours after an alleged attack by a negro on Mrs. R. B. Priddy, on the Parish Road, about one-half mile from Stop 15, on the Petersburg car line, yesterday afternoon, Richmond police succeeded in capturing Charles Green, aged 28, 1608-A Maury Street, South Richmond. The negro was brought safely into Richmond, unknown to a mob of about 400 Chesterfield citizens who were scouring the woods for miles around in search of the alleged assailant.

Mrs. Priddy, the police say, positively identified the prisoner when Captain Wright and a party of Richmond detectives brought their captive before her about two hours after the time of the alleged assault. For safe-keeping, Green was taken to the City Jail to await trial.

Mrs. Priddy, according to the story which she related to the police, was proceeding down the Parish Road about 3:30 o'clock alone, her mother and sister having just left her, when a negro going in the opposite direction passed her. As he did so he tipped his hat and accosted her, but Mrs. Priddy paid no attention to him. She continued her journey, but the negro, she said, dealt her a terrific blow with a stick which knocked her to the ground. The stick inflicted a severe bruise from her shoulder to her neck.

Puts Up Plucky Battle.

The woman put up a plucky battle as the man attempted to assault her, screaming at the top of her lungs for assistance. All the time she called for help she fought with the negro, who was a fair-sized man.

Her screams attracted the attention of J. B. Suttlin, whose residence was several hundred yards down the road from the stop where the alleged assault was attempted. He called Mrs. Priddy by name and ran to her assistance. Hearing the answer to the young woman's cries, the alleged assailant took to his heels, snatching a pocketbook, she said, from her as he ran. This, however, he evidently dropped in his flight, as it was recovered a short distance from the scene.

Suttlin at once went to his house for his shotgun and word was sent to police headquarters in Richmond of the negro's escape. Like wildfire the news of the attempted assault spread around the country near-by, and in a short space of time a posse numbering nearly 400, armed with every conceivable kind of weapon, was scouring the near-by woods and guarding highways and railroad tracks. Even young boys around the age of 12 were armed with shotguns and the mob was in a decidedly ugly mood.

Police Hurry to Scene.

Captain Wright, of the Headquarters Detective Bureau, with a party of his man, including Sergeants Waymack, Tiller, Thurman, Tinsley, Smith and Gentry, with Sergeants Crafton

Tinsley called Dubuque and the two of them brought the negro suspect out to the Petersburg pike, where they met Captain Wright and others of the searching party.

A miraculous escape from possible death to Sergeants Tinsley and Dubuque and their captive entered into the chase when the officers had placed the captive in a Ford car and, in an attempt to turn on the road about Stop 17, the machine got out of control and turned a double tumblesault over a ten-foot embankment, landing upside down with the two officers underneath.

Captive Escapes Uninjured.

Captain Wright and his party, in another car, were about 100 yards ahead of the other machine, and when they discovered the accident rushed at once to scene. At first it was feared that one or the other of the officers had been killed or at least seriously injured. The captive was hurled free of the machine when it turned over, and was not scratched.

The engine of the car was still running when the other officers reached the scene. About this time Tinsley dragged himself out from under the debris. His first words, in a dazed manner, were: "Where is my prisoner?" He was pretty badly shaken up and suffered a severe skin cut on his right hand, but otherwise was alright.

Sergeant Dubuque, however, was unconscious when pulled out from beneath the damaged machine. He was gasping for breath and the worse was feared for a few minutes afterward. First aid was rendered by the officers, and Dr. Kellam, who happened to be passing the scene in an automobile. About fifteen minutes following the accident Dubuque recovered sufficiently to murmur: "Well, we got the man all right."

He was rushed to his home, where he complained of a bad pain in his side.

Green was then transferred to Captain Wright's machine and brought to the Third Police Station, where a warrant charging him with being a fugitive from justice from Chesterfield County, wanted there on a charge of attempted felonious assault and robbery. The police feared that the mob, which was scouring the country around the scene of the alleged assault, would try to get at the suspect, so he was taken to the City Jail at once.

When the suspect was taken before Mrs. Priddy she had recovered splendidly from her terrifying experience and was calm enough to identify, as she said, without a doubt, Green as the man who had attacked her.

Lynchings- 1921.

Prevented.

Virginia.

820

BOSTON MASS HERALD
DECEMBER 7, 1920

Lynching Made Dangerous

It is an encouraging sign when, in any state which has been addicted to lynching negroes accused of crime, the authorities brace up in the defence of law and order, and resist the would-be lynchers with machine guns.

This is what happened at Wise, Va., on Sunday. A mob was got together, at short notice, to lynch a negro who was in jail on a charge of assaulting a merchant. The affair promised the usual diversion. The negro might or might not be guilty of the crime. That didn't matter. He was a negro, and in jail. What could be easier than to break into the jail, bring him out, and drag him through the streets, concluding the performance by hanging him to a tree, shooting him full of holes, or perhaps burning him alive? It seemed an attractive program. The mob started on its work in good spirits. But it had not calculated upon resistance. The sheriff in charge of the jail—Sheriff Corder, whose name deserves to be remembered—had fixed notions as to his duty under such conditions. Instead of admitting the mob leaders, after a feeble protest, he had a machine gun mounted in the jail to receive them, and gave orders to his assistants to shoot to kill, if they were fired upon. The mob attempted to storm the jail, but the net result of the first encounter was that one of the mob leaders was killed, and several others wounded; and then two companies of the state national guard were ordered out to protect the jail from later attacks.

The question at issue in this incident was not whether the negro was or was not guilty of the crime with which he was charged. It was whether the law should have its course, and his guilt or innocence be determined precisely as if he were a white man. It was for that issue that Sheriff Corder with his machine gun and his armed guards stood out; and every one, South or North, who prefers law to lawlessness, order to ruthless violence, must approve his stand.

Lynchings - 1921.

Alabama.

857

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ASSAULT UNDER ARREST

FLORENCE ALA. NEWS
JUNE 7, 1921

DE LACY SINGLETON, NEGRO YOUTH, DENIES CHARGES MADE BY MRS. NESBIT. IN JAIL AT TUSCUMBIA.

DeLacey Singleton, alias DeLace Brown, alias Dee Lacey, a negro charged with having attempted to as sault Mrs. Robert Nesbit at her hom on Brick Pike opposite Nitrate Plan No. 2, shortly before noon yesterday was arrested late yesterday afternoo at his home in Sheffield by Specia Deputy Box of Sheffield, and was im mediately taken to jail at Tuscumbia.

Singleton is a young negro, appar ently not over 18 years of age. Mrs Nesbit states that she recognized him as her assailant and that she knew him because he picked cotton on the Nesbit place last year.

The negro absolutely denies any knowledge of the attack and states that he had not been near the Nesbi place yesterday. When arrested he was in the act of entering his home and alleged that he had been hunting.

Posses of officers and citizens searched parts of the Nitrate Plan reservation and the woods near the Nesbit home all yesterday afternoon. Various members of the posse thought they saw the fugitive at var ious times during the search and sev eral shots were fired.

The search was conducted by police from the Nitrate Plant and by a posse from the office of Sheriff Miller head ed by Deputy J. T. Ferguson as well as by a number of citizens.

Feeling seems to have quieted con siderably at Musole Shoals today and officers are of the opinion that the prisoner will be perfectly safe at Tus cumbia.

It is said that there had been some trouble between the Nesbit family and Singleton and that an attempt has been made to get a warrant for the ar rest of the negro previous to the al leged assault.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT CHARGED TO NEGRO

Mont-advertiser 7/16/21

A negro man of Coffee county whose name could not be learned late Friday night has been lodged in the Montgomery county jail, charged with criminal assault upon a 65 year old white woman in that county. The crime took place in Coffee county, but the negro was apprehended in Pike county after he had been chased all day by a mob, it is said. He was brought to Montgomery for safe keeping upon orders to that effect issued by Gover nor Kilby.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT CHARGED TO NEGRO

Mont-advertiser

Elmore Countians Aroused by Reported Attempt to Assault Wife of Farmer

7/16/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

TALLASSEE, ALA., July 15.—Hundreds of Elmore county citiezns are searching this section of the county tonight for John Lovejoy, a negro, accused of attempting to assault a white woman in the Mt. Olivet neighborhood.

According to information reaching here the negro entered the home of the farmer where is wife and two small children were and the woman, becoming alarmed, fled out the back door with her two children and ran toward the field where her father was at work and screamed for help. Her brother, hearing the screams and seeing the negro, made for him, but was outdistanced and the negro made good his ecape.

Stopping at a neighboring house the negro told a farmer that he had frightened a white woman when he went in to ask for the loan of twenty five cents.

Deputy Sheriff L. M. Strength of Wetumpka and law enforcement officer J. H. Golden are on the scene and making every effort to capture the negro before a mob can get him.

John Lovejoy, a black negro aged about 18, wanted for an attempted assault upon a white woman early in the afternoon near Tallassee.

The intended victim of the negro was in her home with two small children when the negro entered. She grabbed up the children and fled out the back door toward the field where her father was at work and screamed for help. The negro followed her, but took to the woods when the woman's brother started to intercept him

Deputy Sheriff L. M. Strength and Law Enforcement Officer J. H. Golden are making every effort to capture the negro before the mob can get him.

HUNDREDS SEARCH FOR NEGRO YOUTH

Mont-advertiser 7/16/21

Montgomery, Ala., July 15.—Hundreds of Elmore countians are searching the woods tonight for

Lynchings-1921

Arkansas.

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Rapes-Alleged Attacks by Negroes

NEGRO MURDERER IS HUNTED IN ARKANSAS

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
JUNE 11, 1921

Criminally Attacks Three Women; Slays Negro Farmer.

Armed with a shotgun, a high-powered rifle and a .45 calibre army pistol, the negro murderer of Sam Hardin, negro tenant on the Smith Johnson plantation, a mile and a half east of Marion, Ark., was at large late last night in a large piece of wooded country between Memphis and Marion. A posse led by deputy sheriffs believed late last night they had the black surrounded.

Hardin was slain on the front porch of his cabin shortly before midnight Thursday night. The negro had criminally attacked Hardin's wife just before Hardin's return home from a visit with friends.

The negro being sought is said to have attacked two other negro women in the vicinity within the last week. He is believed to be a total stranger to that section of Crittenden County, and a fiend. People who have seen him say he is carrying a shotgun, a rifle and a pistol wrapped in an old brown overcoat.

While Crittenden County authorities have nothing to base it upon, they believe it possible that the fiend also slew Mrs. B. C. Sweeney, who was shot and killed on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi, four miles above Memphis, last Saturday.

Hardin, the negro, was brutally slain last night on the front porch of his home. He had been visiting friends. He returned shortly before midnight. His wife told him that a strange negro had come to their cabin and tried to attack her 12-year-old daughter. The woman pleaded with the black not to molest the girl. The negro then attacked the mother.

He fled. Hardin's wife told him what had happened and he started for the yard to search for the intruder. As he stepped on his front porch a shot rang out and he fell dead. The top of his head was blown off. He was killed with a shotgun, authorities say.

LITTLE ROCK ARK DEMOCRAT
JULY 22, 1921

WEST IS RUSHED TO CONVICT FARM

Negro Given Life Term for Assault Now on Cummins State Farm.

Following the sentence of life imprisonment imposed on Emanuel West, negro, charged with assault upon a young white woman March 12 last, by a jury in First Division Circuit Court Thursday noon, West was hurried immediately to the Cummins state farm, where he will remain pending the efforts of his attorneys to secure a new trial.

Under the state law, juries in capital cases are permitted to substitute life imprisonment for the death penalty.

It is said that the verdict was a compromise, and that at first three members of the jury stood for acquital. West's attorneys say the fact that the verdict came as a compromise is indication enough that even in the minds of the jurors there was some doubt as to the negro's guilt.

FARCE VERDICT STIRS CITIZENS TO FLAY COURT

Chicago Defender
7/30/21

Compromise Decision Sends Innocent Man to Prison for Life

Little Rock, Ark., July 29.—Stirred as never before, the state of Arkansas is all talking over the conviction of Emanuel West, who was tried here last week for the second time on a charge of assault on a white woman. That the jury deemed West not guilty but thought it proper to effect a compromise on a verdict that should not have admitted of any compromise is proved in the recommendation that West be given a life term in the state convict camp.

People are up in arms over the verdict and already steps are being taken looking to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Arkansas for a new trial.

Had Many Trials

This is the second time within three months that West has been tried on the same charge. The first trial resulted in a mistrial, five of the jury, including three white preachers, holding out for acquittal. On the first jury former Governor Donaghey sat and sought at that time to effect a compromise, but the jury was stubbornly against an arrangement of that kind.

The state was lame in its evidence, and it was plain to all who heard the testimony that West could never be convicted except on evidence that had elastic qualities. The recent jury was sent by Judge Wade, who presided at both trials, to visit the supposed scene of attack and ascertain the "lay of the land."

This is the first time in the history of criminal jurisprudence that any compromise verdict has been arrived at by an American jury. It is said that three of the jury held out to the last for acquittal, but in order to dispose of the case one way or the other accepted the proposition to railroad West to the convict camp. Three-fourths of the white people of Arkansas believe in the innocence of West. Testimony presented in his behalf was sufficient to free him before any ordinary jury.

Proof of Innocence

West's chief counsel, W. R. Donham, a white lawyer of high standing, said that the case would be fought through all the courts. "This compromise verdict," he said, "is proof that West is innocent of the charge, else a white jury would have sent him to the electric chair before you could say Cock Robin."

Judge Wade, presiding judge, was eminently fair in all his rulings and the trial was fairly conducted. The jury gave long hours to consideration of the case.

White Papers Speak Out

Some idea of the deep interest felt in the case is seen in editorials in both leading daily papers of the capital city.

Discussing the verdict, the Arkansas Democrat says:

"We do not know who the jurors were whose belief in West's innocence was so strong—or so weak—as to bring about the 'compromise.' We do not care to know. Unhappily, the entire question now is closed. But if these jurors had honest convictions that West was innocent of the crime with which he was charged they ought to have held their ground even to the point of a hung jury.

"A hung jury and a new trial surely would have been preferable to the situation that has resulted, in which a Negro charged with the vilest of crimes stands convicted, but goes to the penitentiary for life.

"If Emanuel West was innocent he should have been freed. If he was guilty he should have paid for his crime in the electric chair. As matters now stand, and must stand, a great wrong has been done either to Emanuel West or to the great commonwealth of Arkansas."

The Arkansas Gazette, the leading morning paper, is just as positive. The Gazette said in an editorial:

"The result of the trial of Emanuel West, a Negro, who was charged with the black crime of assault, lacks that clean-cut and absolute character that is demanded by every consideration of right and justice in a case where, on the one hand, a man's life and liberty are at stake, and, on the other hand, a terrible crime calls for fitting vengeance.

"The report has been published and not denied that at first three jurors stood for acquittal, and that the verdict of guilty with life imprisonment was reached as a result of a compromise with jurors who were for the death penalty.

"It is so obvious and fundamental as not to require statement that no verdict should be a matter of accommodation between jurors who believe the defendant guilty and jurors who are not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt."

tentiary Now Says He Did Not Confess.

McKinley Moon, negro, aged 30, who was rushed to Little Rock early yesterday morning from Hot Springs and placed in the Arkansas penitentiary to prevent possible violence following his arrest on a charge of attempting to assault a 10-year-old white girl, yesterday denied his guilt and also denied making a confession to Hot Springs officers.

Moon, who is a World war veteran, was arrested late Thursday night after a young white woman had frightened a negro from her bedroom. Before fleeing, the negro choked the girl as she screamed. The girl Friday identified Moon as her assailant.

A crowd began to gather at Hot Springs Friday night and it is said was bent on taking the negro from [illegible] him. Officers deemed it advisable to rush the negro to the penitentiary. It was said the [illegible] confessed to the Spa officers. Yesterday, at the "walls," the negro [illegible] any knowledge of the crime and also denied making a confession.

DENIES ATTEMPTING TO ASSAULT GIRL

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER 25, 1921

Hot Springs Negro at Peni-

Lynchings - 1921.

District of Columbia

859

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

FREE MAN CHARGED WITH SEDUCING WAYWARD GIRL

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—Thanks to the fact that he was living above the Potomac river, Walter A. Oversby, a young married man with a daughter 8 years old, is alive today.

Last December when Oversby was janitor at an apartment house, 1625 16th street, N. W., he was arrested and thrown into jail upon the charges of a 14-year-old white girl, who was said to have been seven months progressed toward being a mother. It is reported that nine majors from Walter Reed Hospital confirmed this.

At the trial it was conclusively proven that for seven months previous to his arrest Oversby was in the South on a visit to his mother. On the other hand, testimony was adduced to establish that the girl in the case, Helen Miller, was missed nightly from the Girl Scout camp at Chevy Chase around in June, 1921.

The defendant was exonerated in a jury trial in the criminal court before Chief Justice McCoy.

Lynchings - 1921
Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.
Georgia.

860

NURSE BADLY CHOKED, ASSAILANT ESCAPING

The Atlanta Georgian 9/17/21

Police late Saturday night were scouring the city for a negro who made his escape from the room of a nurse at Wesley Memorial hospital, after severely choking her.

Neighbors state that they saw the negro enter the nurses' room by the window, after cutting the screen. They say that he tried unsuccessfully to enter by two other windows before finally gaining access to the room in which the young woman was sleeping.

She was awakened with the negro's hands tightening about her throat, but the black did not succeed in preventing her screams. He made his escape by leaping from the window through which he entered.

Miss Dozier, the night nurse in charge of the hospital, called the police, and an investigation was made by Call Officers Chewning and Turner. The young woman who was attacked was unable, it was stated, to give a good description of her assailant.

She was sleeping in the room alone at the time, her roommate being down town.

ROME GA. NEWS
DECEMBER 6, 1920

Negro Charged With A Serious Offense

Pete Sears, negro, is charged with a statutory offense and will be placed on trail this afternoon before Judge Weldon Hawkins. It is alleged that the negro assaulted a young negro girl, the warrant bieng taken out by members of her family. The charge is a felony one. The arrest was made by the police.

Lynchings - 1921. Illinois

861

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

WOMAN FIGHTS

NEGRO MORON IN HER HOME

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
APRIL 10, 1921

Assailant Escapes; Boy Accuses Old Man.

An alleged moron, accused by a 1 year old boy, was arrested yesterday and Mrs. Allah Warczak of 4025 Grand boulevard reported that a Negro moron attempted to attack her in her home.

"I had just come home with my arms filled with groceries," Mrs. Warczak said. "The man stepped from behind a door. He had evidently been waiting for me. I don't think he had stolen anything. I haven't missed anything.

"I tried to scream. He put one hand over my mouth. With his other hand he tried to strangle me. I dropped the groceries and fought him as hard as I could. I kicked, scratched, and punched him.

Tries to Gag Her.

"But he was too strong. He beat me. He dragged me into the dining room, took a napkin from the table, and tried to stuff it into my mouth. I suppose I had been calling for help. I don't remember.

"Somehow my strength revived. I broke away from him and ran around the table. He followed me. Then I stepped to the window and screamed as loud as I could. That's all I remember."

Mrs. Warczak was hysterical when her husband arrived. He summoned a physician.

Negro Escapes Pursuers.

The Negro had escaped through the rear door. A score of neighbors pursued him, but he outdistanced them.

The man accused by the boy is 70 years old, and gives his name as John Thompson. The boy, Jack Rowan, 543 West 44th street, accused the aged prisoner of luring him to Joliet and keeping him prisoner in a house for several days. Rowan notified the police as soon as he escaped.

Lynchings—1921
Rape - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Indiana

862

GREEN HELD AS SUSPECT OF ASSAULT

Mrs. Edith Lemons Says He is One of Assailants

ENTERS STRONG DENIAL

Sheriff Declares Wagon is Identified by Several

MARION IND TRIBUNE
AUGUST 10, 1921

Charged with committing criminal assault on Mrs. Edith I. Lemons, wife of William Lemons, Daniel Green, 34, colored, is in the custody of Sheriff Bert Fowler. Green was arrested at 29th and Popular streets, where he lives, by Deputy Sheriff Frank Tukey, who had been working on the case, in co-operation with the sheriff, since the assault.

Mrs. Lemons, yhen she confronted Green at the county jail positively identified him as one of the two men who entered her home, a half mile west of the county infirmary, on the afternoon of August 9.

Enters a Denial.

Green denies any connection with the affair, and says he was not at the Lemons home. An affidavit charging him with the assault has been signed by Mrs. Lemons and is in possession of Sheriff Fowler. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. He will probably be arraigned in court and bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

Green is now in the custody of the sheriff.

Green lives alone, in a small house, at 29th and Poplar streets. He had a horse and wagon and it is said that he devoted considerable time in hauling ashes and in similar work. The horse is not living. It is said to have been buried in a corn field.

Mrs. Lemons identified the wagon which she said was the same vehicle which stopped in front of her house and in which her two alleged assailants traveled.

Further Identification.

Sheriff Fowler said five men saw the wagon, some before it reached the Lemons home and others when it was leaving. Three of them, he said, had positively identified the wagon found at Green's home, as the one which was seen in the vicinity of the Lemons home on the day in question. One man it was said saw the wagon in front of the house and declared Green's wagon filled the discription.

The alleged assault on Mrs. Lemons occurred while Mr. Lemons was away from home hauling gravel. Mrs. Lemons alleged the two colored men entered the house forcibly, gaining her confidence with the simple request for information whether "they still wished to sell a cow." Mr. Lemons had expressed an intention sometime previously of selling a cow. After a few minutes, Mrs. Lemons said, the men had declared it was not a cow but "her they wanted." She said they then completely ransacked the house, and that later each of them had assaulted her and cut off her hair. Following this, she said, they tied her securely to a chair, and then tied the chair to a bed, and left the house, going to the barn, and stealing some grain and chickens.

Return to House.

Returning to the house, Mrs. Lemons declared the men had dangled the chickens in front of her and then departed. She, remained tied, she said, for sometime, securing her freedom only after she had gnawed the rope through with her teeth.

Going to a farm nearby, she summoned the aid of a farmer, who was ploughing in the field, to whom she told the story. He went to the county infirmary, only a short distance away, and notified the sheriff and the police, at Marion and Gas City.

Since the assault, Sheriff Fowler and his deputies have been continually working on the case. The sheriff's force have covered every part of the county. Mrs. Lemons said one of the men was large and the other small. The small man she said weighed between 140 and 150 pounds. He was very dark, she said, and had thick curly hair, and that it was parted. This is the one whom the sheriff now holds and whom Lemons has identified although he himself, stoutly protests his innocense.

When Sheriff Fowler reached the Lemons home, he said he found everything in disorder. The drawers of the bureau were upside down and everything was strewn about the floor. Pieces of rope were found near the bed. Mrs. Lemons arms were badly bruised, he said, from the weight of the rope. Several days later, the sheriff said, there were marks on her arms, where the rope had evidently been.

Sticks To Story.

Mrs. Lemons has never departed from the story she originally told. Sheriff Fowler has questioned her repeatedly but, in every instance, she has related the same story. Her health it is said had not been good and she suffered a nervous breakdown. Intimations that her story was unwarranted, and not founded on reasonable facts, it is said, have distressed Mrs. Lemons deeply. She declares, it is said, such stories are a serious reflection and that she could not possibly manufactured such a story, just for the purpose of "having her hair bobbed" as was suggested. Mrs. Lemons has steadfastly held to this opinion and Sheriff Fowler says he thinks it is only fair to give the woman justice. The sheriff has never swervered from his original belief, that Mrs. Lemons was assaulted. He was among the first at the Lemons home, questioned Mrs. Lemons, saw the condition of the house, and had an opportunity to interview her before anyone else. On these conditions, Sheriff Fowler based his conclusion.

After Deputy Sheriff Tukey arrested Green he was taken to the local jail. Mrs. Lemons was then called for. She had previously been asked to attempt the identification of several men arrested as suspects in connection with the case. In each instance, she had said none of them were guilty. In the latest instance, however, Mrs. Lemons took a long look at Green. She looked at him directly in the eye. "Yes, you have the right man" she told Mr. Tukey. The deputy told her to be careful; that it was a most serious affair: she said she was careful, but she was confident.

Green was then taken away and Mrs. Lemons left the jail.

The second man, the large man, the sheriff is now seeking. He believes he will have him in custody in a short time.

Green, it is said, first declared he was not anywhere near the scene of the assault on the day in question. Later, however, the sheriff said, he admitted he was on 38th street. He denies however being at the Lemons home with another colored man, or by himself, and says he knows nothing about the affair.

Lynchings - 1921.

Iowa.

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

855

'I Killed Her But Don't Tell' Words of Accused Negro

DES MOINES IA CAPITAL
AUGUST 20, 1921

Net Tightens Around Suspect Now in the County Jail; Evidence Also Shows That He Told Friends He Would "Get" the Teacher and Go to Texas; Brother-in-Law of Slain Teacher Identifies Watch Pawned by Williams as Property of Sara.

THE CASE AGAINST WILLIAMS.

1. Williams' admission to Oklahoma Lewis that he killed the pretty teacher.

2. Williams' statement to Lewis before the girl was murdered that he intended to "get her" and go to Texas.

3. Williams' admission to James MacDonald that he pawned Miss Thorsdale's wrist watch.

4. Positive identification of Williams by O. Cohen, pawnbroker, as the Negro who pawned the watch.

5. Identification of the watch by R. S. Maxwell, brother-in-law of Miss Thorsdale, as the one worn by Miss Thorsdale.

Joe Williams, Negro, committed the heinous crime of murdering pretty Sara Barbara Thorsdale, teacher at the Clara Barton school at Valley Junction on July 2, according to a statement made to Sheriff W. E. Robb at the county jail shortly before noon by John (Oklahoma) Lewis, Negro pal of Williams.

"Yes I killed Sara Thorsdale, but for God's sake keep your mouth shut."

These words uttered to Oklahoma Lewis by Williams probably will send Williams to the gallows for the perpetration of the most atrocious murder and assault ever recalled in the history of Polk county.

Sara Thorsdale was dragged from a lonely road into a clump of willows near the Coon river bridge and there viciously assaulted and murdered. Her brains were beaten out with a large eighteen inch bridg bolt.

Oklahoma Lewis, who has been held in the county jail for a bicycle theft was brought down into the jail office this morning and detailed to Sheriff Robb and Deputy Sheriff John Q. Lindsey a conversation which he had with Williams the Sunday after Williams was given his freedom. Williams had been held as a suspect.

Oklahoma Lewis says that Williams came to his home on Mulberry street where he was rooming and said he was out of jail but did not know how long he would be out.

"Did you kill Sara Thorsdale," Lewis asked Williams who had long been his pal?

It was then that Williams made his confession to the crime that stands out so conspicuously on the records of Polk county as the most cowardly and brutal ever brought to the attention of local officers.

If Lewis' statement is correct, Williams savagely assaulted the young teacher, who fought him off with every ounce of her energy, finally to be overpowered and forced to submit to the worst kind of abuse, and then have her brains beaten out by a degenerate of the lowest type imaginable.

When Williams was confronted by Lewis this morning and listened to Lewis reiterate to Sheriff Robb the admission of the crime. Williams steadfastly refused to admit it was true.

"LYING," SAYS WILLIAMS.

"Lewis is lying!" said Williams. "I never made any such statement to him."

Williams was grilled for two hours this morning by the sheriff and his men, but they failed to wring a confession from him. He has made many conflicting statements concerning his movements. Sheriff Robb believes that it will be only a few hours before Williams breaks down and tells the whole story of the crime.

Williams is growing weaker hourly. He was exceedingly nervous today and during the examination by the sheriff he mumbled a great deal.

All last night Williams lay in the St. Louis cell at the county jail between two large matresses. He kept his head covered up and is acting in a very strange manner.

BEEN IN 20 CITIES.

Robb elicited from Williams today the fact that he has been "twenty cities in the last thirty-seven days. He could give no reason for visiting so many places.

Another damaging bit of evidence against Williams is an admission he is said to have made to Lewis before Miss Thorsdale was murdered. Lewis claims that Williams often spoke of Miss Thorsdale as his girl and said he intended to "get her" and then go to Texas.

James MacDonald, former chief of detectives and James O'Brien, assistant county prosecutor, who were responsible for the tracking down of Williams says the Negro's doom is sealed.

IT WAS SARA'S WATCH.

MacDonald has in his possession the watch which Miss Thorsdale wore on her wrist the day she was murdered. It was pawned by Williams at the O. Cohen pawnshop on Walnut street a few days after the teacher was slain.

Cohen went to the county jail and positively identified Williams as the Negro who pawned the watch. The watch has been identified by R. S. Maxwell, brother-in-law of the slain teacher as the one she had in her possession when she was so brutally ravished and murdered.

MacDonald worked for hours grilling Williams before he succeeded in gaining an admission from him Friday that he had pawned Miss Thorsdale's watch. The Negro said he had pawned a man's watch and stoutly denied that he had ever had a woman's watch in his possession.

PLENTY OF EVIDENCE.

With this important bit of evidence, MacDonald went to the pawnshop and got hold of the watch. MacDonald says he does not care whether Williams confesses or not.

"We have plenty of evidence to send him to the gallows," said MacDonald. "The information we have obtained shows conclusively that Williams is the guilty man."

Williams declares that he obtained Miss Thorsdale's watch in a dice game on the East Side. He has been unable, however, to explain how he knew that it was Miss Thorsdale's watch.

MacDonald, O'Brien and Sheriff Robb have been in touch with a half dozen or more witnesses who will testify that Williams acted strangely after the Thorsdale murder was discovered.

SAW HIM DAY OF CRIME.

A woman living on the road traveled by Miss Thorsdale will testify before the grand jury that she saw Williams walking ahead of Miss Thorsdale. A Negro lad at the cement plant says Williams constantly inquired about Miss Thorsdale and referred to her as "his girl". The Negro lad was one of Miss Thorsdale's pupils.

A foreman and night watchman at the cement plant saw Williams there at 3 a. m. on the morning after the crime. A few hours later, Williams boarded a bus at the Southwest Eighteenth street bridge. His clothes were covered with mud and fellow workmen jokingly inquired as to whether he had been praying. Williams had nothing to say.

Tom Lewis, Negro hermit who has been held for the crime, probably will be freed. Robb said, however, that he would not be released until all of the various bits of evidence in the Thorsdale case, connecting Williams with the crime had been collected and the wit-

nesses brought before the grand jury.

"Have Mercy On Me," She Begged Fiendish Slayer

State Agents Secure Story of Foul Killing From Negro Held for Crime; No Confession, But Believe Williams Is Killer.

DES MOINES IA CAPITAL
SEPTEMBER 20, 1921

By FRANK S. JEFFRIES.

"Have mercy on me. Please do not kill me."

Gasping these words over and over as the long fingers of a fiendish, powerful Negro tightened about her neck, Sara Barbara Thorsdale, fighting with almost superhuman strength, vainly endeavored to save her life on June 2 last when attacked in the soggy bottoms near the 'Coon river bridge at Valley Junction.

Her clothes torn, her pretty golden hair disheveled and her eyes filled with tears, the young school teacher struggled gamely to the last to save her honor and life. A blow from a heavy iron bridge bolt felled her to the ground and the most heinous crime ever committed in Polk county was recorded.

The whole story of pretty Sara Thorsdale' death and her frantic attempt to fight off the brute who grabbed her from the road and pulled her down an embankment into a clump of willows was told in detail by Joe Williams, Negro, to State Agents Rock, Griffin and Yackey at the county jail.

Williams graphically described the brutal slaying of the young woman, but said it was a recital of the story told him by George Davenport.

BELIEVE WILLIAMS GUILTY.

Williams has convinced the officers that he is the slayer of the school teacher and a confession is expected within a short time.

Miss Thorsdale had just crossed the bridge when the Negro, who attacked her, sprang from behind the bushes alongside the road and clasping her tight in his arms, dragged her down the embankment.

"She fought like a tigress," said Williams in explaining to the officers the manner in which he claims to have been told she was killed.

"First she dropped her pocketbook and then her umbrella," continued Williams.

SHE FOUGHT LIKE TIGRESS.

"She tried to break away and slipped out of her assailant's arms. He grabbed her and they both fell to the ground. When Sara got up she was fighting more desperately than ever. Her eyes bulged out and her hair was falling over her shoulders. The little girl seemed to be possessed of the strength of a tigress. Her actions were quick as lightning and she slipped from the tightest holds of her assailant. But the power of the man was supreme. Time and again, after she had broken his holds, she was captured. The Negro tried to hold his hands over the girl's mouth to keep her from shouting, but she bit, scratched, and fought, extricating herself and yelled at the top of her voice.

"Her assailant became nervous. But he had gone too far. He had to make way with her. He held the girl while he looked about for some sort of a club to end her life. He could not find anything. Then he started dragging the girl through the marsh until he came upon a secluded spot, 200 yards from the road. There he spied the iron bridge bolt.

Williams paused at this juncture in the recital of the killing. His eyes twitched and he continually clasped his hands.

"I'd give a million dollars to see Sara Thorsdale walk in that door," Williams said Davenport told him.

ALMOST CATCH WILLIAMS.

"But weren't you awfully scared after you killed her?" was an inquiry shot at Williams during the recital of the story.

Williams' face flushed and he started to mumble something.

He was about to make an answer that would implicate himself, but catching himself, loudly exclaimed:

"But I didn't do it. George Davenport killed her."

The examination ceased for a few minutes and the officers took Williams back to the point where the Negro who slew the girl had picked up the bridge bolt.

"Well, it was this way. The Negro grabbed the bolt and raised it to strike the girl. She cried out with all her might, but her sobs were soon stifled. The big brute, with his long arms and powerful hands choked her until she could no longer emit the slightest sound. Then he raised the bridge bolt and striking her over the head relieved her from torture she had gone through.

ACCOMPLISHES PURPOSE.

"Ten he bent over the prostrate form of the girl. The sight of her lifeless body appalled him. He hesitated. The perverted animal nature within him sprang up like a flame. He seized the girl about waist. He accomplished his purpose.

"The Negro tore the rings from the young woman's fingers. He unfastened her wrist watch, the same watch I pawned at Cohen's shop on Walnut street. Stealthily, and crouching in the willows he made his way to the tracks."

All of the statements made by Williams were taken down, in substance, by the state agents.

WILLIAMS A GIANT.

Williams is more than six feet in height. He has a reputation for annoying women and often inquired of a Negro boy, who was one of Miss Thorsdale's pupils about his "pretty teacher" whom he called "my sweetheart."

James MacDonald, former chief of detectives and James O'Brien, assistant county attorney were responsible for the tracing of Williams, who was apprehended at Chariton, Iowa.

State Agent William B. Griffin was one of the first sleuths to suspect Williams and turned over all of the evidence he got on the case to the county attorney's office.

Chief State Agent Oscar Rock and State Agent Hi Yackey prevailed upon Williams to tell what he knew about the girl's death.

Following the arrest of Williams, a fight ensued between MacDonald and Sheriff Robb. MacDonald contended that Williams was the girl's slayer. Robb stated that Williams was not the killer of the girl.

Lynchings - 1921.

Iowa.

856

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Ghost 3rd Degree for Lewis Dropped As News Leaks Out

Negro Fails to Weaken Under Continued Quiz

DES MOINES IA REGISTER
JUNE 7, 1921

A melodramatic attempt to force a confession from Tom Lewis, Negro hermit suspect in the murder of Miss Sarah Thorsdale, which was to have been staged about 2 o'clock this morning, was abandoned when it was found that information about the plan had become public.

The intention of investigators was to chain Lewis to the identical cottonwood tree under which Miss Sarah Thorsdale's body was found in the woods near Valley Junction Saturday morning, and to play upon his superstitions by means of a woman "ghost."

The woman was to have glided through the trees toward Lewis dressed in a flowing white robe, luminous with phosphorous paint pointing a condemnatory finger at him.

It was the hope of officers that Lewis would break down under the stress of his emotions.

Maintains Innocence.

"If you send me to prison, or hang me," Lewis told State Agent Hy Yackey, yesterday afternoon, "you will be hanging an innocent man. I didn't kill Miss Thorsdale.

"I never had anything to do with a white woman," he insisted. "No, sir, I never trucked with none but women of my own color."

In spite of discrepancies which he has shown in every examination since Saturday night, Lewis holds to his innocence.

"Maybe for Fishing."

"Why," he exclaimed. "I don't even know what you got me in here for. I thought maybe it was for fishing."

"Just so you may know what we have you here for," Yackey informed him, "I'll tell you that it is for the assault and murder of Miss Thorsdale. Before we get through we're going to prove that you did it."

Lewis' shoes, with a large nail driven part way into the sole of them, and hammered down, according to Deputy Sheriff Matt Theis fitted the footprints of the murderer. Clear finger prints in the mud near the scene of the murder have been preserved, and similiar prints have been taken of Lewis' hands.

Lewis Attacks Jailer.

Sunday night during the long grilling he underwent, Lewis became enraged, according to the story told yesterday, and attempted to throttle John Sloan, county jailer.

Capain Kelley, night captain of police, was standing directly behind him in anticipation of such an attempt, and knocked him down with both fists. Hy Yackey followed suit with a blow to his jaw.

Lewis' jaw and his left eye are badly swollen as a consequence. He declared that he was mistreated without cause.

Bloodhounds from Waterloo probably will be engaged on the case before the scent grows stale. During the Sunday tests with the Moberly, Mo., bloodhounds, other Negroes were taken out to confuse the trail, and the trails were crossed.

Second Negro Sought.

The hounds were put on the trail of these other Negroes, and as soon as they found Lewis' trail, embarked on it with enthusiasm until they found him in company with Yackey hidden behind a box car in the neighborhood.

It is the belief of Sheriff W. E. Robb, Ross Saunders, Hy Yackey and others working on the case, that a crippled Negro who wore an army coat was implicated in the assault and murder. The coat, covered with supposed bloodstains, was found Sunday near the scene of the murder.

This coat evidently had been washed to do away with the stains. It will be sent to Iowa City tomorrow for analysis. Two large red stains were found on the back of this coat and another on the right sleeve. They were faint, and the coat showed signs of having been washed recently.

Hair Found on Coat.

A long, supposedly woman's hair was found caught in one of the seams of the coat, and this has been preserved for comparison with the hair of Miss Thorsdale. This hair was light, the same as that of the murdered woman.

Lewis in the exhaustive investigation he has been put to since his arrest near the Valley Junction oil tanks Saturday afternoon, has consistently avoided answering questions of a convicting nature.

He has made no attempt to account for his movements during the two or three hours immediately following the time at which Miss Thorsdale is supposed first to have been dragged from the road, but stated that he was at the cement plant about 7:30 o'clock Thursday night. This statement has been substantiated, according to the sheriff's office.

Lewis accounts for the remaining hours of Thursday and of Friday with a story that has not yet been shaken. He says he was fishing most of the time. He slept in the cement plant bath house Thursday night, and breakfasted at a house nearby Friday morning. These statements have been proved true.

SHERIFF BACK, SAYS EVIDENCE IS SUFIFCIENT

DES MOINES IA REGISTER
JUNE 10, 1921

Formal Charges to Be Filed Against Negro As Girl Slayer Today.

Tom Lewis, Negro hermit, will be charged with first degree murder and assault of Miss Sarah Barbara Thorsdale early this morning. This statement was made last night by Sheriff W. E. Robb immediately after his return from the reunion of the Rainbow division.

SHERIFF ROBB.

Sheriff Robb said he was confident evidence justified holding Lewis for trial. He bases his belief on the following facts, which he said he had established:

1—Two Valley Junction women have sworn that Lewis, whom they identified at the county jail, accosted them in the neighborhood of the bridge across the Coon river, near which Miss Thorsdale was dragged to her death.

2—Lewis was camped near the bridge where he could see Miss Thorsdale daily as she walked to and from Clara Barton school, where she taught.

William Cooper's Story.

3—William Cooper of Valley Junction said that Lewis, the afternoon of the murder, had told him he "sure was going to get one."

George Stillwell of Valley Junction, the sheriff announced, stated that he came along the road south of Valley Junction at about 3:45 o'clock Saturday afternoon in his automobile and saw Miss Thorsdale descending the long hill south of the Coon river, a few minutes before he passed Lewis and a lame Negro with a black mustache, walking toward her, near the Rock Island tracks, on the outskirts of the town.

Miss Thorsdale was seized by a lone man, because the condition of her throat, and the fact that her handbag later was found, containing $29, precluded the possibility of an attempt at robbery, and clinched the theory of premeditated assault.

Footprints Found.

Instead of being of low mentality and witless, according to officials, he is a man of extreme cunning.

Lewis has sworn several times that he never was near the spot where the woman's body was found in the wooded marsh south of Valley Junction, but his footprints alongside those of the girl were found there in many places.

His finger prints and footprints correspond, Robb says, with those taken at the scene of the murder.

Bloodhounds from Moberly, Mo. followed the path he testified to having traveled the afternoon of the murder, although they started at the footprints of the slayer. They trailed the fiend's progress from the scene of the crime to the river bank, near a trestlework over the Coon river, where Lewis' footprints were found in the soft mud, and sniffed at these prints. His trotlines were found at this spot. The prints checked up with Lewis' shoes, even to a large nail driven in the sole of one shoe. Lewis had said he was at this spot fishing later Thursday afternoon.

Trail of the Hounds.

From this spot the hounds ran to the Hawkeye Portland cement plant, where Lewis said he had gone about 7 o'clock Saturday night, and from there to a bathhouse, where he said he had slept.

In his story to Robb and Yackey Lewis said he had not slept very well Thursday night, because he had laid on a short bench against the west wall of the bathhouse.

The hounds entered this bathhouse and went directly to this bench, where they lay down.

According to a statement from the man who handled the bloodhounds, made to Robb before the hunt was started last Sunday, the dogs always lie down quietly when they reach the end of a trail.

Comprehensive tests were made Sunday morning and afternoon with the same convincing result, according to Robb. In each case the hounds followed the complete trail of Lewis, according to his own admissions.

Girl's Ring Also Found.

Miss Thorsdale was dragged from the cement plant road about twelve feet south of the bridge spanning the Coon river, it was announced last night. Her ring, and the footprints of herself and of Lewis were found in the sunken ground below this road on the east side.

She had no time to scream for her slayer clutched her tightly by the throat, and dragged her back into the gloom of the marsh where it always was half light.

Her slayer fought with her for a half hour or more in his beastly attempt and then struck her the blow with a bridge bolt which shattered her skull. He struck her another blow to make sure of his job.

The heavy eighteen inch steel bolt struck above the left temple, and crushed her skull in a downward and backward path.

Lewis told his inquisitors in the grilling from which he has had no respite since his capture by Sheriff Robb, deputy sheriffs and police on the railroad near Valley Junction Saturday afternoon, that he ate Thursday noon at about 11:30 o'clock. He said he cooked enough potatoes to last several days.

Then, according to his story, he went to Valley Junction. On the return trip he met the lame Negro, who is still to be apprehended, and the two returned to Lewis' camp on the north bank of the Coon river, east of the murder spot.

This other Negro wanted something to eat, but, according to a later statement of Lewis, there were no more potatoes. The two went to Valley Junction for more potatoes. Lewis said this was about 2:30 p. m. He said that at no time was he nearer the Coon river bridge than the home of an old man who lives on the west side of the road. This point is several hundred yards from the river.

However, Tom Cox, a teamster of Valley Junction, positively stated that he saw Lewis and the lame Negro within a few feet of the bridge, directly behind three Mexicans who were crossing it on their way south up the hill. This was a few minutes before the time Miss Thorsdale crossed the bridge on her way to Valley Junction and death. Cox said it was at 3:45 o'clock Thursday afternoon. This is the time the woman is supposed to have been dragged from the road at the north approach of the bridge.

Cox did not see Miss Thorsdale on his journey up the hill. The road to Clara Barton school turns sharply to the left at the top of this hill, and she had not started to descend by the time he passed. However, the time of her passage down the hill has been fixed at about 3:45 p. m. by Stillwell's statement.

JUE WILLIAMS IS UNMOVED BY LONG GRILLING

DES MOINES IA CAPITAL
AUGUST 19, 1921

Still Denies Thorsdale Murder Charge at Conclusion of Four Hours of Third Degree Work.

BROUGHT BY SHERIFF FROM CHARITON TODAY

Evidence Points Strongly to Him as Slayer of School Teacher; Robb Convinced He Is Guilty.

Grilled unmercifully for four hours this forenoon, Joe Williams, Negro suspected of slaying pretty Sara Barbara Thorsdale, teacher at the Clara Barton school, refused to admit to James MacDonald, former chief of detectives, that he committed the crime.

Williams was brought to Des Moines from Chariton, Ia., at 6 o'clock this morning by Sheriff W. E. Robb and Sheriff C. C. Lyman of Lucas county. He was not questioned by either of the officers concerning the murder.

The county grand jury which has been investigating the Thorsdale murder case reported to Judge Hubert Utterback shortly before noon today without returning an indictment against either Williams or Tom Lewis, Negro, who has been held ever since Miss Thorsdale was slain.

A BIG NEGRO.

Williams is a big Negro and seems little concerned about his arrest. He readily consented to be photographed at the county jail, but refused to talk.

MacDonald and James O'Brien, assistant county attorney, who worked up the case against the Negro, appeared at the jail at 8 o'clock and MacDonald started grilling him soon afterward. Sheriff Robb turned the matter over to MacDonald and he is the first man to give the Negro a hint that he was wanted for killing Miss Thorsdale.

MacDonald and O'Brien, as well as state agents and an eastern detective, who investigated the case, are satisfied Williams is the murderer. Sheriff Robb, who has clung to the belief that Tom Lewis committed the murder, also now believes that Williams is the guilty person.

THE EVIDENCE.

Through their investigation, MacDonald and O'Brien learned that Williams preceded Miss Thorsdale on the road to Valley Junction by about fifteen minutes. They have witnesses who will so testify. A Negro lad gave the officers their first tip when he told them that Williams constantly inquired about Miss Thorsdale and referred to her as his girl. The Negro boy was one of Miss Thorsdale's pupils.

Employes of the Hawkeye Portland Cement company say that Williams was seen at the plant at 3 o'clock on the morning following the murder. Williams was traced, the officers say, from the scene of the murder to Valley Junction and thence to the cement plant.

MUD-COVERED CLOTHES.

Williams boarded a bus near the Southwest Eighteenth street bridge about 7 a. m. the day after the [illegible] to say.

Williams refused to go with the party of workmen from the cement plant sent to search for Miss Thorsdale, pleading that he was ill. He disappeared from the plant but was later arrested by deputy sheriffs and lodged in jail. He was questioned for a short time, and released. Nothing more was heard of him until it was reported he assaulted a woman at Keokuk, Ia., where he formerly resided.

ASKED FOR LODGING.

Last Wednesday night Williams appeared at the county jail at Chariton and asked for lodging. He was released Thursday morning.

Sheriff Lyman and his deputy, William Knott, picked up a copy of The Daily Capital a few hours later and saw Williams' photograph. They immediately began a search for the Negro and found him at the Stewart Coal company's yards.

"We knew the officers were looking for Williams, but we did not know the Negro we had given lodging was Williams until we saw his picture in The Daily Capital," said Sheriff Lyman at the Polk county jail today.

Lynchings - 1921.

Louisiana.

854

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

NOT SURE WHETHER THIS WAS A NEGRO

St Louis Argus 7/15/21

Associated Negro Press.

McNARY, La., July 13.—An unsuccessful attempt was made last Sunday by officials with blood hounds to trail a man who attempted to crimnally assault Mrs. Mason, wife of a well known resident of McNary. Mrs. Mason was at home, with her children during the absence of her husband when the intruder entered the room and seized her. She fought him vigorously and during the scuffle was choked severely and bitten on the thumb. Her screams frightened the man away and the alarm was given. As soon as Deputy Vance could procure dogs he went to McNary, where they took the trail and followed it to Glenmora and into the woods a quarter of a mile from there, where it was lost. Mrs. Mason was unable to say whether her assailant was white or black.

Lynchings - 1921.

Maryland

853

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Bride Assaulted, Robbed and Slain; Negro Being Sought

Constitution 5/20/21

Washington, May 19.—Mrs. John Weber, aged 20, a bride of seven months, was assaulted, robbed and then murdered today near her home in Columbia Park, Md., near here. The body was found in the bushes about 150 yards from the tracks of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis railway. She had been shot through the head and a finger on her left hand, on which she wore a diamond ring, had been cut off.

The authorities tonight had been unable to find a clue to the murderer, but had sent broadcast a description of a strange negro who had been loitering in the neighborhood for several days.

GOVERNOR RITCHIE CALLED DOWN

Afro American 7/15/21

Prominent officials connected with the Naval Academy at Annapolis undoubtedly were behind Governor Ritchie in his ill-timed and unwarranted meddling in the Brown case. Whoever they are they have caused Maryland's usually sensible and sober governor to get the calling down of his brief official career.

Henry Brown, the colored sailor, convicted on circumstantial evidence of killing a white Naval Academy nurse, was granted a respite of thirty days by President Harding thru Attorney General Daugherty, chiefly on the ground of new testimony unearthed by Baltimore friends. When the Government found this time inadequate to investigate the case, a second respite until the first week in August was granted.

Here Mr. Ritchie pulled a "Boner" by urging the Attorney General to grant no additional respites in order that Brown be promptly executed, and "Naval Academy clamor" be stilled. In his reply the Attorney General declares frankly that another respite wil be requested of the President if needed, and reminds the Governor that the poor and ignorant, even the colored people are entitled to the full protection of the Courts.

Mr. Daughterty's reply in part is as follows:

"Every person condemned to die by a Federal court is entitled to have his case considered by the Presient before he is executed. In many instances —as in the present case—the condemned does not realize his privilege, or is too poor, or ignorant to have his application prepared and the matter is delayed until shortly before the date set for execution.

"That was the situation in the Brown case, and the first respite was granted that the matter might be properly presented to the department, reports and recommendations secured thereon, and this department and the President act before the condemned was executed.

"A petition and papers were presented and the reports and recommendations of the District Attorney's office and the trial judge were received, at which time it was as discovered that the stenographic notes of the testimony taken at the trial had not been transcribed. This the department had done, but it took some weeks, and by the time the transcript was received, Brown was about due to be executed.

"In addition to this, the pardon attorney on reading this testimony and comparing it with the testimony taken before the naval board of inquiry, discovered a discrepancy between the testimony of a material witness when he testified before the board of inquiry and when he testified at the trial.

This being the same case, and since Brown was convicted entirely upon circumstantial evidence and an alleged confession made at a time when it is by no means certain that he was not still under the influence of duress, and the further fact that it cannot be known what the effect would have been upon the jury if it had known that a material witness for the Government had testified falsely either before the Naval Board of Inquiry or before the trial court, it became necessary to grant a further respite.

"I am hopeful that the case may be disposed of before the last respite expires, but am not at all sure that it can be done, and if not a further respite will be requested. I realize the desirability of prompt enforcement of the laws in cases of this character, provided the condemned is clearly and certainly guilty, but where a man is convicted upon circumstantial evidence expedition is by no means as important as careful and thorough investigation to see that no mistake is being made in the execution of the condemned.

Respectfully,

HARRY M. DAUGHERTY,

Attorney-General."

SECTION SCOURED FOR NEGRO RAPIST

HAGERSTOWN, MD., GLOBE

JULY 23, 1921

Assaulted Young Girl At Martinsburg—Believed To Be Near Shepherdstown.

Practically certain that Monroe S. (Doc) Payton, colored, who is alleged to have brutally assaulted 13-year-old Hazel Johnston, near her home, in the outskirts of Martinsburg, on July 3, has been seen in Jefferson county Friday morning, an armed posse of men made a close search of the suspected territory, but Friday night had not located the fugitive.

The posse included the sheriffs of Berkeley and Jefferson counties, the chief of police of Martinsburg, two members of the State Constabulary from Martinsburg and a number of local American Legion men, armed as were the officers.

Reports that Peyton had been seen near Shepherdstown have been persistent for a week and Sheriff Dean, of Berkeley county, made a trip with some deputies there several days ago, but could not run down the clue.

Friday morning, after the pictures of the fugitive had been seen displayed on $100 reward posters sent out by Berkeley county, the officers were advised that a man answering the description of Payton had been seen and it was said that he visited the house of Henry Shepherd, on the Shepherd's Grade, asking for food. He was seen, the officers were told, on the Shepherd farm Friday morning and recognized.

The reports say the fugitive is armed. The State policemen said they would ask for bloodhounds from Fairmont within the next few days if the trail could not be picked up otherwise. The citizens of the Shepherdstown section are continuing the search in charge of county officers.

Feeling runs high in Martinsburg, it was said yesterday, much higher than has been observed in any nomad case in years. The negro is a nomad and has had the territory between Martinsburg, Shepherdstown and Winchester as his field, in which he worked as a "quack" doctor with the colored people, doing manual labor only when necessary. He has a criminal record, it is alleged, and pictures of the man have been scattered throughout the section in connection with the offer of a $100 reward by the Berkeley county authorities. Because of the nature of the crime and the feeling the authorities are making preparations to throw a strong guard about the man when he is captured for fear the Berkeley county population, which has already made threats against the man, will vent its anger forcibly.

The little girl was attacked while driving a cow to pasture early in the morning of July 3. She is said to be in a serious condition. She identified the picture of Peyton as that of the man who assaulted her when it was shown to her by the county authorities.

The Annapolis Sailor Condemned To Gallows On Next Thursday Scores 3rd Degree Method

Afro-American 5/21/21

HOPES CLEMENCY

President's Refusal To Commute Sentence Comes As Shock

"I am innocent of Miss Kavanaugh's murder" Henry Brown told an Afro reporter who visited him in the City Jail Tuesday. "I don't think any other colored man has ever been treated as badly as I was until I finally admitted that I was guilty in order to make them stop" Brown went on. "They beat me with the blackjack, kicked me and hung me up by the neck until I couldn't stand any more and said that I did it."

Henry Brown does not look like a man who would commit murder and especially a cold-blooded murder for the sake of a few paltry dollars.

As he met the reporter his step was firm and his carriage as straight as an arrow. A smile broke over his face as he gripped the reporter's hand, revealing two rows of beautiful pearly teeth. A slight tremor was noticed in the handshake, but it was the reporter's hand and not Brown's.

Asked by the reporter if he was resigned to his fate, Brown said that he was, now that everything that could be done had been done by those who had interested themselves in his case. He wished especially to say a public word of thanks to Mrs. Laura Wheatley, (who was visiting him when the reporter called) Mrs. Emma Truxon, Rev. Boston Allen and Attorney J. Stewart Davis.

COMES FROM TEXAS FAMILY.

Henry Brown was born in Texas, where his mother, father, two sisters and one brother still live. His parents are of the better class of citizens, owning their own home and a few acres of land. He never had any schooling other than that of the free schools of his county. But he is not at all the type of roustabout ignoramus one would suppose. His expression is intelligent, and his rather high forehead shows that behind it is a brain that in other circumsances might have made him a credit to the community. His skin is dark but his features are small and regular. Brown was reared in the Catholic faith and Father Byrd is now his spiritual advisor.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS SPEAK

Mrs. Emma Truxon, one of the committee interested in urging the President to commute Brown's sentence to life imprisonment, told a representative of the Afro-American she was surprised that the President had refused clemency. "We are still at work, however, and are hoping to stay the execution at the last moment.

J. Steward Davis, attorney connected with the case up to July 25, declared on that date he had received assurance of the pardoning attorney that Brown would get a reprieve.

"Something must have happened since then to make Mr. Finch change his mind. Whether it was the letter of Mr. Linthicum which brought Catholic influence to bear in the case of Governor Richie's agitation, I don't know.

MAN ACQUITTED

OF RAPE CHARGE

The Baltimore Afro-American

Joseph Quinlan Freed Of Crime Upon Seven Year Old Girl

10/14/21

FIFTY-TWO JURORS CALLED

Forty Who Did Not Believe In Capital Punishment Discharged

Joseph Quinlan, 32 years old, 1414 Lombard Street, who was arrested and charged with raping Gladys Langley, 7 year old daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Langley, of the above address on Aug. 29th last, was found not guilty by Judge Dobler of Criminal Court last Friday.

Forty jurors were discharged before twelve could be obtained who believed in capital punishment.

On August 25th last, Quinlan then a roomer in the Langey home, was said to have lured the girl in his room and raped her. The child said nothing about it until a couple days afterward when she told her mother.

The child was exemined by a doctor and was found to be suffering from a veneral disease. When Quinlan was arrested on the 29th, he was found to be suffering from the same disease.

At his trial, the Court sustained Attorney Bond's contention that such diseases could be inherited, especially if the child was not kept clean which did not seem to be so in this case. The Langley home consisted of four rooms which housed thirteen people.

EXPECT CONFESSION IN SHOOTING OF GIRL

Blood Stains Taken as New Evidence Against Negro Suspect in Baltimore Attack.

The N.Y. 10/15/21

Special to The Wyoming

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Late this afternoon Round Sergeant Dorsey of the Pikesville Police Department discovered what he believes to be blood stains on the steering wheel of the automobile of William J. Flannery, Catonsville, in which it is believed Miss Marietta D. Lyon, Goucher College student, who was shot by a negro on Greenspring Avenue yesterday, was riding. Samuel Smith, colored chauffeur, employed by Mr. Flannery, is held at the Pikesville Police Station suspected of being Miss Lyon's assailant. Police regarded the discovery of apparently finger nail ecratches on the right arm of Smith as strengthening their belief.

Miss Lyon was shot four times after she had accepted the proffer of a ride to the city in an automobile driven by a negro. Miss Lyon said she had scratched her assailant during the fight to break away from him.

Dorsey declared to-day that the police were expecting the negro to break down and confess within the next twenty-four hours; but belief in Smith's innocence was expressed today by William J. Flannery, who employed him as chauffeur.

BOY ACCUSED OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON 5-YEAR-OLD WHITE GIRL FREED

The Baltimore Herald

11/16/21

Two Men Also Released By Justice Linthicum After Alleged Threat Against Girl's Mother

James W. Palmer, colored 13-years old, whose alleged attempt to assault criminally Ethel McClure, 5 years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Thomas McClure, of Sweetzer Heights, Anne Arundel county, led to race disorders recently in which a Negro was shot to death by a city patrolman, yesterday was paroled by Justice Sweetzer Linthicum of Linthicum Heights.

Daniel Palmer and King Parker, colored, who were charged with threatening the life of Mrs. McClure as a result of the charges brought against the boy likewise were paroled.

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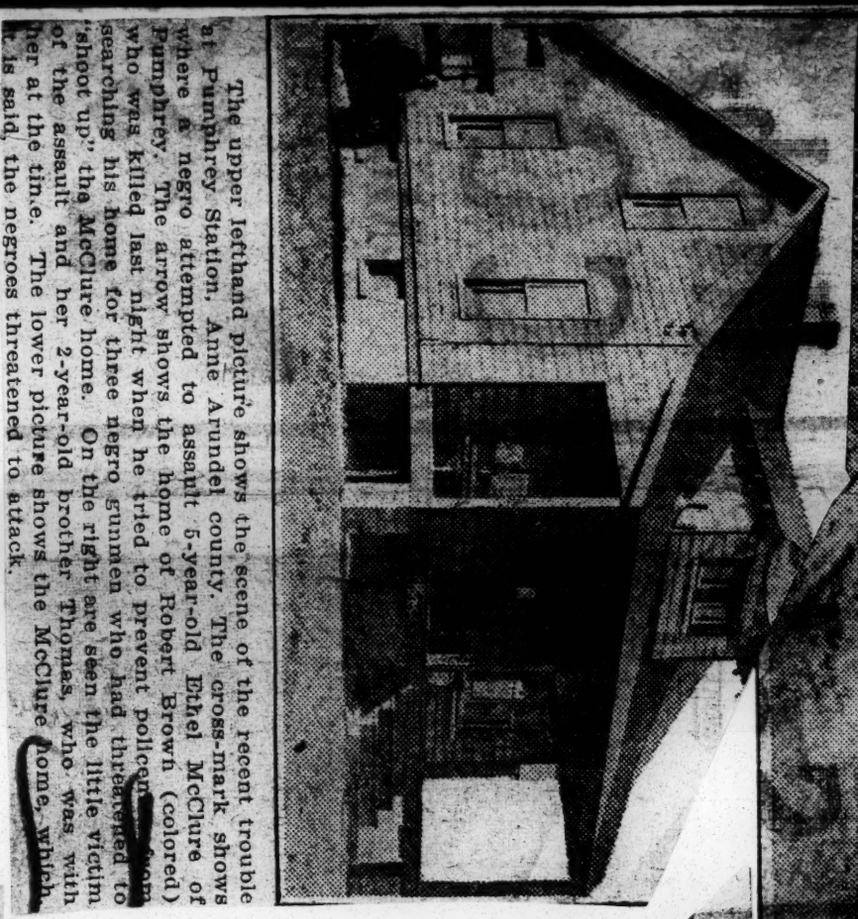

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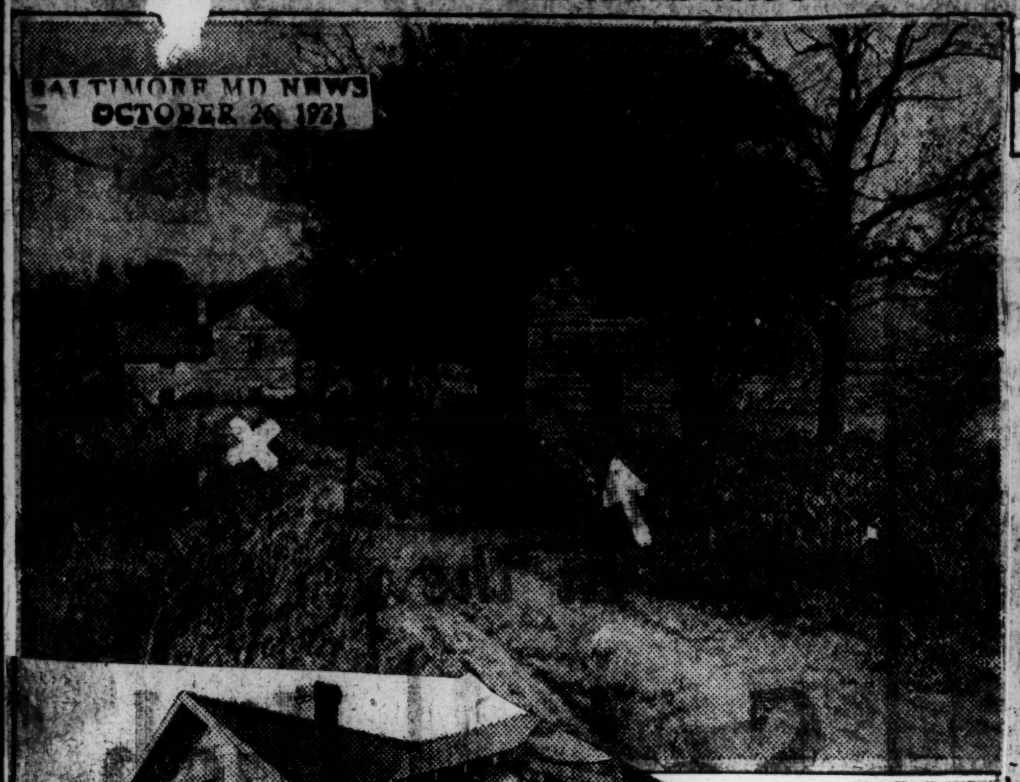
SCENES AND FIGURES IN THE RACE TROUBLE AT PUMPHREY STATION, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

SCENES AND FIGURES IN THE RACE TROUBLE AT PUMPHREY STATION, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
OCTOBER 26 1931



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The Sun, Baltimore, Md. 10/15/31

MAN ACQUITTED OF RAPE CHARGE in Baltimore Attack

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Late this afternoon Round Sergeant Dorsey of the Pikesville Police Department discovered what he believes to be blood stains on the steering wheel of the automobile of William J. Flannery, Catonsville, in which it is believed Miss Marietta D. Lyon, Goucher College student, who was shot by a negro on Groenspring Avenue yesterday, was riding. Samuel Smith, colored chauffeur, employed by Mr. Flannery, is held at the Pikesville Police Station suspected of being Miss Lyon's assailant. Police regarded the discovery of apparently finger nail ecratches on the right arm of Smith as strengthening their belief.

Miss Lyon was shot four times after she had accepted the proffer of a ride to the city in an automobile driven by a negro. Miss Lyon said she had scratched her assailant during the fight to break away from him.

Dorsey declared to-day that the police were expecting the negro to break down and confess within the next twenty-four hours; but belief in Smith's innocence was expressed today by William J. Flannery, who employed him as chauffeur.

BOY ACCUSED OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON 5-YEAR-OLD WHITE GIRL FREED

Two Men Also Released By Justice After Alleged Threat Against Girl's Mother

James W. Palmer, colored 13-years old, whose alleged attempt to assault criminally Ethel McClure, 5 years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Thomas McClure, of Sweetzer Heights, Anne Arundel county, led to race disorders recently in which a Negro was shot to death by a city patrolman, yesterday was paroled by Justice Sweetzer Linthicum of Linthicum Heights.

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In taking this action, Justice Linthicum said the evidence was not sufficient to hold t he boy and the men for the grand jury. He said the evidence showed that an assault had not been committed.

MAN ACQUITTED OF RAPE CHARGE

The Baltimore Afro-American

Joseph Quinlan Freed of Crime Upon Seven Year Old Girl's

FIFTY-TWO JURORS CALLED

Forty Who Did Not Believe In Capital Punishment Discharged

Joseph Quinlan, 32 years old, 1414 Lombard Street, who was arrested and charged with raping Gladys Langley, 7 year old daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Langley, of the above address on Aug. 29th last, was found not guilty by Judge Dobler of Criminal Court last Friday.

Forty jurors were discharged before twelve could be obtained who believed in capital punishment.

On August 25th last, Quinlan then a roomer in the Langey home, was said to have lured the girl in his room and raped her. The child said nothing about it until a couple days afterward when she told her mother.

The child was exemined by a doctor and was found to be suffering from a veneral disease. When Quinlan was arrested on the 29th, he was found to be suffering from the same disease.

At his trial, the Court sustained Attorney Bond's contention that such diseases could be inherited, especially if the child was not kept clean which did not seem to be so in this case. The Langley home consisted of four rooms which housed thirteen people.

Mrs. Emma Truxon, one of the committee interested in urging the President to commute Brown's sentence to life imprisonment, told a representative of the Afro-American she was surprised that the President had refused clemency. "We are still at work, however, and are hoping to stay the execution at the last moment.

J. Steward Davis, attorney connected with the case up to July 25, declared on that date he had received assurance of the pardoning attorney that Brown would get a reprieve.

"Something must have happened since then to make Mr. Finch change his mind. Whether it was the letter of Mr. Linthicum which brought Catholic influence to bear in the case of Governor Richie's agitation, I don't know.

EXPECT CONFESSION IN SHOOTING OF GIRL

Blood Stains Taken as New Evidence Against Negro Suspect

Lynchings—1921 Massachusetts

Rapes—Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

849

THREE BRAVAS INDICTED

The Boston Mass.
Guardian 10/15/21

TO HEAR MOTION ON CHANGE OF VENUE AT BARNSTABLE

Barnstable, Oct. 11, 1921—The Grand Jury tonight reported true bills against Benjamin Gomez, John Dies and Joseph Andrews, the three young Bravas being held in connection with the case of Miss Gertrude Butler and William Eldredge, her escort, who were held up on the night of Aug. 15. The Grand Jury indicts the prisoners on charges of felonous assault, robbery and larceny.

When the case is called Thursday Dist. A.tty. Kenney understands that William H. Lewis of Boston, counsel for one of the defendants, will act for the other atorneys in asking for a change of venue for the reason that the defendants do not believe they will be given an impartial trial in this county.

Dist. Atty. Kenney will oppose he motion Judge Henry F. Lummus, who is residing at this session of the Superior Court, will hear argument on the motion.

Lynchings - 1921.

Mississippi.

850

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

VICKSBURG MISS HERALD
MAY 19. 1921

NEGRO ASSAULTS NEGRO GIRL

A negro man, Will Clark, aged 3[illegible] years, who has been working in lumber mills in the vicinity of Vicksburg, was arrested yesterday morning by Police Captain McCartey and Officer Goode, on a charge of assaulting Bettie White, a negro girl only twelve years old. She is the daughter of Henry White, who lives in Jefferson street. Clark was about to leave the city on the steamer Percy Swain, when he was arrested.

It was reported to Chief Tucker yesterday morning that the assault had been committed Tuesday night near Glass Bayou and Jefferson street, and that Clark threatened the girl with a revolvoer.

No report was made of the matter to the authorities Tuesday night. The girl is badly injured and was unable to appear in police court to testify yesterday morning. It is probable she will appear against him this morning.

Missouri

851

Lynchings-1921

Rapes— Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

MARSHALL MO. NEWS
AUGUST 16, 1921

ONE HUNDRED TO SEE HANGING

Negro, Who Will Die at 6 A. M. Tomorrow, Assaulted a Woman.

One hundred persons will be permitted to witness the hanging of Walker Lee, negro, in the west wing of the Jackson county jail tomorrow morning. At least four hundred had requested permission to witness it.

Unless Governor Hyde interferes at the last minute, Lee will be the first person to be hanged in Jackson county in six years. In that time capital punishment has been abolished and revived by two successve legislatures. The last person hanged there was Wesley Robinson, negro, convicted of murdering his wife and child, six years ago.

Lee, whose hanging is set for tomorrow, was convicted of brutally assaultng Mrs. Elizabeth Dahm, an elderly white woman, in her home near Independence. Mrs. Dahm died soon after Lee was convicted. The condemned man is said to have accepted his fate stoically. He has been in the death cell since last Wednesday. Hope of executive interference was said to have been abandoned by Lee Sunday, when he heard that Governor Hyde had not acted on pleas of his attorneys for a commutation of the sentence.

Everything was said to be in readiness to execute the death sentence at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. Admittance to the death chamber is to be by card, issued by the marshal of Jackson county.

Lynchings - 1921.

New Jersey.

852

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

ATLANTIC CITY N J GAZETTE
JUNE 24 1921

NEGRO IS ACQUITTED ON CHARGE OF RAPING GIRL

Floyd Cox, colored, arrested on a charge of feloniously assaulting a twelve-year-old girl on a lot near Missouri avenue and the Meadows, was yesterday brought to trial at Mays Landing. The evidence was insufficient upon which to hold him and he was acquitted.

The case attracted considerable attention when it happened here five weeks ago. The little girl was coming home from a nearby grocery store at ten o'clock at night, when a negro grabbed her, dragged her to a lot, and accomplished his fiendish purpose. Cox was arrested on suspicion

North Carolina

-Lynchings - 1921.

848

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

SUSPECT IN CRIME AT WHITE STATION

Washington D.C. Times

nswers Description of Farm-hand "North Carolina Joe." Held for Identification.

5/30/21

The harbor police today arrested a egro said to answer the description f "Carolina Joe," the burly colored armhand who is being sought in onnection with the murder of Mrs. Margaret E. Weber, who was criminally assaulted, slain and robbed near White Station, Md., on May 19.

"Carolina Joe" disappeared from the arm of Volney White, at White Station, the day before the crime was committed. White will be brought o police headquarters in an attempt o identify the arrested negro.

The colored man said he is James Felden, of St. George's, Dorchester ounty, South Carolina. He said he vas at work in a brickyard forty niles away from White Station on day 19, and that he came to Washington for work several days ago. While in Washington he said he was iving with "a fellow named Jim ewis, some place near the river."

Capt. Eppa Dodson, master of the teamer Rosedale, noticed a negro cting suspiciously near his boat this orning, which was tied up at Seventh treet wharves. With the description of "Carolina Joe" given in The Washington Times fresh in his mind, aptain Dodson offered the man a job. Ie led the negro to the harbor preinct and told Lieutenant Deane that e had in tow a suspect in the Weber ase. Deane and Captain Dodson took elden to the detective bureau, where e was quizzed by Detective Sergeant Valsh and Chief of Detectives Grant.

According to Walsh, Felden answers perfectly the description furished the police of "Carolina Joe" by

(Incomplete)

Lynchings-1921. Pennsylvania

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

867

SEARCH FOR GIRL'S ASSAILANT; 2 HELD

Remaining Four Are Released When Victim of Attack Near Summerdale on Sunday Fails to Identify Any of Them — Others Still in Prison

HARRISBURG PA PATRIOT
MAY 3, 1921

PAIR WILL BE BROUGHT TO FACE VICTIM TODAY

One in Jail at York and Another at Carlisle—Young Woman's Condition Slightly Improved, But Is Still Confined to Bed as Result of Shock

Following the assaulting of Ad Roth, 18 years old, of Summerdale near her home on Sunday morning six negroes were taken into custody yesterday by members of the State Police. Four of the negroes, however, were released when the Roth girl failed to identify them as her assailant.

The two negroes who are still in jail were arrested late last night, the one in Carlisle and the other in York.

The negro suspect caught in Carlisle, the police say seems to know a great deal about the story of the assaulting. The negro detained in York was caught riding a freight train from Enola. They will both be taken before the Roth girl today.

The condition of Miss Roth, the assaulted girl, is slightly improved, according to information received last night. The girl, however, is still confined to her bed as a result of the shock.

PITTSBURG PA. DISPATCH
MAY 26, 1921

Negro Admits Crimes Against Young Girls

Threats of violence were uttered against William Davis, aged 25, a Negro, of 2801 Penn avenue, by mothers and fathers of small girls who were lured by the Negro into his home and attacked, when he was arraigned in Morals Court yesterday. He was held for court without bail.

According to the Negro's testimony he had been taking small girls of the Penn avenue section to his room and attacking them for the past three years.

Nine girls, the oldest 15 and the youngest 8, testified that they had been given small amounts of money if they would go to the Negro's ...

Says She Was Attacked

MISS ROSE KOFFS

Of 4850 Parkside avenue, who alleges that a colored law student attacked her in the ofice where he was employed.

NEGRO LAW STUDENT IS ACCUSED BY GIRL

Called to Lawyer's Office, Where Glad Hope of Job Changes to Terror

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
JULY 12, 1921

Attacked by a negro who, under pretense of having her do some stenographic work had lured her to an office building, Miss Rosa Koffs, 20 years old, of 4850 Parkside avenue, yesterday battled with her assailant for ten minutes before she made her escape.

Dashing breathless into the office of Captain of Detectives Souder, the girl told the story of the attempted assault, and Detectives Creedon and Malone went to the office building at Thirteenth and Filbert streets, where they arrested the suspect.

The prisoner, who gave his name as Harry S. Brown, 30 years old, of Ruby and Arch streets, said he was a law student and was employed as a clerk in the offices of John M. Sparks, a colored member of the bar. Magistrate Mecleary, in Central Station, held Brown in $1500 bail for court. Brown denied the charge.

Miss Koffs, attractively attired in a pink and white dress, with hat to match, was shaken alternately by sobs and fits of anger as she testified before the magistrate concerning the treatment she had received at the hands of the prisoner when she had answered a telephone call from the law office promising her employment. As she left the court room after Brown had been held she broke into tears.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JULY 11. 1921

ACCUSES COLORED LAWYER

Girl Stenographer Has Him Arrested for Attacking Her

A girl stenographer, twenty years old, today accused a colored law student of attempting to attack her in an office on 13th st. above Market st., after he posed as a member of the bar and hired her for a position at $30 a week.

The girl is Rose Koffs, 4850 Parkside av. Dark haired and dressed in pink, with a large picture hat of the same color, she appeared against Harry Brown, twenty-four, Ruby st., before Magistrate Mecleary in the City Hall Police Court. He was held in $1,500 bail for court.

Brown is a student at Temple University and is reading law in the office of John A. Sparks, also colored. Sparks was out of his office when Miss Koffs called. He testified Brown had no authority to hire a stenographer.

"I have been out of work for some time and advertised for a position," Miss Koffs said. "I received a 'phone call from a man who said he was an attorney in the Widener Building. He said he could not pay the salary I asked and sent me to see Brown, telling me he wanted a stenographer.

"That was on Friday. Brown told me to report for work today at 9 o'clock.

"About 7.30 the telephone in my home rang. It was Brown. He told me to come to the office a half-hour earlier, because of some work that had to be rushed for use in court at 10 o'clock.

"He was the only person in the office when I got there. He explained the work to me an dthen suddenly dropped the latches of the doors and seized me. I struggled, got away from him, unlocked a door and ran out."

Brown denied the girl's charges.

PHILADELPHIA PA. N. AMER
JULY 12, 1921

NEGRO LAW STUDENT HELD FOR ASSAULT ON GIRL

Harry S. Brown, a negro law student, North Ruby street, was held in $2500 bail for court by Magistrate Mecleary at city hall yesterday, after Rose Koffs, a young woman of Parkside avenue, near Forty-ninth street, testified he had attacked her in a lawyer's office, Thirteenth street near Arch.

She said she applied there for a position as stenographer. Brown was formerly in the employ of the lawyer in whose office the alleged attack occurred.

Thomas Placed In Toils

PITTSBURG PA. DISPATCH
JULY 19, 1921

Alleged Slayer of Mrs. Anna Kirker Arrested by Baltimore Police

SCARS PROVE CAPTURE

No Doubt of Identity After County Detective Sees Long-Sought Man

Joseph Thomas, Negro, object of a Nation-wide search and wanted for the murder of Mrs Anna Kirker of Mifflin township on the night of December 16, 1920, and also wanted in connection with a score of serious crimes against defenseless women in Allegheny County, has been positively identified in Baltimore by County Detective Harry Cochran, according to word received yesterday by Chief of County Detectives Robert H Braun.

Thomas was arrested on July 14 by Baltimore police charged with attempting to enter the home of Mrs M P Gonnsen, Gwyndale avenue, Baltimore, and with attempting to shoot the woman on May 30. On July 15 Mrs Gonnsen identified the prisoner as the man who attempted to kill her and he was then stripped and examined. It was found that he had a scar on his left cheek and that he had a scar over his heart, from a bullet. He had covered the scar on his cheek by pasting court plaster over it.

Paper Tells of Arrest

Chief Braun first learned of the arrest of the suspect when he read The Pittsburg Dispatch the morning of July 16 and found the article printed on the first page. He immediately sent a wire to Baltimore asking that the suspect be held until he could send a detective. Detective Cochran was sent and wired Chief Braun yesterday that positive identification had been made.

Chief Braun will leave for Baltimore tonight with extradition papers and expects to return immediately with the prisoner.

The arrest of Thomas is the culmination of a Nation-wide search which was instituted at the time he escaped from the Columbia Hospital. For almost six months county detectives under the direction of District Attorney Harry H Rowand and Chief of County Detectives Robert H Braun have run down every possible "tip" and clew as to the whereabouts of the man.

May Clear Mystery

Hundreds of theories as to where the Negro might be were advanced. Interest had been awakened in the case because of the fact that he had made his escape while under guard by four county detectives in the hospital. He was also shackled to his bed and the mystery connected with his escape has not been cleared, although all four of the county detectives who were on the guard: Detectives Murray Edlis, George Ford, Frank Bell and Harry Wilson, were discharged from the force following an investigation.

Last fall several serious crimes against women were committed in the vicinity of Wilkinsburg and adjoining boroughs by a Negro, and that part of the county became much aroused. Indignation was fanned to a white heat, however, on December 16, 1921, when the body of Mrs Anna Kirker was found brutally murdered in her home in Lebanon road, Mifflin township. Persons who had ... glimpses of the man who committed the deeds gave the same descriptions to the police who were convinced that it was the work of one man.

Late in January Chief of Police Moody Champ of Forest Hills Borough arrested a Negro who was seen prowling about some homes in the borough, and, when the man attempted to escape, Chief Champ shot him over the heart.

Story of Nurse's Bravery

Thomas was brought to Columbia Hospital, and, when it appeared that he was somewhat recovering from the wound, a guard was placed at his bedside.

On the night of March 7, 1921, Thomas was seen in his bed, apparently shackled. Shortly after midnight, however, Miss Ruth Kintigh, a student nurse, who was in charge of the ward at night, heard a slight noise and coming into the ward saw Thomas ready to go out the door.

She called for help and followed the Negro, who roughly pushed her out of the way. She followed him along the hall to a front room, where he disappeared over a window sill. As he was clambering out the window, Miss Kintigh seized him and he struck the girl and freed himself. She then ran back to the ward, notified the guards, one of whom was in an adjoining sun parlor and another of whom was said to have been sleeping.

Came Here From Atlanta

The Negro came to this city from Atlanta, Ga, it was learned, and he was believed to have had numerous friends in West Virginia.

At the time of Thomas' arrest a public investigation to inquire into the cause of his escape was held in Columbia Hospital. Following this investigation the four detectives were discharged. The men, previous to their dismissal, had been suspended.

Testimony at the investigation showed there had been gross negligence. It was impossible to directly place the blame and the answer to the one predominating question, "Who loosened the shackles on Thomas' ankle?" has never

been answered.

Braun Anticipated Arrest

Chief Braun made the following statement to a Dispatch representative last night, just before leaving for Baltimore to return Thomas to Pittsburg:

"I am sure that Mr Cochrane knows what he is talking about, for he took Thomas to the hospital after the Negro had been arrested and was with Thomas for two or three days afterward.

"There has never been a time since Thomas escaped that we have not been constantly on the alert and we have investigated every 'tip' and clew which we have received and they have numbered hundreds.

"I have always felt sure that eventually we would capture him, for I felt that he was a criminal at heart and he would eventually break the laws of society so that we would get him in that way if in no other.

"I am also highly gratified at the willingness of the Baltimore police to turn Thomas over to us without holding him there on the charge on which he was arrested. They realize that we have enough evidence against him to put him where he can bother society no longer.

"It is an actual fact that I, as well as the county detectives who have been wroking on the Thomas case, believed that the man would probably be found near Baltimore, and in my files I have copies of a score of letters which have been written to the Baltimore authorities concerning Thomas. The last of these letters I wrote on July 13, and I have a copy of this letter in my files.

"There has probably never been a case in which I was more keenly interested, and there has never been a case, the final clearing of which will give me more satisfaction."

WISSAHICKON GIRL ATTACKED BY NEGRO

Rescued by a Cripple Who Answers Her Screams

PHILADELPHIA PA. N. AMER
JULY 26, 1921

POSSE IN SEARCH

Citizens of the Manayunk district were roused last night when a negro in army clothes attacked 19-year-old Bertha Mayer, and a posse of angry men and boys beat the Wissahickon woods in search of the negro.

The girl, who lives at 2114 Sumac street, was sitting on the steps of a path leading to Wissahickon Park. She was reading a book and, becoming startled at a sudden movement in the bushes in back of her, turned in time to see a large negro leap at her.

She screamed and started to run, but the negro seized her and started to drag her off, placing his hand roughly over her mouth to stifle any outcry. The arrival of a cripple, who refused to give his name, caused the negro to rush back into the bushes.

The girl is suffering from shock and bruises on the face, where the ngro struck her.

The cripple took the girl to her home and then notified the police. Patrolmen Ambler and McDermott, of the Manayunk station, were assigned to search for the girl's assailant, but up to a late hour no trace of him was found, except his army hat, which was picked up on the bridle path a few feet from where the attack was attempted.

South Carolina

Lynchings - 1921.

Rape - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

863

COLUMBIA S C RECORD
JUNE 2, 1921

...ory Of Alleged Assault ...ieft Cases ...ried

George Workman ,negro, is on trial in court of general sessions Thursday on a charge of a statutory offense against a young white girl about 14 years of age. The crime carries the death penalty upon conviction. At the hour of recess three witnesses, including the prosecuting witness, had testified. A. B. Langley is foreman of the jury hearing the case.

The girl's story was related to the jury and a few others, Judge Townsend enforcing the rule requiring the general public from being present when the girl related her account of the alleged crime against her. She and a companion, now married, escaped from the industrial home for girls in the Dutch fork section of the county and in their wanderings sought refuge in the home of Workman, and here the crime was committed, she said. The girls came on to the city and visited at the home of the alleged victims uncle, the testimony of the girl continued.

Will Mickens was adjudged "not guilty" of privily stealing from the person.

J. T. McElveen was convicted of grand larceny, the indictment charging him with the theft of shoes, pants, a hat, ettc. from C. H. Hinson. Chief Detective Strickland was the principal witness in the prosecution of the case.

Lynchings - 1921.

Tennessee.

864

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

TWO NEGROES HELD IN MEMPHIS OUTRAGE

Memphis, Tenn., July 22.—Two suspects were being held today and others were being sought in connection with an attack last night near White station, a short distance from this city, on a young woman by two negroes, who, according to a report made to the police, held up the automobile in which she was riding with a young man and forced her from the car while her escort was held under cover of a pistol.

After he was released the young man brought the girl to a hospital here and reported the occurrence to the police. Several hundred citizens aided the police and sheriff's deputies in the search of negro settlements about White station, which resulted in the arrest of the two suspects today. They were brought to jail here.

NASHVILLE TENN. TENNESSEE
JULY 8, 1921

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT ON LITTLE NEGRO GIRL

Willie Ransom, 18, negro, was arrested late yesterday following an assault on a three-year-old negro baby girl yesterday morning.

Locked in his cell at the station house last night he denied the charge, but a negro woman identified him, she claimed.

Officers say that he enticed the child from her home in an alley to a vacant house, where he assaulted her. The child is in local hospital in a precarious condition. Her mother Josephine Bobb, is prosecuting the case.

Officer C. L. Baker made the arrest after an all day search.

Police say that Ransom's father died while serving a term in the state penitentiary on a similar charge.

Martin Remains In Prison Cell

Knoxville Tenn.
East Tennessee News 9/1921

ESTABLISHMENT OF ALIBIS PRODUCING CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE FAILS TO GET YOUNG COLORED MAN HIS FREEDOM—GRAND JURY WILL CONVENE DURING NEXT TEN DAYS—WILLDETERMINE AS TO HIS GUILT.

Despite the fact that Frank Martin, young colored man who was taken from a freight train near Inskip by a posse of citizens who were in search of the man who is said to have attacked Miss Jessie Parker, young white woman, has produced alibi after alibi and notwithstanding the face that several reliable witnesses have volunteered to come before the authorities and corroborate the statements of Martin as to his whereabout before and at the time the attempted assault is said to have been committed, the young Negro remains in a prison cell in the Knox county jail.

Authorities state that a session of the grand jury will be called for by the court during the next few days, within ten days at least, and at that time witnesses, including Miss Parker, will appear before that body. Following the reviewing of the evidence bythe jury they will then decide as to the guilt or innocence of Martin. It will be within their power to render a true bill or a no true bill.

Members of the posse who ordered Martin from the moving train at the points of guns and who later released him after taking him to the scene of the crime and comparing his tracks with the tracks of the person who is said to have dragged the young woman into the cornfield, will be called before the grand jury for questioning. It is stated that these men are respected and prominent citizens of th Inskip section and they are firm in their belief that Martin is perfectly innocent.

Anonymous Letters Further Mystify.

The half dozen or more letters that have been received by relatives of the young white woman, the attorney general and the two local daily papers, in which the writer states that he has knowledge of the person who attempted to assault the young woman, and in one instance states that the writer is the guilty party, yet failing in every detail to give any clue as to where he might be found, have thoroughly mystified the case and puzzled the authorities One of the letters was mailed from an adjoining town.

More attention is directed to the letters, especially the one which accompanied Miss Marker's wrist watch which was said to have been torn from her arm on the morning the attempted assault took place, and which was found behind a screen door of a Gay street store, than is given the one stating that a Negro committed the crime the last writer states that he knows who the Negro is and is willing to come in and swear against him, yet he does not state where he can be found to do the swearing.

Lynchings - 1921.

Texas.

865

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
DECEMBER 2, 1920

NEGRO ACCOSTS WHITE WOMAN

MRS. C. H. SCHWATKA IS FOLLOWED HOME BY BLACK WHO APPROACHED HER.

After making advances toward Mrs. C. H. Schwatka, 1000 St. Joseph street, as she stood at the corner of Live Oak and Washington streets early Wednesday evening waiting for her husband to arrive on a street car, a negro followed her when she ran home. In front of the house the man was joined by another negro. The woman locked her door as she fled into the house, and although the negro made no attempt to get inside, he and his companion stood in front for a few moments, walked away and then came back.

Mrs. Schwatka telephoned to the police station and in answer to her call a squad of police was rushed to the scene. However, when the officers arrived the negroes had vanished. A good description of the men was given by the woman and a corps of plainclothes men was stationed in the vicinity in an effort to apprehend the negroes.

According to the woman she had gone to the corner to meet her husband at about 7 p. m. She carried her baby in her arms. The negro approached her and began to ask questions about the street cars and locations of streets. Then he asked her where she lived. When she refused to answer him, he insisted that she tell him, at which she became frightened and ran, she told the officers. The other negro joined the man who had accosted her and both walked up and down in front of the house for some time, she said.

Negro Held Had Shotgun.

Shortly after Mrs. Schwatka notified the police another call was received from 804 Ann avenue, the informant claiming that a negro was prowling around the house with a shotgun in his hands. The squad arrived in time to arrest a man who is believed to answer the description given to the police. He still had the shotgun when taken into custody, but refused to make any statement to the officers, and was locked up in the city jail for further investigation.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
DECEMBER 4, 1920

WOMAN IDENTIFIES NEGRO ASSAILANT

POLICE HAVE MAN WHO ATTACKED HER, SAYS MRS. JOHN CLARK.

After Walter Stegall, a negro about 35 years old, had stepped to the door of his cell at the city jail Friday night in compliance with an officer's command, he was positively identified by Mrs. John Clark as the man who had attacked and robbed her in her home, 2814 McKinney avenue, last Saturday night.

Mrs. Clark, who was accompanied by her husband, looked carefully at the man and, without hesitation, declared that she was positive that the police had apprehended the guilty negro.

Stegall assumed a nonchalant air, attempted a smile, and said that the woman was mistaken, and that he knew nothing of the assault. Mrs. Clark repeated her assertion that he was the right man.

Negro Closely Guarded.

After identification of the negro by Mrs. Clark a strict guard was placed about Stegall's cell and no one was allowed to see him except the higher officials. These measures were taken as a precaution against possible mob violence should the news of the negro's identification get abroad before he had been lodged in the county jail.

Captain of Detectives Charles Gunning said that charges would be filed against the negro in County Court Saturday morning, at which time he would be transferred to the county jail.

Stegall's arrest came about largely through the efforts of Detectives W. E. Carpenter and Calvin Baird, who had been working unceasingly on the case since Saturday night. With the aid of Detective Hansen and Plainclothes Officers Lee and Adair, the negro was caught at 1700 Wichita street Thursday night.

Story of the Crime.

Mrs. Clark, who had been away from home, arrived at her residence about 6 p. m. Saturday, and was busy about the house until between 8 and 9 p. m., when she prepared to retire. Going to the bathroom she was grabbed by the arm by the negro just as she was attempting to turn on the light. In her struggle with the negro, chairs and other pieces of furniture were knocked over and broken in three rooms, showing that her fight with the man had lasted from the bathroom, through the three rooms, and ended in the living-room in the front of the house. Here the negro struck the woman on the back of the head with a large scrubbing brush, knocking her unconscious. He then proceeded to bind her with towels, one of which he inserted in her mouth and tied behind her head, the other he tied around her neck.

Throwing the woman upon a lounge the negro began to ransack the house, stealing a purse from the center table in the dining-room. He is thought to have been frightened away by a delivery boy from a grocery store, who went to the house about 10:30 p. m. and set a box of groceries just inside the front door. From his position at the door he could not have seen the woman on the lounge.

Shortly after the departure of the grocery boy, the husband of Mrs Clark arrived and found his wife, still unconscious, lying on the floor at the side of the lounge. She was still bound and gagged and could make no statement until she had received the attention of the family physician, who was hurriedly called by Mr. Clark.

Lynchings- 1921. Virginia

866

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

PORTSMOUTH VA STAR
APRIL 8 1921

CRIMINAL ASSAULT CASE.

John Willis Davis, colored, has been committed to the county jail by Justice J. W. Ames, of the Sewall's Point section, charged with criminally assaulting Jessie A. Fuller, 14 years of age. The assault is alleged o have occurred on April 4.

Escort Is Slugged Unconscious And Girl Attacked 8/31/21 By Virginia Negro

Norfolk, Va., August 30.—After her escort was knocked unconscious and dragged from their automobile, a daughter of a prominent physician of Warwick county was attacked by a negro and seriously injured. Both the young woman and her escort are in Riverside hospital, Newport News, and West Jones, negro, is under arrest in that city charged with felonious assault and attempted criminal assault. The attack occurred on the outskirts of Newport News.

WEST MAINTAINS HE IS INNOCENT CHARGE OF ASSAULTING GIRL

Negro Arrested Shortly After Young Man and Woman Attacked Held in Jail.

TWO OTHERS CHARGED WITH HELPING ROBBER

Preliminary Hearing Set For September 7, While Victims in Hospital

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
AUGUST 30, 1921

West Jones, colored, of Warwick county, charged with feloniously assaulting Miss Fannie Smith, daughter of Dr. J. L. Smith, of Morrison, and Booker Smith, of Warwick county, Sunday night, with robbing Booker Smith, and with attempting to assault criminally Miss Smith, last night was eloquent in declarations of innocence.

Thomas Johnson and William Allen, both colored, charged with robbing Mr. Smith, also were maintaining the police who arrested them made a mistake.

All three are in jail, awaiting preliminary hearing before Justice John Locke in police court September 7. The Smiths, now in the Riverside hospital, are expected to be out by that time.

The Smiths were in a car near the Scones dam road Sunday night when a negro leaped into the car, robbed Mr. Smith, beat him into insensibility with the butt of a pistol, and then attempted to assault Miss Smith, police say. He then escaped.

Evidence against Allen and Johnson consists of allegedly conflicting statements as to their whereabouts at the time of the crime.

Took Pistol With Him.

Evidence against Jones is that he left his home and stayed away some time that night; that a pistol was found under his pillow; that he carried the pistol with him when he went out; and that he has been positively identified by Booker Smith and in half-way fashion by Miss Smith.

Detective Sergeant J. M. Platt, who with Detective B. L. Witmer, arrested Jones, stated yesterday evening that he found four of the five one-dollar bills stolen from Mr. Smith scattered along the road, each about seventy-five yards from another.

According to the story told by the Smiths, they were in their car in the detour that leads from the Scones dam road to the Briarfield road parallel with the C. & O. tracks leading toward Lee Hall. They were eating candy, waiting until Miss Smith's sister, down in the city, might be ready to go home with them.

Three colored men passed. One of them, carrying a guitar, seemed to study the Smiths carefully as he passed. Miss Smith remarked about it after the three had passed on.

Three minutes later the man who had been carrying the guitar came back. Reaching the auto he suddenly pulled flashlight and pistol and leaped at the car.

Used Pistol as Club.

Both Smiths threw up their hands. He told them they must pay a ten-dollar fine. Mr. Smith said he had but five dollars. He pulled from his pocket five one-dollar bills. At the out of the road across a ditch and received a stunning blow on the back of his head.

Then the fight was on. The negro was using his pistol as a club. He smashed Mr. Smith over the temples many times, until the Warwick county man was almost unconscious. Then the criminal dragged Mr. Smith out of theroad, across a ditch and threw him down beside the railroad tracks.

"Git aboard the cars and git away," said the negro.

Mr. Smith crawled between two cars and to the Warwick road. There he went into unconsciousness just as a man in an auto rescued him.

In the meantime the negro had gone back to the girl who was trying to start the car. He jumped in the machine and tried to pull her out. She screamed and clawed and bit and struck out with her fists.

Girl Makes Escape

So he drew back and slashed her over the forehead with the butt of the pistol. Her hat saved her life, police say.

How long she was in a dazed condition she did not say. When she finally got control of herself the miscreant was gone. She started up the car and whirled down the detour. In her haste the car got away from her and ditched itself. She ran to a house nearby and was taken in.

Police had been notified in the meantime. Several officers went out. Blood hounds were put on the trail. Detectives Platt and Whitmer, with J. T. Smith, of Warwick county, made their own little probe. At Jones' home they found Jones undressed. There was a pistol under his pillow. His wife told the officers Jones had left her twice that evening, taking his pistol. Jones was arrested.

Yesterday morning he was taken before the Smiths. The man identified him as the assailant of Sunday night. The girl was very nervous; she couldn't be positive.

She told Detective Sergeant Platt the assailant was "trying to do something wrong" to her.

Thomas and Allen also were arrested. When they were led into police court yesterday morning and told what charges they were facing each one almost paled in terror.

They were led off to jail.

INDICT NEGRO FEW HOURS AFTER CRIME

George Roberts Charged With Attempted Criminal Assault on Negress

RETURN TRUE BILL

DANVILLE VA REGISTER
SEPTEMBER 8, 1921

Danville saw an example of "Jersey justice" yesterday when the grand jury returnde a true bill of indictment against George Robert, a negro, charged attempted criminal assault on Lula Young, colored, a few hours after the alleged crime.

On Tuesday evening Roberts, a member of the colored Pythian organization had been detailed to watch beside the bed of a suffering "brother" in Providence Hospital. In the same ward was Lula Young, watching the fast dimming spark of life beside the bed of her husband, who was unconscious. The woman maintained her vigil until late in the night when she dozed off to sleep. When she awakened, it is alleged, she found that she was being attacked by Roberts. An outcry was made and the police arrived, taking charge of Roberts, who was remanded to jail when the seriousness of the alleged offense had been detailed.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning the case was called in the police court, but it was not heard as officers had gone before the grand jury which met at ten o'clock to wind up its sessions. The grand jury examined several witnesses and returned a true bill of indictment. It is possible that Roberts, who remains in jail, will be given a hearing at the present term of court.

Lynchings- 1921.

Alabama.

868

Rapes by Whites.

GRADY WILLIAMS HELD ON SERIOUS CHARGE

Montgomery Advertiser 8/5/21

Grady Williams, young white man of this city is lodged in the city jail charged with attempted criminal assault Wednesday afternoon near Oak Park. A young white girl is complainant. Wiliams is being held under a $1,000 bond, which at a late hour Thursday night he had been unable to furnish.

According to the police, Williams followed the young girl for some distance and then grabbed her. She screamed for help and Wi'''ams took to his heels, but was later captured. No statement could be obtained from Williams.

Lynchings - 1921.
Rapes by Whites.

Arkansas.

869

Blacks Face, Shifts Blame of Assault

Chicago Defender
9/24/21

Hope, Ark., Sept. 2.—A report sent broadcast over the city to the effect that a "dark man" had insulted a woman, caused a mob to form and invade the territory inhabited by our people.

Members of the angry posse rushed into the Baptist church, flashed revolvers and knives, driv-worshipers into the street. Homes in the neighborhood were searched and partially looted under the pretext that the mob was searching for the assailant.

A man employed by the Duffet Wholesale Co. was seized, carried before the woman, who declared he resembled the culprit, but was not positive of his identification. He was released after being beaten over the head with the butt end of revolvers.

Later a search of the surrounding neighborhood revealed evidence having to do with the case. It was a towel, smeared with grease paint, said to have been used by a white man who blacked his face to commit the crime.

HOUNDS LEAD POSSE TO WHITE MAN'S HOME

The Chicago Whip
9/17/21

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 17.—Elmer Hawlett, white, sawmill employe of Ironton, was arrested early this week when bloodhounds led a posse to his home. The hounds were tracking the assailant of Mrs. M. F. Gibson, white, of Sweet Home.

She had told the police that a burly Black man weighing 180 pounds had attacked her.

District of Columbia.

870

Lynchings—1921.

Rapes by Whites.

WHITE MAN ATTACKS GIRL

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—Prompt action of Joseph Smith and William Acton saved 13 year old Lillian Conkling from an unknown white man who was dragging her against her will into a deserted lumber yard last night.

Lynching—1921.

Rapes by Whites

Florida

871

YOUNG WHITE MAN HELD ON CHARGE ATTACKING WOMAN

Constitution 2/13/21

Daytona, Fla., February 12.—A young white man giving his name as William Quinn of California, who was arrested yesterday in Deland and shot down and retaken after escaping from officers, will be given a preliminary hearing there Monday on a charge of making an attack on a young woman, according to advices received here aonight.

The man gained entrance into the woman's home late yesterday in the absence of her husband on pretense of wanting to sell funrniture polish, according to the account brought here. After his arrest Friday night the woman identified him, according to officers and on the way to jail he broke away and was shot. It was said his wounds were not serious enough to prevent the hearing Monday.

WHITE MAN RAPES WHITE GIRL; CONVICTED, BUT FREE ON BAIL

Baltimore, Md. 11/16/21

Miami, Florida—Only the orderly processes of legal machinery were called into play here on October 28th, when William Taylor, a white man, forty-two years of age, was convicted in the criminal courts of having raped a little white girl ten years old.

Taylor, a surveyor by occupation, boarded at a house in which the little girl was visiting. According to testimony of witnesses, the child was made a victim to the man's lustful desires, but there was no attempt at summary action on part of either citizens or the Ku Klux Klan.

It goes without saying that if the accused had been a Negro the tale would have to be told differently. It is evident that the sinner and not the sin is the influencing motive.

Taylor was not even incarcerated after being convicted but was released on $10,000 bail, pending sentence later by Judge Norfleet.

WHITE MAN RAPES WHITE GIRL; CONVICTED, BUT FREE ON BAIL

N.Y. Age 11/12/21

(Special to The New York Age.)

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Lynching - 1921.

Rapes by Whites.

Georgia

872

Verdict of Guilty In Case of Alleged Assault Attempt

2/25/21

Constitution

Columbus, Ga., February 24.—(Special.)—A jury in Muscogee superior court this afternoon convicted Walter McClellan, a young white man of the city, of attempted criminal assault. McClellan was given a sentence of from five to ten years in the penitentiary. The case was of a sensational nature.

The defendant, a young man of this city, was charged with having carried an eighteen year old girl of prominent family out of the city at night, without her consent.

The copule went to the theater, the girl testified, and McClellan later suggested they go home in a taxicab. She says that later she noticed the car had been diverted from the exact route, and proceeded into the country, despite her protests.

When they left the car, according to the testimony, at a point north of Columbus, she alleges that her escort attempted to assault her. She resisted desperately, and, in the struggle, her clothing was torn from her. She says that she struck the young man in the head with her shoe, partially stunning him.

When another car came into sight, it was testified, the girl was stripped of all her clothing, having on only her stockings.

People in the car provided clothing for her temporary use.

The case was strongly contested, and the defendant stoutly denied his guilt.

Motion for a new trial was made and hearings set for April 16, before Judge Mouroe, McClellan being released on $12,500 bail. He admitted the attempt, but declared it was done in a final endeavor to make the girl marry him, as he had tried to do for years.

Richard C. Smith, of Atlanta, a former United States deputy collector, indicted in connection with the same case, and charged with having driven the couple that night in the taxicab, is to be tried next week.

YOUNG MAN ARRESTED ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Jesse Starnes Held by Police After Hearing Girl's Story.

Constitution 4/29/21

Jesse Starnes, a white man, 25 years old, living on East Fair street, was arrested about 8:30 o'clock Saturday night by officers Davis and Evans, and is being held without bond on a charge of assault on a young white girl of Atlanta.

According to reports made to the police, the young woman was walking down South Boulevard when she was accosted by Starnes. She is said to have been forced into an alley, where upon becoming frightened at the man's approaches, she fled, only to be overtaken several hundred yards up the alley.

The girl collapsed in her mother's arms just as she reached her home.

Examination of her clothing showed that it had been badly torn in the struggle, and after being revived by an attending physician, she camplained of severe pain in her right side, where she

ASSAULT IS CHARGED TO YOUNG WHITE BOY

The Atlanta Constitution

On a charge of criminally assaulting a six-year-old girl, on Monday in south Atlanta, Meridith S. Wood, white, 16 years old, a sheet-metal worker, of 24 Dalton street, is being held at police station.

3-24-21

The case will be tried sometime this week, and the little girl will be the principal witness. The boy was arrested by detectives Mosley and Cody, just a few hours after the alleged assault occurred.

MAN JAILED IN ATHENS UPON SERIOUS CHARGE

Constitution 5/17/21

Athens, Ga., May 16.—(Special.)—Tom Alexander, a young white man, is in jail here charged with having committed an assault on a white woman yesterday. The woman and her husband, claiming to be without funds, are said to have been walking from a South Carolina town to Atlanta, when Alexander, who was driving his auto along the highway, was asked to given them a ride. Passing a country store near this city, it is alleged, Alexander gave the husband some money and told him to go into the store and purchase whisky.

When the man left the car, it is alleged, Alexander drove off, and the woman becoming alarmed at his action, jumped from the machine after it had traveled a short distance. Alexander, it is charged, followed and assaulted her, and then drove off. He was arrested several hours later and brought to Clarke county jail. It is understood that he will be given a commitment hearing tomorrow.

The judge of the western circuit is now in New Orleans, but is expected to return to Athens Thursday, when a special session of the grand jury may be called to investigate the alleged crime. Attorneys for the defendant say that the charges are untrue, and that they will be able to show this. Alexander comes from a well-known family and is prominently connected.

ASSAULT CHARGE PROBE WILL BEGIN AT ATHENS TODAY

The Atlanta Constitution 5-17-21

Athens, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—Judge Blanton Fortson, of the western circuit superior courts, has ordered a special session of the grand jury here tomorrow to investigate alleged assault upon a white woman here by Tom Alexander, young white man.

It is alleged Alexander, who was driving along the highway, picked up the woman and her husband in his car and after stopping at a store and sending the man in with money to make a purchase, drove off with the woman and assaulted her. Should he be indicted by the grand jury, it is expected a special term of court will be called to try the case.

TWO MEN ARE JAILED ON GIRLS' COMPLAINT

5-28-21, Constitution

Charged with attempted assault upon two young 17-year-old Atlanta girls Thursday afternoon, Charlie E. Thompson, 23, of 22 Flora avenue, and Robert Holley, 22, of 176 Luckie street, are being held by the police under $2,000 bond each.

According to the story told the police, the two girls entered a drug store Thursday afternoon, and while ordering a drink, made the remark that they were going to Brookwood. The two men overheard them, and offered to take them out in their car. It appears that they accepted.

When they reached Brookwood, however, the men, instead of stopping, speeded up the car and refused to let the girls out, it is claimed. They continued several miles, it was stated, makng a detour and heading for Lakewood. When the girls finally managed to escape from the car, the report said, their clothing was torn and they said they had been brutally treated by the two men.

Thompson and Holley were arrested Friday afternoon. At the police station, two pints of whisky were found on the former

EUBANKS ARRESTED ON GIRL'S COMPLAINT

Atlanta Constitution 7/16/21

A. C. Eubanks, a chauffeur who gave his address as 37 Broyles street, was arrested Wednesday afternoon by Officers McDaniel and Dodd on a state charge, following a complaint of an 11-year-old girl. The girl's mother swore out a warrant charging criminal assault against Eubanks Wednesday.

MAN IS ARRESTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE

The Atlanta Constitution

Savannah, Ga., September 21.—(Special.)—George Byrd, a young white man, 27 years old, is under arrest here for alleged improper liberties taken with a little 5-year-old girl who identified the man as having acted improperly when she and her 4-year-old sister were in Forsyth and Colonial parks. When arrested the man flasned a badge, "deputy sheriff," on the patrolman, and the additional charge of impersonating an officer is considered.

MILLER CLEARED IN CASE CHARGING ASSAULT ON GIRL

8/17/21

Atlanta Constitution

Thomasville, Ga., August 17.—(Special.)—John M. Miller, of Boston, was acquitted of the charge of criminal assault on a 12-year-old girl of that town by the jury in the superior court here early this morning. The case consumed all of yesterday and went to the jury late last night. When the verdict was given Judge Thomas ordered every one in the court room to remain for thirty minutes after Mr. Miller was turned over to the care of his son, the local police guarding all doors to prevent their leaving.

A large number of witnesses in the case were examined on both sides, the little girl herself affirmed the charge. Mr. Miller denied the crime most strenuously and referred to the other similar charges made against him at his previous trial in May, when he was also acquitted. He is a well-known merchant of Boston and his friends here testified to his good character, other witnesses swore against it. A large number of Boston citizens came over for the trial, but only those connected with the case were allowed in the court room during the trial. Solicitor Hay conducted the prosecution and H. J. MacIntyre represented the defendant.

Lynching - 1921

Rapes by Whites.

Illinois.

873

BRUTAL ACT COMMITTED BY GROCER

Second Assault On 5 Year-Old Child In Six Months. One-Legged Moron Held To Grand Jury.

Chicago Whip 3/5/21.

Willard Vaughn, a one-legged grocer at 533 East 37th street, residing at 4911 Wabash avenue, was held to the grand jury in $5,000 bonds in the Harrison street court Tuesday morning for alleged criminal assault upon Gonzella Vincent, 518 East 37th place.

The assault occurred in the grocery store operated by Vaughn at the 37th street address at 4:30 p. m. Monday afternoon.

Lures Child With Cake

The five-year-old girl had been sent to Vaughn's grocery store by her mother. She returned home with a look of horror on her tear-stained face, and holding in her hand a half-eaten cake given her by the grocer. The girl's mother, Mrs. U. S. Vincent, at once scented trouble and began an investigation which revealed blood stains on the child's clothing. Upon further questioning the child told an incoherent story, accusing Vaughn as her assailant. Her reluctance to talk indicated that the one-legged moron had frightened her with threats in case she exposed the incident.

Vaughn's Second Offense

Detectives from the 35th Precinct station at once accompanied the girl to Vaughn's store where she positively identified Vaughn as her assailant. The grocer made a sweeping denial of any knowledge of the affair.

Gonzella Vincent now charges that this is the second attack made upon her by the crippled moron. On the previous occasion she was so thoroughly frightened by his threats that she refused to inform her mother who her assailant was. This happened six months ago, and the child was placed in a hospital for treatment.

She was attended by Dr. T. S. Officer, 4302 State street.

EX-CAB DRIVER INDICTED

AFTER GIRL TELLS STORY

Chicago Defender 3/19/21

William Diener (white), a former Yellow Cab driver was indicted by the grand jury for the assault and attempted rape of Miss Emma Stewart, 21 years old, a maid employed by Mrs. R. Ball, 822 Edgecomb avenue. Miss Stewart testified that she was instructed by her employer to take several grips and packages to the newly rented apartment and a Yellow Cab was called.

At the end of the second trip to the apartment Miss Stewart was invited by the chauffeur to sit down and rest, and upon her refusal and attempt to reach the door which he had locked behind him the chauffeur forced her down upon the couch and attempted to criminally assault her. She was left with her wrists swollen and bruised and her dress torn to shreds when her cries for help frightened him from the apartment.

Attorney Violette N. Anderson, who was retained by Miss Stewart to prosecute the case, succeeded in having Diener discharged from his position with the Yellow Cab Company, and successfully assisted the assistant state's attorney in prosecuting the case.

JURY CONVICTS A GRANDFATHER OF SERIOUS CRIME

Chicago Defender 10/29/21

Thinking possibly of their own daughters at home, a jury in Judge Jacob Horner's court yesterday found George N. Thurn, 61 years old and a grandfather, of 2610 Florence avenue, guilty of a serious crime against 10 year old Bertha Kiel, 1615 Columbia avenue.

For the last eighteen months, the child had taken piano lessons of Thurn. Last May, the trial brought out, he began taking liberties with her. Bertha told her father, William Kiel, of his actions.

Concealing two friends in his home, the father called Thurn to give his daughter a piano lesson. Thurn's actions were watched and the prosecution followed. Thurn's attorneys moved for a new trial, which will take place next week.

Judge William L. Gemmill in the Englewood court fined Gaston Johnson, 18, 6415 Evans avenue, $100 and costs for having annoyed girls in one building of the University high school. Johnson pleaded guilty.

Lynchings - 1921
Rapes by Whites

Kentucky

875

HEINOUS AND REPULSIVE CRIME

OF WHITE MEN DRAWS SCANT PUBLICITY

NEWSPAPERS THAT FEATURE "NEGRO" CRIMES HAVE LITTLE SPACE FOR THIS ACT OF BESTIAL FATHER.

CRIME HAS NO COLOR CONCLUSIVELY PROVEN.

St. Louis News 1/29/21

The Louisville News takes the stand that CRIME has no COLOR; that men do wrong not because of their color or race but because of the mental, moral and spiritual state of the individual. Therefore The News has always protested against the habit of white papers headlining crimes and alleged crimes of Colored people.

There is no news value in the color or race of the criminal—the crime is the thing. If the news value were in the color or race of the offender why do not the dailies say Jew, Irishman, German, white American, etc., in reporting news of crime? The truth is this as a part of a pernicious propaganda to discredit the Race by insinuation and suggestion that Colored people are by nature criminally inclined.

That Louisville has missed a race riot or serious race troubles is miraculous in the face of the conduct of the daily papers. In the Harlan, Ky., case now being tried with a Dr. Winnes, white, as the accused, the local dailies vied with each other in scare headlines that a "Negro Convict Murders Young School Teacher." In the King case they flaunted in the face of the public that a "Big Black Kills Father and Assaults Daughter." And so in case after case have they given space and publicity to alleged crimes of Colored offenders all out of proportion to the news value if the reports of white criminal's acts are taken as a standard.

For instance in the Criminal Court Tuesday two white men were up charged with a most repulsive and heinous crime.

It was charged that Joe Moran had had carnal knowledge of 14-year-old Ruth Stallings with the assistance, consent and connivance of her father, George Stallings.

As unspeakable as that is, George Stallings has been indicted for outraging his own daughter. So inhuman, rather un-human and unnatural were these crimes that Judge Robinson denounced Moran in bitter terms and declared he was sorry he could not send Moran to the electric chair.

Moran received a sentence of ten years. Stallings, the unnatural father, is to be tried February 7.

This was truly sensational, extraordinary news, but did it get any big headline, did it get front page two column space? No, it was given bare mention on inside pages hidden by want ads, river news and was doubtless unnoticed by the majority of readers.

But watch your daily papers and see how they play up the next "crime" of some ignorant Black Man.

White Man Attacks Colored Girl

Louisville News 2-5-21

Daily Papers Make No Headlines

Police Judge Fines Him $20

For D. C. Snch Is Life

Part-missing

The tables were turned in criminal annals Saturday when a pretty young Colored woman was attacked by a big, burly white man. But the daily papers did not headline it, they did not notice it, except for a slight reference by the Courier-Journal.

The Police Court Judge did not hold the white assailant to the Grand Jury, the prosecuting attorney did not give out any interview saying he believed "Miss Carter's story."

The matter passed off very quietly. There was no mobbing, no attempts at lynching.

Saturday night about 7:30 Miss Adelia Carter, a pretty young Colored woman, returning to her home, 503 Coke street, passed Jackson and Breckinridge streets. On the corner stood a white man, Edward Harding. He followed Miss Carter and when she reached an alley he grabbed her and dragged her in a darker spot. The young woman screamed despite Harding's having a knife.

Mr. William Hart, not the movie actor, but a well known Colored citizen of the East End, ran to her rescue. He caught Harding and led him to a corner grocery and called the police. They came, arrested Harding searched him and found the found, and heard him say he thought he was attacking a white woman.

In Police Court Monday, Harding was tried foor disorderly conduct, fined $20 and allowed to go.

$20 fine for attaching a woman!

Disorderly conduct, when he chocked and threatened the woman!

What's the use of talking about what would have been had the colors been reversed—she white and he black? You can imagine.

East End Colored people are to be commended for not taking the law in their own hands.

They let the law take its own course—and it took a devil of a course.

BURLY WHITE BRUTE ASSAULTS PRETTY COLORED GIRL

No Lynching Followed the Assault and the Judge Imposes Fine of $20.00

Houston Observer 2/19/21

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18th.—The tables were turned in criminal annals last Saturday when a pretty young colored woman was attacked by a big, burly white man. But the daily papers did not headline it, they did not notice it, except for a slight reference by the Courier-Journal.

The police court judge did not hold the white assailant to the grand jury, the prosecuting attorney did not give out any interview saying he believed Miss Carter's story.

The matter passed off very quietly. There was no mobbing, no attempts at lynching.

Saturday night, about 7.30, Miss Adelia Carter, a pretty young colored woman, returning to her home, 503 Coke street, passed Jackson and Breckinridge streets. On the corner stood a white man, Edward Harding. He followed Miss Carter and when she reached an alley he grabbed her and dragged her in a darker spot. The young woman screamed despite Harding's having a knife.

Mr. William Hart, not the movie actor, but a well-known colored citizen of the East End, ran to her rescue. He caught Harding and led him to a corner grocery and called the police. He said he thought he was attacking a white woman.

In police court Monday Harding was tried for disorderly conduct, fined $20, and allowed to go.

Twenty dollars fine for attacking a woman!

Disorderly conduct when he chocked and treatened the woman.

What's the use of talking about what would have been had the colors been reversed —she white and he black? You can imagine.

East End colored people are to be commended for not taking the law in their own hands.

They let the law take its own course —and it took a devil of a course.

—From The Philadelphia American.

GIVE THOROUGH QUESTIONING.—THREATENED WITH DEATH IS CLAIM FOR PLACING BLAME ON NEGRO.

Special To The News. The East Tennessee News 10/20/21

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 19.—Following the publishing of reports throughout this section, inflammatory articles under heads "Black Brute Assaults Little White Child," "Mob Forming To Lynch Negro Brute When Caught," and other such headings, the articles giving the story of a small white girl who stated that a Negro had criminally assaulted her while she was playing near her home here and following the arrest of a dozen Negro, two of whom narrowly escaped the hands of a mob that scoured the country for miles around, the thorough grilling of the white child by the police officers resulted in the little girl finally admitting that no Negro attacked her, but that a white man, aged fifty years and a member of one of the most prominent white families of this section was the one who assaulted her.

The man whose name has been suppressed by the papers was rushed to Frankfort upon orders of Circuit Judge R. C. Stoll, for safekeeping. The girl stated that she had placed the blame on a Negro because the white man had threatened her with death should she tell of his relations with her.

The mother of the child, noting her soiled clothing, questioned her as to the cause and it was then that she stated that a Negro had assaulted her.

"Negro Brute" Proves To Be Prominent White Kentuckian

KENTUCKY WHITE CHILD CHANGES STORY THAT STRANGE NEGRO ASSAULTED HER WHEN POLICE

Lynching—1921.
Rapes by White

Maryland

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COLLECTOR AS RAPIST

Afro-American

White Employee Of Sun Insurance Company Said To Have Assaulted 10 Year Old

1/21/21

For an alleged assault on ten-year old Esther Bernice Short, Justice Chapman issued a warrant Thursday morning for the arrest of Harry Feldenheimer, white, a collector for the Sun Life Insurance Company.

The man is said to have called at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Short, 611 Pitcher street, to collect the little girl's insurance and that of her grandmother, Mrs. Fannie Short. The mother gave the girl money with which to pay her insurance and told the collector to come back later for the elder Mrs. Short's insurance as she was out.

The collector after receipting the books is alleged to have pulled the little girl on his lap and subjected her to indignities. He left and the girl told her mother. Returning several hours later to collect from the grandmother, Mrs. Short confronted the man with the girl's accusations and then dared him to repeat his actions with her. He was then ordered out of the house.

Little Bernice told a straightforward story when she appeared with her father before Justice Chapman to swear out the warrant.

TEN YEAR OLD TELLS OF ALLEGED CRIME

White Insurance Collector Charged With Attempting Assault On Little Esther Short

HEARD STEPS

Child Says He Paid No Attention To Her Protests

Afro-American 1/28/21

That even ten year old children are not safe from middle aged white insurance collectors was evidenced last Friday morning in the Northwestern police station when Harry Feldheimer, white, 50 years old, collector for the Sun Insurance Company, was held for court under $500 bail for an alleged attempted assault upon ten year old Esther Short.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Short, parents of the little girl were in the station house and appeared much chagrined at the small bail fixed by Justice Chapman. Attorney Howard Payne, counsel for the plaintiffs, also called the magistrate's attention to the little girl's statement, with the idea that it would guide him in fixing the bail, but the amount was not increased. A little excited, Mr. Payne walked up and down, but said nothing further.

Mr. Payne also objected to the little girl making any statement, since Feldheimer waived examination, asking that his trial go to the Criminal Court, but Justice Chapman overruled him, calling the tot to the stand where she told a straightforward story of the alleged attempt assault.

Not yet out of the graded schools and barely past her tenth year, the child told how Feldheimer came to her parents' home at 611 Pitcher street to collect insurance her parents carry and that of her grandmother. Mrs. Short, she said was upstairs, and sent the money down by her.

When she came down with the money, the white collector, who is well in middle life and baldheaded sat down and called her over to take a seat on his lap. He pinched her cheeks, she declared, disarranged her clothing, meantime exposing himself.

Feldheimer, she stated paid no attention to her protest that "mother did not allow that," and only desisted when he thot he heard her mother coming down stairs. Before leaving she added. Feldheimer warned her "not to tell," but she went directly to her mother and told what he had done.

News of the alleged attempt at assault spread thruout the city Friday and created considerable bitterness.

When asked by a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN what action the Sun Life Insurance Company, 111 Redwood street, contemplated, the vice president declared that the whole matter had been placed in the hands of Judge Moses and that nothing further would be done.

Mrs. Cora Johnson, 1825 Druid Hill avenue dismissed Feldheimer when he came to collect her insurance Tuesday afternoon. Feldheimer was allowed to come no further than the front door. "I appeal to all loyal women" Mrs. Johnson said, "to do the same thing."

At a meeting held at Brown and Wingate's Bank, Pennsylvania avenue near Mosher street Tuesday night and attended by Mr. and Mrs. Short and others funds were raised to push the case and a public protest meeting planned for Trinity Baptist Church next Tuesday night. Threats of boycott were made against the Sun Insurance Company and of violence to Feldheimer if he continues his collections.

SECOND OFFENSE

Mr. Short declared this was Feldheimer's second offense having attempted to assault 11 year old Marguerite Yancy, his counsin, six months ago.

HARRY FEINHEIMER

50 year old white collector in the Sun Life Insurance Company who is charged with attenpt at criminal assault upon ten year old Esther Scot.

MASS MEETING OF 500 URGES PUNISHMENT OF INSURANCE COLLECTOR

50 Year Old White Man Charged With Assaulting Ten Year Old Girl Warned To Stay Out Of Northwest Baltimore

Afro-American 2-4-24

Brutality of the local police, exclusion of qualified men from the police force and from juries in the city, and the jim crow arrangements for colored people in the Criminal and Juvenile Courts, were scored by a mass meeting of more than five hundred persons at Trinity Baptist Church, Druid Hill and Mosher street, Tuesday night.

The meeting was called in order to learn the sentiment of the community, as to what were best to be done to see that proper punishment is handed out to Harry Feldenheimer, white, recently arrested on the charge of attempting criminal assault on ten year old Esther Short, and released on only $500 bail.

Speakers condened the dispensation of justice in the Northwestern district in direct terms, declaring that there were evidently two laws, one for the white people and one for the colored. That Justice Chapman, refused to make the proper charge against Feldenheimer, that he made the bail only $500, brought several bitter denunciations.

The narration of how fifty year old Feldenheimer entered the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Short, 630 Pitcher street, to collect insurance for the Sun Life Insurance Company, and according to the testimony of ten year old Esther Short was about to assault her but was frightened away by approaching steps evoked universal indignation.

"Northwest Baltimore should be made unsafe for Feldheimer," said one speaker. "If we can die for white people in Flanders, we can die for colored women in Baltimore," saidanother. "Let's lynch him and take the consequence."

The application of the lynch law was not confined to the remarks of any one speaker. Women urged the men to protect them and their homes from the vicious and low type of whites, declaring that Feldenheimer was still collecting in Northwest Baltimore.

The difficulty of securing the conviction and punishment of white men, charged with crimes against colored women, was pointed out by several speakers, who declared that a court which excluded colored men from juries and set apart jim crow reservations for colored people in the court room, was incapable of measuring out equal justice to black and white alike.

In the Criminal Court, part one, and Juvenile Court, separate seats were said to be set about for colored people only. One of the speakers recited how he told Judge Gorter he would "go out" but he wouldn't sit in a jim crow seat.

Another speaker broke down and wept while telling how two policemen seized Mrs. Griffin, 1340 Calhoun street, Saturday night, while standing on Laurens street, opposite the market, waiting for an escort, twisted her arm until she begged for mercy and disarranged her clothing, because she didn't get out of the way when told to "move on." Other speakers mentioned charges of discourtesy and brutality on the part of local police.

M. Brown of Wingate and Brown's Bank, presided. Committees headed by Rev. J. R. L. Diggs and Rev. J. H. Cranston, were appointed to lodge protests with the Grand Jury and with the Supreme Bench.

Funds were received to push the case against Feldenheimer. Another meeting is scheduled for First Baptist Church next Thursday night.

THREE GIRLS ENTICED TO SHAD ALLEY HOME

Children Aged 9, 10, And 12 Told They Could Have A "Nice Time" There.

ITALIAN HELD

Hoyer

(From other side)

Charged With Attempt At Assault And Released On $500 Bond

Afro-American 4/29/21

Lured into a Shad alley home Tuesday night by a man who promised them music and a good time, three little girls were set upon by two men, one an Italian, intent on criminal assault.

According to their story told the police:—

Gladys Parron, 10 years old, of 513 Oxford street, her cousins, Emma Parron, age 12 years, of 1021 McCulloh street, and Dorothy Freeman, age 9 years, of 638 Pierce street, who had been scrubbing steps in the vicinity of Lexington street Tuesday, were on their way home about 8 P. M. when they were met by Charles Spencer of 538 Shad alley. Spencer enticed them to come to his home, saying that they could play the piano and have a nice time. When they entered they found Samuel Tuminella, an Italian fruit dealer, of 630 W. Saratoga street, in the parlor.

Spencer locked the door and immediately tried to assault Emma Parron, while the Italian grabed Gladys and threw her over a chair. They were threatened when they attempted to scream.

When Mrs. Spencer arrived, the girls were let out the back way, where they climbed over a fence into the alley. But before Emma Parron could get away Mrs. Spencer caught her and tore her clothes nearly off. The Italian was arrested and released on $500.00 bail, but Spencer made his escape.

GETS THREE YEARS FOR ASSAULT

Afro-American 4/29/21

La Plata, Md., Aug. 25.—Frank Harris, a white man wearing a soldier uniform nd says his home is in Texas, has been sent to the house of correction for three years for dragging Mrs. Thomas Briscoe into a secluded spot in the woods and assaulting her. Mrs. Briscoe was on her way to Hughesville after alighting from the Washington bus.

Wife Of Well To Do Farmer Brutally Assaulted Near Gallant Green. Md.

Baltimore Herald 8/24/21

La Plata, Md., Aug. 20.—Frank Harris, a white man wearing a soldier's uniform, who said he came from Texas, is locked up in the jail here following an attack late Wednesday afternoon upon Mrs. Thomas Briscoe, the wife of a well-to-do colored farmer; living near Hughesville, Md.

The attack occurred near Gallant Green, ,Md. Mrs. Briscoe alighted from a Washington bus about a mile from her home and was walking along the road, when she was accosted by Harris who struck her over the head and then dragged her to a secluded spot a hundred yards in the woods. Harris fled after cutting her clothes, leaving his hat and coat on the ground.

Captured Wednesday night by a [illegible] of Negroes and white men, [illegible] was turned over to Sheriff [illegible] of Charles county, who took [illegible] to jail. He denied that he attacked the woman.

It was reported later that the house of Jim Thomas, a Negro living near where the assault had occurred, had been entered and a hat and coat stolen.

When arested last night it is said that Harris wore a hat and coat which tallied with the description of those stolen from Thomas' house. When searched a large pistol and a knife were found in his pockets.

WHITE MAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING COLORED WOMAN ESCAPES FROM LAPLATA JAIL

The Baltimore Herald Sept 14, 1921

La Plata, Md., Sept. 12.—Sawing through the doors of their cells, three men escaped from the Charles county jail early today.

This is the second time within the last two weeks that prisoners have sawed their way to liberty from the jail. The three who escaped today made their exit from the lock-up through the hole made by two prisoners who escaped on August 27, which had not been repaired.

Those who escaped today were:

Frank Harris, a soldier, who said he came from Texas, and who was being held in jail pending the action of the grand jury after it was alleged that he assaulted and attempted to rape Mrs. Thomas Briscoe, the wife of a well-to-do colored farmer living near Hughesville, Md.

Tony Jackson, colored, of Virginia, held on the charge of abducting a colored girl under 15 years of age.

Frank L. Turner, colored, who was awaiting trial on a charge preferred by a woman.

Posse Scours County

Sheriff George P. Goode, of Charles county, and a posse of deputies are scouring the county for the men, and early today, it was said, a man answering Harris' description, had been arrested at T. B., Prince George's county.

The men, it is believed, made their escape about 2.30 o'clock this morning. No one was on guard at the jail, Jailer Andrew Smallwood, colored, having locked up the place last night and gone to his home, as was his custom.

Lynchings – 1921.
Rapes by Whites.

Massachusetts

876

40 WHITE GIRLS RAPED BY 4 WHITE MEN

Boston Herald Monday

STARTLING REVELATIONS MADE BY VICTIMS IN CHARGES AGAINST LAWRENCE MEN

11/14/21

Lawrence Mass., Nov. 1, 1921—Revelations of a startling nature regarding the operations of a group of men who are claimed to have been systematically enticing young girls and attacking them, were made, during a session of Lawrence District Court here.

About forty girls, whose ages range from twelve years, are involved in the alleged improper actions of 4 men.

The ages of the men ranged from sixty-two years down. Other men involved are now being sought, but some of these, to avoid publicity will marry the young women with whom they were involved, it is said.

One of the girls in testifying against the alleged ringleader, said that she had been forced to submit under penalty of being shot, a revolver having been flourished on several occasions.

Lynching—1921

Rapes by Whites

Mississippi

878

Blots Girl's Honor Sought With Gun

Married Man Is Accused of Criminally Assaulting Child Before Her Playmates

Chicago Defender 3/5/21

Wesson, Miss., March 4.—One of the most revolting crimes that has occurred in this section recently was the attack on a 10-year-old girl of our Race by Troy Fuller, a white man employed by a railroad company here. Fuller was rushed to Hazelhurst shortly after being arrested through fear that he would be attacked by relatives of the girl, who declared they would shoot him on sight. The girl's name has been withheld by special request of her parents.

Fuller was arrested following the confession of an 11-year-old white boy who had been reported as an accomplice to the crime. The boy is alleged to have said that Fuller made the attack and ordered him to serve as a "lookout." Other girls, ages 6 to 11, witnessed the outrage, it is claimed. Fuller has a wife and three children.

Feeling here became so intense against Fuller that officials decided to send him to Hazelhurst for protection. He was placed under heavy guard and spirited away. Fuller has been known in this vicinity as a "Race hater," and has always opposed vigorously every movement that tended to create friendship with the whites.

ffs of Rankin and Simpson immediate
y summoned, posses and went in pur
suit. Two young white men, filling th
lescription of the girl, were arrested
ut when brought before her she de
lared they were not the parties. Ef
forts were made to induce her to de
lare light skinned Negroes assault
r her. She denied this, however.

YOUNG GIRL ASSAULTED BY TWO WHITE MEN

St. Louis Argus 7/29/21

The Associated Negro Press

MERIDIAN, Miss., July 27.—[illegible] information from Bell Pine, Rankin County, where a criminal assault occurred on a young woman, corrects some of the inaccuracies in the published statements. The young woman was only 16 years of age and not 30, as given out. Her father is a minister. The young lady had been on a visit the day before to friends a few miles from her home and was returning to her home alone Saturday morning on a lonely country road. She states that two white men met her and that one held a shotgun on her while the other gagged her, and that both men then assaulted her and left her. Bloodhounds were brought from Crystal Springs and put on the trail, but without succes. The affair occurred near the southern boundary of Rankin county and the sher

Lynching – 1921.
Rapes by Whites

Missouri

877

TWO WHITE MEN ASSAULT YOUNG COLORED WOMAN

St. Louis Argus 1/28/21

There was much indignity expressed around the City Hall Wednesday of this week, when it was learned that a warrant had been refused the police in the case of two white men who were charged with criminal assault upon a colored woman.

Mrs. Dessimer Turman of 2235 Adams Street stated to an Argus reporter that she was passing 2715 Locust street, when one of the men called to her, saying his wife wanted a girl i do house work, and invited her in. On entering the house she states the man shut the door and pushed her into the front room. When she protested he offered her whiskey. Then she threatened to call the police, at that time another man entered and told her if she made an outcry they would cut her throat, turning to a drawer and producing a razor. When she saw the razor she fell to her knees and begged them not to kill her but continued to fight every time either of them put their hands upon her. She said that during her scuffle with the men she managed to back up against a window which she raised and fell backward, injuring herself so that she was taken to the hospital.

The woman next door heard her cries ,and went to her rescue but the men fled. On her description, the police arrested Louis B. Keasler and Cecil Poter, (white) who resides at 2715 Locust, who admitted that they had been in the room with the woman, but denied assaulting her. When the police applied for a warrant at the Prosecuting Attorney's office it was denied the officers stating that the evidence was not sufficient to convict.

The police then took the cases to police court on a peace disturbing charge. On a change of venue the case came up in Judge Mix's Court Wednesday. After hearing the testimony of the woman and the men, Judge Mix called the men to the bench and rebuked them, telling them he did not believe a word they said in the case, and he believed them guilty. He then assessed the limit fine upon them of $300.00 each. The men were so glad to get off with the fine, until they did not even take an appeal, but paid the fine.

The men stated that they were from Alabama intimating that colored women had no standing in court in that state.

Mrs. Turman lives with her husband at 2235 Adams street. He works for the Pullman Company as car cleaner. They have been married for two years, and came to this city about two months ago from Oklalono, Mississippi

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be asked to look into the case.

DEPRAVED WHITE MAN

St. Louis Argus 1/29/21

Gets Ten Years For Ruining Girl

NO HEADLINES

NO HELL RAISING.

In Criminal Court Wednesday Lonnie Skaggs, a white man, was given ten years in the penitentiary for bringing Eunice Stivers, a sixteen-year-old white girl, to his home, driving his wife away, and keeping the girl a prisoner subject to his attacks for two days and nights.

This act of depravity drew no hell-raising headlines from the white press. The jury could have given him the limit of the law, twenty years, but did not.

Skaggs did not commit this crime because he is white, of course. Neither do Colored men commit crime because they are black. But watch your white paper when one does wrong.

TWO COLORED GIRLS INSULTED BY WHITE MAN

St Louis Argus 1/29/21

Is Fined Three Hundred Dollars In Each Case. Violence Was Threatened, To Force Arrest, After Officer Refused To Act.

James Hamilton (white) 45, was fined six hundred dollars in City Court No. 2, Monday, on a peace disturbnace charge; three hundred in each case.

The complaining witnesses in the case were Miss Beulah Abernathy, age 12 and Miss Lane. They charged that they were accosted on the streets by Hamilton and after being addressed in endearing terms, he attempted to embrace one of them. They fled into a store for protection. As soon as their assailant passed on Miss Abernathy ran home, which was only a block away. and informed her mother of what taken place. Calvin Glover, an ex-oversea soldier who was at the Abernathy home at the time, accompanied the girl back to the streets where she pointed out her assailant. The young man demanded of the policeman the arrest of Hamilton, but the officer refused, and told Hamilton to leave the neighborhood. By that time others had joined Glover in their demands that the assailant be arrested. Seeing that the men were in earnest, Hamilton ran through an alley between Finney and Cook to Whittier, then south to a Page car, which he boarded. By that time a large crowd had gathered and blocked traffic until the police, seeing the Negroes were determined to have justice, came up and arrested Hamilton.

When taken to the Deer Street Station and the desk sergeant heard the complaint, he held Hamilton on a peace disturbance charge. When the case came before Judge Mix, he imposed the $600 fine.

The case has been appealed and will have a hearing in C. C. C. No. 2.

WHITE POLICEMAN ATTACKS 16 YEAR OLD COLORED GIRL

St. Louis Argus

Park Official At St. Joseph Mo., Criminally Assaults Girl After Extorting $4 From Companion. Will Be Prosecuted By Citizens. 7/22/21

ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 20.—James Frans, 2627 Olive street, a special park policeman, white, on duty at Krug park, is being held at Central police station for investigation in connection with an attack on Lena Cole, 16 year old colored girl, 731 South fifth street, and extortoion of $4 from the girl's companion, Orville Coleman, 1217½ North Third street.

Coleman told the police that he was in Krug park with the girl about 11 o'clock Sunday night, when a man approached and flashed a light on them, telling them he was a policeman and that they were under arrest. Coleman says the man then declared he would let them go for $30, the amount he said their fine would be if they were taken to the police station. Finally Coleman surrendered to the man all the money he had with him, $4 and was allowed to leave, he said. Miss Cole was detained by the man, according to the story she told the po-

When Chief of Police MacDonald and Captain Duncan went to the park with Coleman, after the affair had been reported at Central station, Coleman identified Frans as the man who had taken his money. Frans was taken to Central station, and the girl brought there by the officers. She identified him as the man who had mistreated her and taken money from Coleman. Frans was for several years a patrolman and detective on the St. Joseph police force. He was dropped from the force about a mouth ago.

An examination of Miss Cole, made by Dr. Aldrich, Caolored physician, verified her charges. Attorney Kelly, also Colored, has been retained by leading Colored citizens who are raising a fund to vigorously prosecute the criminal.

Lynchings—1921

Nebraska.

879

Rapes by Whites

OMAHA NEB. EVE. HERALD
AUGUST 15. 1921.

NEGRO SAVES LITTLE GIRL FROM ATTACK

Irene Hot[illegible] 10, [illegible] Burt street, was rescued last nig[illegible] by an unidentified negro from a man who was attempting to carry the little girl into a rooming house at Twenty-fifth and Cuming streets, police said today.

The negro, who was standing on the corner near the stairway to the rooming house, heard the little girl's screams and ran to her rescue. He chased the man down the street but was unable to overtake him.

Lynchings - 1921.
Rapes by Whites

New Jersey.

880

M'ARTHUR INDICTED ON WOMEN'S CHARGE

Mrs. Helen O'Neill and Mary L. Bradshaw Describe Assaults Before Essex Co. Grand Jury.

ANOTHER CRIME RECALLED

The New York Times
Dec. 6/21

Assailant of Third Woman Bitten by Her Dog—MacArthur Has Wound on Wrist.

Two indictments were returned last evening by the Essex County Grand Jury in Newark, N. J., against Alexander A. MacArthur, artist and foster son of John R. MacArthur, a well-known contractor of this city, charging him with criminal assault on Mary Louise Bradshaw on Sept. 17 and on Mrs. Helen O'Neill on Oct. 10.

MacArthur was arrested last Saturday morning in the home of his foster parents, 177 East Seventy-eighth Street, and copies of the indictments immediately were prepared in the office of Prosecutor J. Henry Harrison of Newark for presentation this morning before Magistrate Peter A. Hatting in the Tombs Court, when MacArthur, who was released in $25,000 bail, will be arraigned as a fugitive from New Jersey.

The New Jersey indictments were returned after a three-hour investigation during which Miss Bradshaw, who is a student at the Montclair Normal School, and Mrs. O'Neill, mother of five children, accused him of having attacked them with a knife on a lonely mountain road between Montclair and Cedar Grove, knocked them down and assaulted them. Before the women were called before the Grand Jury, Emil Fuchs, counsel for MacArthur, called on Prosecutor Harrison and offered to permit his client to appear before the body after signing a waiver of immunity, but under the New Jersey law a person accused of a crime was not permitted to testify in a Grand Jury investigation. The presentation of the evidence to the Grand Jury was hastened because it was feared by the New Jersey authorities that Magistrate Hatting would discharge MacArthur from custody on the "John Doe" warrant on which Detective Sergeants Corell and Barth of the bomb squad arrested him last Saturday.

Women Appear Before Jury.

Miss Bradshaw was the first to appear before the Grand Jury, and she is reported to have testified that MacArthur attacked her on the morning of Sept. 17 last, that he slashed her across the neck with a knife and then knocked her down and assaulted her.

Mrs. O'Neill, it was said, told the prosecutor that after her assailant jumped from behind a clump of brush to attack her she offered to give him a small amount of money which she had in a purse and that he replied: "I don't want your money; I want you." Chief of Police Watson Ryno of Cedar Grove, granduncle of Miss Bradshaw, and another policeman also were called. They had previously told Prosecutor Harrison of their investigation which led up to MacArthur's arrest.

Before Mr. Fuchs started from New York for Prosecutor Harrison's office in Newark he issued the following statement at his office, 51 Chambers Street: "I shal llay before Prosecutor Harrison all the details of the case as I have learned them from my client. After a long conversation with MacArthur I am convinced that a great mistake has been made. I shall tell the prosecutor that my client is perfectly willing to go before the Grand Jury over there and waive immunity. Mr. MacArthur does not wish to rest on a legal technicality and is willing to go to New Jersey and have the matter threshed out there.

"It is my understanding that another woman has told of an experience similar to that of the woman in these cases. This last woman said she could readily identify her assailant by dog bites, the man having been bitten by a dog at the time of the assault. In order to show his good faith in the matter my client is willing to undergo a physical examination to show that he has not been bitten." It had been reported that Mrs. John A. Monroe of Cedar Grove would make an assault charge, but she did not appear before the Grand Jury.

Family Decline to Talk.

Word that two indictments had been returned against the artist was conveyed by a TIMES reporter to Arthur Paul MacArthur, eldest son of the foster parents of the accused man, at his home in East Seventy-eighth Street.

"The family does not care to discuss the matter," he said. "It is entirely in the hands of Judge Fuchs who has made it imperative that we keep silent. Even if this were not so we should not be able to say more than we have already said. We have told everything that we know."

Detectives Corell and Barth said yesterday that when MacArthur was questioned Saturday by Detective Sergeant Gegan, head of the Bomb Squad, he admitted that he was in Cedar Grove on Sept. 17 and Oct. 10. They said that MacArthur at first refused to affirm or deny the charges made by the girl and the woman, but later declared he knew nothing about the attacks on them.

Further details of the identification of MacArthur by Miss Bradshaw and Mrs. O'Neill were revealed by Detective Sergeant Gegan, who said that about ten days previously the Department of Justice had asked him to locate MacArthur in connection with a charge by the Draft Board in the vicinity of Cedar Grove, that MacArthur, under the name of Alexander Warren, had registered but failed to respond when he was drafted. Soon after they began to look for MacArthur, Gegan said, they were stopped by a message from the Department of Justice that it had been discovered by Government agents that the charge was unfounded.

Issued "Joe Doe" Warrant.

A few days later Gegan said Watson Ryno, Chief of Police of Cedar Grove, called on him and told him that a warrant had been issued for MacArthur by Recorder Samuel W. Boardman in Cedar Grove charging him with felonious and criminal assault on Miss Bradshaw, a niece of the Chief of Police, and Mrs. O'Neill. Chief Ryno requested that detectives immediately arrest MacArthur, but when Gegan examined the warrant he discovered that it named "John Doe" as the assailant. Gegann warned Chief Dyno that it would be dangerous to arrest MacArthur without proof that MacArthur was the man referred to in the warrant.

Chief Ryno, according to Gegan, declared that he was positive that MacArthur was the suspect and communicated with three agents of the Department of Justice to confirm his statement to that effect. Gegann then ordered Detectives Corell and Barth to search for MacArthur, but it was not until Saturday morning that they found him in the home of his faster parents in nEast Seventy-eighth Street.

Soon after MacArthur was brought into Gegan's office he usmmoned the three Department of Justice agents, he said, and then notified Chief Yyno in Cedar Grove that MacArthur was in custody. While awaiting the arrival of Chief Ryno with Miss Bradshaw and Mrs. O'Neill, Detective Sergeant Gegann made arrangements for the "line up" frim which the girl and the woman were to identify their assailant.

"The three agents of the Department of Justice, a complainant in a robbery case and three detectives then were placed in a line in the outer office. MacArthur was brought out and was told by me that the could select any position he desired in the line. He chose the fourth place, and then a detective led in Miss Bradshaw, while Mrs. O'Neill was kept in the other room without any knowledge of what fas to take place.

Noted Peculiar Odor.

"Miss Bradshaw walked right up to MacArthur and identified him as her assailant. Se declared she could not be mistaken. She said that if she had any doubt of the identity it would be removed by the peculiar odor from MacArthurs' body.

"Then she was led out another door to a room distant from the one in which Mrs. O'Neill was seated. No opportunity was afforded the women to exchange any remark about the prisoner. Mrs. O'Neill then walked into the room, and after one glace at MacArthur identified him as the man who assaulted her on Oct. 10 after threatening to stab her

Gegan said that when County Detective James F. Mason of New Jersey and Detective James Bogans of Cedar Grove called at Police Headquarters in the morning with a copy of the warrant on which MacArthur's arrest was brought about they told him that the artist was suspected in connection with the attack on Mrs. John A. Munroe in her home, on Love Lane, Cedar Grove, on the morning of Oct. 13. A man forced his way into the house, they told him, and when she attempted to telephone for the police threatened to kill her. While struggling wtih the man in the parlor of her home she unleashed one of two Airedale dogs, which forced the man to flee after biting him on the left arm and leg. Gegan said that MacArthur's left wrist was bandaged, on account of a festered pimple, the artist explained.

Mrs. Munroe verified the statement of the New Jersey officials at her home later in the day. She said that she had not been called by the police to identify MacArthur, but that she had furnished a good description of her assailant.

"I don't care to discuss the description of MacArthur which was printed in the newspapers," she said. "If I am called on to view MacArthur I shall readily say whether he was the man who attacked me."

Mrs. MacArthur admitted that she knew her foster son suffered an injury of some kind on his left wrist about a month ago and that he was attended for the injury by Dr. Philip C. Potter, a specialist, at 140 West Fifty-eighth Street. When Dr. Potter was asked if he treated young MacArthur for a dog bite on the left wrist he said: "It would be unethical for me to discuss the affairs of a patient."

Lynching – 1921.
Rapes by Whites

New York

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BEULAH COOPER VERSUS M'MAHON

New York Dispatch.

Police Officer Who Is Alleged to Have Outraged a Young Colored Mother

Officer McMahon is alleged to have outraged Mrs. Beulah Cooper, and has had five hearings, one before Capt. McGrath, of the 38th Police Precinct, in West 135th street, two before First Deputy Police Commissioner Leech, and two before Judge Mancuso, and yet decision from all is reserved Judge Mancuso promises his decision on March 24. Commissioner Leech states the evidence submitted at the hearing before him has been submitted to Commissioner Enright, and in all probability will be rendered within the next ten days. Deputy District Attorney, Jas. E. Wilson, has submitted a brief on behalf of Mrs. Cooper to Judge Mancuso, and there the case rests.

The Dispatch, however, has not rested the case for the public. Officer McMahon should stand a real trial Mr and Mrs. Cooper erred when they went to the Police Department to have her case tried. Be that as it may there is justice somewhere in the Courts, and no mean rascal should get away with so heinous a crime. McMahon has been transferred to Madison St. Station, but this is not sufficient. He should be fully tried and made to bear the results of an impartial decision. The citizens of Harlem must be secure in their rights.

This probably is the most interesting case in the history of ths section Poor Beulah Cooper! Honest, sincere decent and wronged. Is there no help With two little tiny tots to raise, her heart torn and bleeding, her spirit broken, and big, strong Harlem is lazy and indolent in the matter.

COLORED GIRL BRUTALLY USED

Five Foreigners Accused of Raping and Robbing Edna Colbert in Their Den—Girl's Screams Brought Aid.

The N.Y. Herald Patch

Martes Magill, Jose Ramos, Rapial Rainas, Angelo Sandoval and Pablo Rayjos, all Porto Ricans and living at No. 262 West 132d street, are being held under $2,500 bond each imposed at a preliminary hearing in the Heights Court before Judge McGeehan.

Against their names are lodged two serious charges. One of rape and the second of robbery after the former crime.

It is said Raljos caught Miss Edna Colbert, of No. 26 West 133d street, late Tuesday night and decoyed her to the 132d street house under the pretense of a business proposition.

When the girl arrived at the house it is reported, she was ushered upstairs to a room where she was met by the other four men, was seized, the door locked and she was brutally assaulted in turn by each one of the men under threats of danger. After their purpose was accomplished they then went through her clothes and relieved her of $20 which she had in her stocking, so report reaches the Dispatch.

It is said the girl was kept a prisoner and the assaults repeated. About 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, she got a chance to yell out of a window for aid. Patrolmen Johnson and Farnnal responded and took the men in charge.

They will be put on trial again today if the girl is able to appear.

Lynching – 1921.
Rapes by Whites.

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Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA COUNTY ATTORNEY REFUSES TO ARREST OR INDICT WHITE MAN FOR ATTEMPTED RAPE

Houston Informer
4/30/21

Special to The Informer.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Probably the most dastardly attempt to deny Negroes common ordinary rights under the law developed Monday and Tuesday, when after almost a day and a half had been spent by Mrs. Jefferson and her husband, Mr. J. Jefferson, in a futile attempt to secure from the county attorney's office a warrant for the arrest of Will Saunders, a white man, who is alleged to have attempted to rape Marie, the eleven-year-old daughter of Mrs. Jefferson, Monday morning.

According to the story of Mrs. Jefferson, Saunders, who resides in a small house on the alley back of the residence where Mrs. Jefferson works for Mr. Fred Clark, at 1628 West 31st, came over to the Clark home Monday and asked permission to hire Marie, who he said he wanted to care for his little boy while his wife was away working. Mrs. Jefferson states that she sent Marie over between 8 and 9 o'clock and that in a very short while the child rushed back into the yard, crying and very excited.

Interrogated by her mother and the two white ladies in the home, the little child said that Sanders took her into the house, locked the door, and stating he was taking her into the room where his boy was, led her into his bedroom. She says he asked her to lay down on the bed and when she refused, attempted to force her upon it. She began to scream and he then released her telling her to go home and not say anything about it.

Mrs. Jefferson immediately went to Saunders' home. She states that he peeped out to see who she was before opening the door and that when she accused him of the crime, he denied it, saying "Do you think that I am that kind of a man?" Returning to the Clark home and talking again with the little child, the mother became almost hysterical with rage to think of the vile creature into whose hands she had permitted her child to fall. Later, while burning trash and waste paper in the rear of the Clark property, Mrs. Jefferson states that Saunders approached her and demanded that she cease any further reference to the incident. "I do not care for my wife to hear such a report and you must cease any further reference to it," Saunders is reported as saying. "He had his hands in his pockets and was approaching me with his voice at high pitch," stated Mrs. Jefferson, "so not knowing his intentions and realizing his threatening attitude I shot at him, emptying all five of the stots in the pistol which I had secured before going into the back yard."

Most all of the shots took effect in the clothing of Saunders. The last shot was the most unlucky, it glanced from the leather coat that he was wearing and ploughed a deep flesh-wound in his neck. Instead of sounding an alarm and attempting to have Mrs. Jefferson arrested, Saunders attempted to quiet the matter down and it was only after he had later learned that Mrs. Jefferson was arranging to have him arrested that he slipped off down to the court house and had a warrant sworn out for the arrest of Mrs. Jefferson. Saunders is known to have told other white persons over on 30th street that he did not know why Mrs. Jefferson shot him. He is even quoted as saying to certain parties that he did not want to prosecute Mrs. Jefferson.

According to Mrs. Jefferson, she was stalled around in the county court house from one official to another when she appeared on her own motion to file charges against Saunders. This sort of horse play continued thru most of the hours between 9:30 and 12 o'clock. She was then placed in jail on a charge of assault with intent to kill. She was released at 8 o'clock Monday night on a $750 bond signed by Dr. A. P. Bethel and Editor Roscoe Dunjee and rejoined her little girl immediately.

Mrs. Clark, the white lady for whom Mrs. Jefferson worked, is loud in praise of the high standing and character of Mrs. Jefferson. Mrs. Clark and her mother both state that they believe Saunders guilty, both because of the actions of the young child who told her terrible story with tears in her eyes, and from Saunders' subsequent actions.

The preliminary trial of Mrs. eJfferson in the charge with assault with intent to kill was being heard in the court of Justice Hawkins, Friday morning. The law firm of Selby and Callihan represented Mrs. Jefferson. Assistant county attorney, J. K. Wright, refused up to the hour of going to press, to issue a warrant for the arrest of Saunders. He stated that he would have to have corroborative evidence to warrant such action. He talked as though he expected Saunders to have a brass band and big announcement cards when he committed the alleged offense. He said that he had his force out looking for more evidence in the case. Just where he expected to find this evidence and etc., he did not vouchsafe. To date, however, no one has found out who corroborated Saunders' testimony when he had Mrs. Jefferson arrested, on a warrant issued out of Mr. Wright's office.

BURLY WHITE OKLAHOMA RAPIST BRUTALLY ATTACKED RACE GIRL; "ORDERLY MOB" DIDN'T FUNCTION

White Machine Peddler, Finding Tender Race Maiden at Home Alone, Drives Her Into House With Knife and Proceeds to Satisfy His Bestial Appetite—Mother Bluffs Brute Until Father's Advent—Doctors Examined Victim and Declared Her Outraged.

The Houston Informer
10/29/21

(Special to The Informer)

BOLEY, OKLA.—J. W. Lawrence, white man, is in jail at Okemah without bond, charged with raping a little colored girl, Pearl Adkinson.. Lawrence was taken to Okemah by Deputy Sheriff Boots Jeffers, after having been jailed in Boley for several hours. Hundreds of Negroes crowded the streets of Boley as soon as the news of the outrage and arrest became known. To the credit of the citizens of the Negro city, there was no talk of lynching. Everyone felt desirous of letting the law take its course.

Lawrence was arrested Thursday afternoon by John Owens, Negro deputy sheriff at Boley and turned over to Deputy Sheriff Boots Jeffers, who brought him to Okemah. According to Bill Seawell, assistant prosecuting attorney, who made an immediate investigation of the facts, Lawrence, after an attempt to trade sewing machines with Pearl Atkinson, a young Negro girl, committed an assault on her person. The mother of the girl came into the house and found Lawrence in bed with the girl. Lawrence then attempted to crank his car preparatory to leaving, but the girl's mother threatened to "knock his head off" with a rock if he did not wait until the girl's father came home. Lawrence offered her some money to keep quiet.

When Atkinson arrived he forced Lawrence to drive to Boley where he related the circumstances of the assault and turned his prisoner over to Deputy Sheriff Owens. The Negro officer at once telephoned the sheriff's office to send officers to bring Lawrence to the county jail. The Negroes were not content with the examination of the girl by three of their physicians but insisted that a doctor be secured to confirm the condition of the girl, which was done.

According to the story of the little girl, when she reached the house, she found Lawrence there. He asked where her parents were and she told him they were in the field picking cotton. He at once made an indecent proposal, which she refused. Lawrence is said by the girl to have opened his knife and drove her into the house, where with threats he proceeded to accomplish his purpose and was so doing when the girl's mother came out of the field and discovered what was happening. Dr. J. D. Nelson and other physicians of Boley examined the little girl and all declare that she had been ravished.

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Lynching - 1921
Rapes by Whites

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Pennsylvania

NEGRO ATTORNEY CAUSES CONVICTION OF THREE RAPISTS OF COLORED GIRL.

Dallas Express 3/19/21

Meadville, Pa., March 17.—One of the most sensational and interesting cases ever tried before the bar of Crawford County has just come to a close in Judge Prothero's court. In Titusville on the night of December 14, 1920, Blanche Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brown of Washington, Pa., while awaiting a train to Meadville, was lured from the vicinity of the Pennsylvania depot by three white men, taken to a lot near the tannery, kept in bondage all night, and brutally raped by each one of these men in turn. All of them were apprehended, indicted, and the trial set for Monday, February 16. Through, and by the advice of W. L. Brown and with the ready consent of the prosecuting attorney of Crawford county, the services of Lawyer W. H. Stanton were secured to prosecute this case.

In the history of Crawford county never had a Colored attorney appeared in any capacity, but on the morning of February 16 inst., the Meadville Morning Tribune announced the fact that for the first time a Colored lawyer would appear. Long before the hour of convening court hundreds of students from Alleghany College, lawyers and doctors and men of the business world had laid aside their duties and wended their way through the picturesque park leading to the courthouse to hear this case in which Lawyer Stanton was to be pitted against an ex-district attorney, one who had always been considered invincible and who had never lost a case. But Stanton, so small in stature did come, and he did see, and when he took his seat, after a most remarkable plea of two hours, three men had been convicted and were practically on their way to the penitentiary.

All of the city of Meadville was on the alert, and as Stanton left the courthouse the lawyers rushed to congratulate him, the millionaires stopped their automobiles to grasp his hand and congratulate him, women who believe in the virtue of their sex, with tears in their eyes, thanked him, and men and women of his own race fully realized that Lawyer W. H. Stanton had marked an epoch in history for them in Northwestern Pennsylvania, for it was indeed a wonderful sight to see this "Little Napoleon," standing alone and unaided in this courtroom, cross-questioning, objecting and contradicting, all against one of the brainiest lawyers in Pennsylvania.

It is conceded here that the judge was exceptionally fair, for every objection made by Stanton was sustained, and the charge to the jury in describing rape and the attendant punishment for same was fair and rendered without favor. Merit on the part of Stanton won the case for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A little thirteen-year-old Colored girl's life, for good, has been saved, and the beasts who so brutally assaulted her are behind the prison bars and society is rid of their presence for from eight to fifteen years.

MARRIED MAN HELD FOR RAPE

5-27-21 Afro American

Dishonorably Discharged Sailor Held Up Young Girl On Lonely Road

Media, Pa., May 25.—Andrew Bennett, white, dishonorably discharged from the navy is now in jail here on the charge of attacking a young colored girl near Montair, Pennsylvania, last week.

Bennett who is married, held up the child at the point of a gun on a lonely road and compelled her to bend to his will. Bennett's boasting to friends that he had accomplished his purpose led to his arrest. Witnesses against him are white except the girl.

Young Colored Girl Is Assaulted By White Ma

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—One of the most revolting crimes eve perpetrated against Negro womanhoo in this state occurred here at a lonel spot along the Pennsylvania railroa tracks. The victim of this outrag was Miss Beatrice Burrell, of 127 Wa nut street, Morton, Pa.

According to Miss Burrells' own story she was returning home fro work at Secane, Pa., by way of th Pennsylvania railroad tracks wher she was met at a lonely stretch o woods by a white man. Accordin to Miss Burrell, she recognized th man as one who had asked her a few minutes before further up th track if she had seen two young ladies. Miss Burrell's assailant followed her for a long distance, walking on the opposite track. As the young lady entered a lonely stretch of woods he asked Miss Burrell if she wanted to shoot, referring to a shot gun and revolver which he carried. Upon answering his first query in the negative Miss Burrell's assailant asked her if she would kiss him. Again answering "No," the man grabbed the girl and tripped her, forcing her to the ground, placing one hand over her mouth to prevent her screaming.

7 YR. OLD PITTSBURGH NEGRO GIRL VICTIM OF BRUTAL AS-SAULT BY DEPRAVED MONSTER

Baltimore Afro 7/30/21

(From The Philadelphia Courier)

Annimal passion of the very lowest type and almost inhuman brutality played the leading roles in one of the most nouseating crimes of years, when Frank Wwiatowski, a Polish fiend, lured seven-year-old Eleather Clemens to a lonely spot near the Monongahela river last Tuesday shortly after 6 p. m., criminally assaulted her, and then, aided and abetted by a gang of ruffian friends succeeded in getting away, only to be later captured and placed in jail.

The crime occurred in an old, dilapidated barn, located in a lonely spot of a lumber yard at the foot o Seventeenth street, Souths Side. Th child is now at her home, 1718 Mer riman street, in a critical condition

Tuesday evening, about 6 p. m. the mother sent the little girl to the store for bread for supper, at the corner of Seventeenth and Wharton streets,

As the child was returning with the bread in her tiny arms, she was accosted by the foreigner, who asked her whether her mother burned coal

"Yes, mother burns coal," the child answered.

"Well, then, if you will come down to the railroad track, I will give you a load of coal to carry home to her,' Kwiatkowski is allawed to have said

The girl still refused to go, walking down Seventeenth street. As she reached the corner of Merrimar street, he said, "I know your mother burns coal, for I lived in that same house for thirteen years," and grabbing her by the arm, he forced her to go with him, threatening her with immediate death if she made any outcry.

Frightened, the girl was led to an old, dilapidated barn, at the lower end of the railroad tracks. No one saw the man carrying the child there, as the works had closed down for the day.

Once in the place, he forced the tot to partly disrobe, saying that if she did as he wished, he would give her a dollar, but again threatening her with heath if she refused or made any outcry. He kept her there for more than half an hour, assaulting her in an unprintable manner.

In the meantime the mother, anxious over the continued absence of the child, had started out to see wha was the matter. At the door sh met the girl sobbing pitifully, wit her clothes all torn and stained.

Dr., Lewin, a physician of the South Side, was first called in.

Not satisfied with the report of Dr. Lewin, Mrs. Clemens called in Dr. W. G. Cutts, 2834 Wylie avenue, who stated that the child had been assaulted and was in a very serious condition. His report was confirmed by Dr. Kelsa, 740 California avenue, the family's present physician.

The family comes from Lynchburg, Va., where several members have graduated from the Virginia Theological Seminary. They had lived at the house for years, moving from Mt. Washington.

Kwiatkowski has been held by the morals court on a charge of attempted rape and asonomy. He is said to be 28 years old and married. It is claimed that his wife left him several months ago, charging cruelty

AN AGED COLORED WOMAN ASSAULT'D BY A WHITE MAN

Victim Seventy-Two Years Of Age Permantly Injured. Man Held Without Bail, Community Aroused

St Louis Argus 6/10/21

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—One of the most heinous and dastardly crimes ever committed in this city has just come to light. A very respectable colored woman, aged 72 years, was dragged into the private office of S. Kotsen's supply house, located at 2126-28 West Columbia avenue, and brutally raped, it is said, by S. Kotsen, white, the head of the firm. Mrs Blank, the victim, had just about a month previous undergone a serious operation for tumors in the womb and the brutal assault so aggravated her condition that hermorrhages resulted, bringing permanent injuries.

The whole city is generally stirred at this dastardly and unprovoked assault. Not a line about it has appeared in the white press. Our people cannot understand why when a Colored man committs a crime of this nature he is given the severest sentence, whil white men are shielded wherever Colored woman is the victim.

When this woman reached home weakened and exhausted by the attack of this brute, she told her husband what had occurred. He husband led her into a taxicab and drove to Magistrate Oswald's office and asked for a warrant, charging Kotsen with rape. He being politically prominent, the magistrate only charged him in the warrant with attempted rape. After leaving the magistrate's office Dr. Mossell was called and verified the charge of rape. Here Attorney Norris was called and at the hearing he demanded to know why the magistrate (Oswald) had failed to issue a warrant for rape, as this had been asked for. For some reason the magistrate would not recognize the condition revealed by the actual facts and released the prisoner under bail. Attorney Norris immediately swore out another warrant, for Kotsen's arrest charging not "attempted" rape but rape as was actually the case and proved by the examination of Dr. Mossell. In cases of actual rape the perpetrator cannot be admitted to bail before a magistrate's court, but must be held for court without bail.

Mrs. Blank entered the store of her beastly assailant, S. Kotsen, to purchase a few sheets for bedroom. She was overcharged to the extent of one dollar, so she claims. When she returned to the store to make her complaint, the white merchant made some excuse and asked her to return the next day for the dollar. She went back the next day between 9 and 10 o'clock, but instead of the culprit returning her money, he grabbed this old lady of 72 honest years, dragged her into his private office, threw her upon the floor and accomplished his purpose.

If the court of Philadelphia county thought it just and fair to give to a Colored man the extreme penalty of the law, fifteen years, for the rape of a white woman 27 years of age, we cannot see how this brute can possibly escape with a lighter sentence.

The rising law firm of Lewis & Norris, with offices at 1508 Lombard street is handling this case and they are not only prosecuting Kotsen for rape, but have begun civil proceedings for ten thousand dollars damages when Attorney Norris was called into the case.

WHITE MAN RAPES 7-YR OLD COLORED GIRL

The Guardian 7-23-21

Beastly Assault After Forcing Child to Lonely Lumber Yard.

BEASTLY ASSAULT UPON CHILD AFTER FORCING HER TO GO TO LONELY LUMBER-YARD IN PITTSBURGH

(Pittsburgh Courier, July 16, 1921)

Animal passion of the very lowest type and alomst inhuman brutality played the leading roles in one of the most nauseating crimes of years when Frank Kwiatkowski, a Polish field, lured seven-year-old Eleather Clemens to a lonely spot near the Monongahela river last Tuesday evening shortly after 6 p. m., criminally assaulted her, and then, aided and abetted by a gang of ruffian rfiends, succeded in getting away, only to be later captured and placed in jail.

The crime occurred inan old, dilapidated barn, located in a lonely

spot of a lumber yard at foot of Seventeenth street, South Side. The child is now at her home, 1718 Merrimac street, in a critical condition.

Tuesday evening, about 6 p. m. the mother sent the little girl to the store for bread for supper. The store to which the child was sent is at the corner of Seventeenth and Wharton streets.

As the child was returning with the bread in her tiny arms, she was accosted by the foreigner. who is alleged to have asked her whether or not her mother burned coal.

"Yes, mother burns coal," the child answered.

"Well, then, if you will come down to the railroad track, I will give you a load of coal to carry home to her." Kwiatkowski is alleged to have said.

Threatens To Kill Girl

The girl still refused to go, walking down Seventeenth street. As she reached the corner of Merrimac street, he said, "I know your mother burns coal, for I lived in that same house for 13 years," and grabbing her by the arm, he forced her to go with him. threatening her with immediate death if she made any outcry.

Frightened, the girl was led to an old, dilapidated barn, at the lower end of the Keystone lumber yard near the railroad tracks. No one saw the man carrying the child there, as the work had closed down for the day.

Makes Beastly Attack

Once in the place he forced the tot to partly disrobe. saying that she did as he wished. he would give her a dollar, but again threatening her with death if she refused or made any outcry. He kept the girl there for more than half an hour, assaulting her in an unprintable manner. Then he let her go, telling her to explain to her mother that her clothes had been torn off while playing.

White Rapist Held for Court Without Bail

(Houston observer Texas)

7/30/21

At a hearing Tuesday morning in the Morals Court before Judge A. O. Richards, little seven year old Eleather Clemens, the victim of a degenerate foreign rapist, vividly described the horrible details of the attack and assault made upon her on Tuesday, July 12, by Frank Kwiatkowski.

Attorney W. H. Stanton is the prosecuting attorney for the little girl and at his direction, she slowly but positively told the whole sory of how she was forced to go with the fiend while she was on her way to the store for her mother. Sh e added that Kwiatkowski threatened to kill her several times and inconcently pictured the terrible assault he made upon her.

Mr. and Mrs. Clemens were at the hearing and also William Pendelton. Mrs. Clemens' brother, who took up the chase when the little child returned home in a pitable condtion.

Attorney Adair, for the defendant, cross-questioned little Eleather but seemingly made no headway for the girl held to her story to the smallest particular.

Dr. W. G. Cutts, the physician who examined the Clemens girls explained in detail the nature of the child's injuries and outlined the deplorable condition that the girl was in after the attack.

Attorney Adair stated that Kwiatkowski had nothing to say, whereupon Judge Richards ruled that he be held for court without bail.

Pittsburgh Courier

Lynching – 1921

Rapes by Whites

South Carolina

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WOULD-BE RAPIST IN JAIL CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL ASSAULT

Bold And Dastardly Attempt A Rape On Colored Women By White Man In Sumpter, S. C.

Herald – Commonwealth

3/23/21

(From the Sumter (S. C.) Item)

Sunday night about 11 o'clock report was made at police headquarters by two excited Negroes, Ellis Jackson and Richard Sumter, that a white man had attacked them on West Hampton avenue while they were in the company of two Negro women and at the point of an automatic pistol driven them away; and that he had then atempted to assault one of the women. Officers Carrigan and Shandler immediately jumped into the police department Ford and made all speed to the scene of the crime, which was just beyond the city limits. When they arrived they found W. H. Thompson, white, engaged in a struggle with a young Negro woman, from whom he had torn part of her clothing, and there was ever reason to believe that his purpose was to commit a criminal assault. The woman was rescued from his clutches and Thomas was taken into custody and placed in jail. Yesterday a warrant was sworn out charging Thomas with attempted criminal assault and he is being held in jail to await trial at the next term of court. The fact that there are two Negro men, one Negro woman and two policemen who will be material witnesses against Thomas makes the case look black for him. It is stated that Thomas had been drinking during the day and was probably under the influence of liquor when he attacked the woman. This may be true beyond the shadow of a doubt, but it does not excuse his criminal conduct and should not be given any consideration as a defense. The crime, as alleged by the witnesses, is one of the most disgusting and outrageous that has disgraced this community in years. Thomas should be given a speedy trial and if he is guilty, as alleged, he should receive the limit of the law in the way of punishment. The fact that his intended victim was a Negro has nothing to do with the gravity of the crime. nor is the fact that he was a drunk white man, any excuse. He should receive the same treatment, if proven guilty, that a Negro would receive for a similar attack on a white woman.

WHITE MAN JAILED FOR ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON NEGRO WOMEN

Times-Dispatch Sta[illegible]

4/2/21.

White Man Arested and Held in Jail on Serious Charge.

Sumter, S. C., March 30.—Sunday night about 11 o'clock report was made at police headquarters by two excited Negroes, Elis Jackson and Richard Sumter, that a white man had attacked them on West Hampton avenue while they were in the company of two Negro women and at the point of an automatic pistol driven them away; and that he had then attempted to assault one of the women. Officers Carrigan and Chandler immediately jumped into the police department Ford and made all speed to the scene of the crime, which was just beyond the city limits. When they arrived they found W. H. Thomas, white, engaged in a struggle with a young Negro woman, from whom he had torn part of her clothing, and there was every reason to believe that his purpose was to commit a criminal assault. The woman was rescued from his clutches and Thomas was taken into custody and placed in jail. Yesterday a warrant was sworn out charging Thomas with attempted criminal assault and he is being held in jail to await trial at the next term of court. The fact that there are two Negro men, one Negro woman and two policemen who will be material witnesses against Thomas, makes the case look black for him. It is stated that Thomas had been drinking during the day and was probably under the influence of liquor when he attacked the woman. This may be true beyond the shadow of a doubt, but it does not excuse his criminal conduct and should not be given an yconsideration as a defense. The crime, as allezed by the witnesses, is one of the most disgusting and outrageous that has disgraced this community in years. Thomas should be given a speedy trial and if he is guilty as alleged, he should receive the limit of the law in the way of punishment. The fact that his intended victim was a Negro has nothing to do with the gravity of the crime, nor is the fact that he was a drunk white man, any excuse. He should receive the same treatment, if proven guilty, that a Negro would receive for a similar attack on a white woman.

Lynching – 1921.
Rapes by Whites

Tennessee

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OFFICER WHO ASSAULTED WOMAN, EXONERATED

Dallas Express 9/9/21

Knoxville, Tenn., April 7.—A white policeman charged with having assaulted a young woman of this city in connection with the handling of a crowd of passengers boarding a street car at the corner of Gay street and Church avenue, was found not guilty and exhonorated by police commissioners after being reprimanded and instructed not to interfere again with the boarding of the car by both white and colored passengers.

The patrolmen were instructed that the city has no power whereby white people shall be allowed to get on street cars before colored people, but all are to take their turns. Patrolmen may interfere only when there is danger of disturbance caused by pushing or crowding. They may interfere also when they see Colored people continually attempt to crowd into the car ahead of whites, unless it is their turn to do so, or to interfere in the same way when white people attempt to take advantage of colored people in entering. But in any case, it is the patrolman's duty to force passengers to observe a line of entrance ,each taking his or her turn to enter the cars, provided there is disturbance.

The trial was of unsual interest and about twenty-five witnessed, both colored and whites, were summoned. Several local attorneys ,both white and colored, were connected with the investigation.

The woman who charged assault against Patrolman Keener claimed that he twice jerked her away from the car when she was trying to enter.

HEINOUS CRIME IS CHARGED TO YOUTH

Montgomery Advertiser
(Associated Press) 6/8/21

KNOXVILLE, TENN., June 7—"Ern" Quillen, an 18 year old white youth, was arrested tonight as he boarded a train at Fortown, Tennessee, on a charge of having killed a eleven year old girl whose half-nude body was discovered in the baseball park at Kingsport this morning. Quillen three months ago was pardoned from the penitentiary where he was serving a 15 year sentence for rape.

The body of the girl was found under the bleachers at the baseball park in Kingsport early this morning by an officer of the club. She had been killed by a blow on the skull from a scantling. Half her clothing had been torn from the body and there was evidence of a struggle. The body had been outraged after death, according to physicians.

The girl, who lived with her parents a short distance from the ball park, was seen about dusk last night playing in the park.

Kingsport was thrown into intense excitement by news of the crime. Bloodhounds were brought from Johnston City, arriving late in the afternoon. In order to avoid destroying the trail, the baseball game scheduled at Kingsport between the local and Knoxville teams of the Appalachian League was called off and the crowd was kept from the vicinity until the dogs took up the trail.

Quillen boarded a train at Fordton, a short distnce from Kingsport about 7:30 tonight and was arrested by a citizen on account of the disordered condition of his clothing. The hounds were headed toward Fordton when called off. Quillen was lodged in jail at Jonesboro overnight. He denies any connection with the crime.

MAN BEING HELD IN ASSAULT CASE

Constitution 9/7/21

Knoxville, Tenn., August 31.—An 11-year-old girl of Harriman is in a serious condition as a result of an attack last night. Jim Mongar has been apprehended and brought to the Knox county jail charged with the crime.

Hold White Man For Attack on Girl

The Wilmington Del. Advocate 10/8/21

By The Associated Negro Press.

Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 1.—Roscoe Phillips, white, is held on a $5000 bond charged with attempted attack on a girl from Malesus, this county, and his case will be presented to the grand jury, which is now in session. It is charged that on the last night of the West Tennessee Fair the alleged attempt was committed. Horsemen are said to have heard the screams of the girl and rushed to the scene, where they held Phillips till an officer could arrive. Phillips stoutly maintains his innocence. The case will likely come up for hearing in criminal court sometime next week.

White Man Brutally Assaults Little Girl

Knoxville Tenn.
East Tennessee News.

WORST CRIME IN HISTORY OF EAST TENNESSEE ENACTED AT HARRIMAN.—LOCAL OFFICER ARRESTS PERPETRATOR HER.

9/1/21

Harriman, Tenn., Aug. 29.—Citizens of this section agree that the crime committed here on Tuesday night when a white man by the name of James Monger brutall yattacked Nellie Ruth Wright, 11-year old white child, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, and left her in such condition that death may follow, is one of the worst crimes recorded in East Tennessee's record of crime.

The chil dis said to be suffering intense pain and having hemorrages, one after another, as the result of the brutal assault committed against he lrast night.

Jim Monger, a widower and a neighbor of the Wright family is in jail at Knoxville charged by the child with the attack

Monger, who lives alone, opposite the Wright home on the Swan pond road,South Harriman, took his meals with the Wrights. He had the confidence of the family and apparently cared a great deal for the little Wright girl, who did many errands for the man.

Last night, Monger is alleged to have offered to take the child to a show at Harriman, a stock company being the attraction and secured the consent of the child's parents.

The Wrights retired early and did not know until this morning that little Nellie Ruth had been kept in the Monger home all night.

Early this morning Monger brought the little girl to her mother telling the woman tha the child had hurt herself while fallnig down the steps.

The child was in a terribl econdition and apparently almost dead. The mother called her husband from the American Hoe & Tool Company where he i semployed and two physicians, Drs. T. M. McGill and Fred Neargarden, were summoned to attend the child, who was suffering from the loss of blood.

The physicians, after examining the child stated it was the worst case they had ever seen. Officers were called and they started out to find Monger who has been employed as an electrician by the city of Harriman. This man was accused by the child.

Chief of Police, Walter W. Roberts, took charge of the hunt. Finding Monger had not reported for work, he went to his house where it was discovered the man had packed up all his belongings and had departed. Investigation showed the man had hired an automobile and had gone to Dossett's station where he had boarded a train bound for Knoxville.

Lynching — 1921.
Rapes by Whites

Texas

884

White Police Officer Rapes Colored Girl.

Houston Observer 3/26/21

Police Officer Whiteman, of the Second Police District, was held without bail to answer charges that grew out of raping a colored girl, Bessie Reed, age 18, of 1217 Bainbridge street, Monday night.

A representative of The Philadelphia American who made an investigation found the following facts:

The girl, Miss Reed, was on her way to 1218 Fitzwater street about midnight Monday, when Officer Whiteman followed her from Twelfth and Kenilworth streets. She didn't pay any attention to the man, continuing to her destination. The officer folowed her to the house and up the steps into the hallway of the house, which is a rooming house, the front door remaining open at all hours. In the hall he informed her that she was un der arrest.

"For what?" she questioned.

"That's all right," he said, pushing her into an open door, which, according to the testimony, he proceeded to lock.

"Where do you live?" he ques tioned.

"1217 Bainbridge street," she answered.

"Are you married?"

"Yes."

"What are you doing on the streets so late at night?"

"I was going to see a friend."

"Well, you can do one of two things: get your clothes off, or go to Twelfth and Wood streets station house with me."

"I won't," she screamed.

Pulling his blackjack and drawing his revolver, he threatened to kill her if she made any more noise, and with a vicious lunge at her with his blackjack, commanding her to take off her clothes.

After succeeding with his desire, be told her that he was going toward Fifteenth street, and for her to stay inside. As soon as the officer was autside, the girl woke the janitor, Frank Hope, and told him what had happened. Hope trailed the officer to Broad and South street, where he had an officer place Whiteman under arrest. He was taken to 1217 Bainbridge street, where the girl indentified him. Magistrate Harrigan held him without bail on the girl's charge.

Whiteman, who, it is said, is married and has two children, attempted the same thing with another colored woman, May Melvin, of 1308 Bainbridge St., the week before, but was frustrated.

It is learned that Whiteman attempted to fix it with Miss Reed by offering her $15 to drop the charge, and that his father has made frequent visits to the house since his arrest, offering to pay her well if she would drop the charge.

Whiteman has been suspended from the police force. The girl, Bessie Reed, is receiving medical treatment.

Lynchings - 1921.

Virginia

885

Rapes by Whites.

NO RACE RIOT IN SO. RICHMOND.

WHITE MEN ASSAULT COLORED GIRL ON WAY HOME

Arrested and Locked Up--Armed Police Officers Found the Place Quiet.

Richmond Planet
4/18/21

Some one telephoned to Editor John Mitchell, Jr., Monday night at about 12 o'clock that there was a riot in South Richmond on Lawson street, but did not give any further information and it was Tuesday afternoon before this report could be verified. Then the morning paper told the story of a riot call being made and of the sending of fifty police officers armed with riot guns had been sent to the scene of the alleged disturbance. Then in a company with John R. Cogbill and Richard Robinson, son of C. H. Robinson, the grocer, he went to Swannsboro and was soon at the bedside of Miss Abbie Neal, near 43rd and Lawson streets, near the old belt line tracks of the Atlantic Coast Line.

THE GIRL'S STATEMENT

With her was Mrs. Willie Randolph of 4312 Lawson street, who was doing all she could for the indisposed daughter of Lee Neal. Miss Neal made the following statement: "Emma Byrd of 4310 Lawson street and I were coming from a meeting of St. John's Watchmen at their Hall 18 E. Leigh street and we got off the car near the end of the Hull street line. When we got off, it was about 10|30 P. M. There was a crowd of young white men, standing at Charley Kahl's store. We came up the road and we got to the woods and came to a little pass leading into 43rd street.

TWO WHITE MEN THERE.

There we met these two white men. One was named Charley Brown and I do not know the name of the other one. Charley Brown grabbed me just as though he would grab me by the throat. I hollered and screamed. He told me not to holler. After I hollered, he turned me loose and he ran through the woods. He came around Lawson street and before I could get to the corner, he came around and wanted to know what was the matter. People came up as soon as I started to hollering. I told them that was the man. They called up the officer and he came and arrested him."

THE OTHER GIRL.

Emma Byrd confirmed these statements and she said that when Brown grabbed Abbie, she ran screaming, calling for some one to go to Abbie. White people crowded up and stood around. There is only one block of colored people living in this neighborhood and no one outside of the block amongst the colored folks could be seen. Mrs. Randolph said she did not know of any one firing revolvers. Abbie's brother was in bed asleep at the time. but the officers came and arrested him on the charge of firing a revolver.

THE GIRL FAINTED.

It was also ascertained that Abbie Neal fainted and had to be brought home after her experience. It was also stated that there was no disposition on the part of any of the colored people to resort to violence. The man charged with the offense was arrested and the officer, who turned in the riot call had no reason in the world for so doing.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
JUNE 22 1921

WHITE MAN ACCUSED BY NEGRO GIRL OF 12

H. L. Powell, 53 years old, white man, carpenter by occupation, was arrested by Sergeant M. D. Moore at 3 o'clock yesterday morning on a warrant charging him with a capital offense against a 12-year-old colored girl. Maud Perry and Edward E. Perry, colored, parents of the girl in question, were taken in custody on warrants accusing them of having forced the child to accept the alleged attentions of the white man. The arrests were made on complaint of the girl, who lives with her parents in Williamson's Lane.

885

Lynchings—1921.

Missouri.

893

Reports on, sent press.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
OCTOBER 31, 1921

83 PERSONS LYNCHED IN MISSOURI SINCE 1889

Secretary of State Negro Industrial Commission Compiles Figures.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 31.—There have been 83 lynchings in Missouri since 1889, according to Robert S. Cobb, negro, secretary of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission. Of the persons lynched, according to Cobb, 53 have been negroes and 30 whites. All of the persons lynched were men except one, a woman, at West Plains, according to Cobb, in June, 1914.

Cobb's figures show that for the 33-year period Missouri was twelfth among the states in lynchings, the 11 with higher figures ranging from 96 to 386.

His table shows that more lynchings occurred in 1894 than in any other of the years reviewed, there being seven in that year. Only one has occurred in Missouri this year, that of Roy Hammond, a negro, at Bowling Green, in April.

Hammond was charged with attempted criminal assault. Nineteen of the persons lynched were charged with or suspected of crimes or attempted crimes against women, the others having been charged with or suspected of arson, murder, wife beating, gambling, safebreaking, common assault, larceny, robbery, kidnaping and other charges not shown by the records.

Lynchings—1921. 888 Jan.—Dec. (Negro Papers.)
Reports on, Sent to Press.

1921 Lynching Record

Houston Texas Informer

Nation's Crying Shame;

12/31/21

64 Citizens Victims

Special to The Informer.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year: According to the records compiled at Tuskegee by the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these eight were in Northern states and 64 were in Southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern states. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and one in the North. This is two more than the number, 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and four whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, two; rape and murder, two.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, three; rape, one. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: Murder, 11; attempted murder, three; rape, 15; attempt rape, three; killing men in altercation, four; no special charge, three; wounding men, four; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, two; leaders in race clash, two; charge not reported, three; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, one; making improper remarks to woman, one; threatening to kill another, one; entering young woman's room, one; insulting woman, one; writing note to woman, one; attacking a man and woman, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, two; Arkansas, six; Florida, five; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, five; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, one; North Carolina, four; South Carolina, five; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON,

Principal.

(Editor's note: Since receipt of the above lynching statistics from Tuskegee, another lynching has taken place in Florida, the victim being a white man. This makes the number 64 at hour of going to press, but it may grow larger before the year expires.)

LYNCH 63, SAVE 72 FROM MOBS IN 1921

Chicago Whip

MONROE N. WORK ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT ON AMERICA'S SHAME

12/31/21

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in northern states and 64 were in southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in southern and 10 in northtern states. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the south and 1 in the north. This is two more than the number, 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 3; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the negro men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee. 1: Texas. 7: Virginia, 1.

DR. MOTON ISSUES LYNCHING REPORT FOR YEAR 1921

Savannah

TWO WOMEN INCLUDED

Georgia Journal

Mississippi Leads with 14 to her Credit; Georgia Second With only 11.

12/31/21

Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Dec. 31.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and in 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follow: Ala-

Galley 6

bama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1 Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Lynching Record of 1921

12/31/21

Houston Tex. Observer

Special to The Observer:

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31st.—I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instanc-

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The states in which lynchings ocurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia 11: Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON. Principal.

63 PERSONS LYNCHED DURING YEAR OF 1921

Cleveland Call Ohio

Past Year's Record Exceeds That of 1920—Two Women Among Victims

12/31/21

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these eight were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In six instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Louisville Times
12/24/21 & 12/31/21

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 26.—According to the record of lynchings issued by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and compiled by Monroe N. Work in charge of the department of Records and Research, sixty-three persons met death at the hands of mobs in the United States during the year 1921.

The statement issued is as follows:

"I send the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern states and 64 in Southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances; 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern states. In 66 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from the officers of the law.

"There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is two more than the number 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and 4 whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempetd rape Four of the victims were burned to death. Three of the victims were put to death and their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

"The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 3; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of the law, 1; entering the room of a young woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

"Yours very truly,"

"R. R. MOTON. Principal."

Lynchings – 1921
Reports on sent Press

Negro Press

889

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Dallas Tex. Express
Dec 28

There were six lynchings in Texas last year. On a comparative basis with other years some might be inclined to look upon the 1921 record as encouraging. Certainly any reduction in the number of lynchings is an occasion for it least some satisfaction. But when the whole situation is reviewed it will be seen to be one over which every good citizen ought to be deeply concerned, if not actually alarmed for the safety of the constitutional integretity of our system of government.

In the first place, of these six lynchings five came within the last two months of 1921. Four of them came within the month of December—and all four of them within two weeks of that months. If the 1922 record continues throughought at the same rate as the month of December, 1921, Texas this year will witness forty-eight mob assassinations within her borders; or, if the record of the first two weeks of December were maintained throughought this year, we would have the heinous distinction of more than a hundred such murders.

It is also worth noting that all six of these lynchings have taken place following the appearance in Texas of organized, systematic, oath-bound, masked, mob action on a scale never known before. These mob appearances have been repeatedly attended by murder, breakings of jail, brutal assaults on bound victims, and other forms of lawlessness calculated to appeal to the sort of cowadice that seeks safety in numbers and in diskuise of face and person. The mockery of pretending to employ terrorism in the enforcement of law was never shown more blantantly than it has been shown in Texas during the last few months.

After participating in these six lynchings several hundred Texans legally and morally guilty of murder are today going about their business with no inconvenience to their reputations, no warrant for their arrest and no price upon their heads. This statement is no exaggeration. It is no oratorical or rhetorical flourish. It is the cold, jagged truth. In the face of it, has Texas much to preer herself upon? ....—Dallas News.

Lynching Statistics as Compiled at Tuskegee

Albany N.Y.
Colored American Magazine
Jan 1922

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were seventy-two instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Of these eight were in northern states and sixty-four were in southern states. In 1920 there were fifty-six such instances, forty-six in southern and ten in northern states. In sixty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In six instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching there were nineteen instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and sixteen instances in which, before reaching a jail they were taken from officers of the law.

There were sixty-three persons lynched in 1921. Of these sixty-two were in the south and one in the north. This is two more than the number, sixty-one, for the year 1920. Of those lynched fifty-nine were Negroes and four were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Ninteen or less than one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, two; rape and murder, two.

The offences charged against the whites were: Murder, three; rape, one. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: Murder, eleven; attempted murder, three; rape, fifteen; attempted rape, three; killing men in altercation, four; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, two; leaders in race clash, two; charge not reported, three; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, one; making improper remarks to woman, one; threatening to kill another, one; entering young woman's room, one; insulting woman, one; writing note to woman, one; attacking a man and woman, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, two; Arkansas, six; Florida, five; Georgia, eleven; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, five; Mississippi, fourteen; Missouri, one; North Carolina, four; South Carolina, five; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven, and Virginia, one.

Lynchings - 1921. Reports on, Sent to Press. 890

Jan-Dec. (Negro Papers)

890

SIXTY-THREE CITIZENS LYNCHED IN 1921, SAYS TUSKEGEE HEAD.

Freeman Indianapolis Ind. 12/31/21

Special to The Freeman.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31—(Editor The Freeman)—I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 8 were in Northern States and 61 were in Southern States. In 1920, there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is two more than the number, 61, for the year 1920. Of those lynched, 59 were Negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offense charged against the whites were: Murder, 3; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: Murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing man in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding man, 4: furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in a race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making impproper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting women, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5.

Yours very truly,
R. A. MOTON, Principal.

63 LYNCHED IN 1921 BEFORE CHRISTMAS

The Boston Mass. Herald 12/31/21

ONLY I IN THE NORTH—PROF. WORK OF TUSKEGEE SENDS OUT REPORT—ONLY 8 PER CENT EVEN CHARGED WITH RAPE—MISS. LEADS THE LIST

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 25, 1921—There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. 62 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is two more than the number 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Colored and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were Colored women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 3 rape 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Colored men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape 3; killing men in altercation 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kil lanother, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

Miss. Leads Georgia

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

This report is signed by R. A. Motor Principal, and the statistics are the work of Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee.

Lynching Attempts Stopped Did Not Prevent the Big Total of 63

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were in 1921 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching there were 19 instancs in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

RECORD OF 1921 LYNCHINGS

Norfolk Journal & Guide 1/7/22

Increase in Number of Lynchings Over 1920. Less Than One third of Persons Illegally Put To Death Charged With Rape.

Virginia 12/31/21

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern States and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is two more than the number, 61 for the year 1920 Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen or less than one third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 3; rape,1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: murder, 11; attempting murder, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of the law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

85 PERSONS LYNCHED IN YEAR OF 1921

St. Louis Mo. Argus 12/30/21

Sixty-Two In The South, 59 Were Negroes. Two Women Put To Death. Only 19 Men Charged With Rape Or Attempted Rape.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 28.—I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is two more than the number, 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 3; rape, 1. One with assisting man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against Negro men were: murder, 11, attemptd murder, 3; rape, 15; attempting rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman attacking a man and woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal

SIXTY-THREE WERE LYNCHED THIS YEAR

Baltimore Afro American 12/30/21

R. R. Moton Sends Out Records From Tuskegee Department of Records And Research

ONLY ONE IN NORTH

Only 19, Or One-Third, Of Lynchings Charged To Rape

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 29.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe W. Work, in charge, there were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North.

This is two more than the number, 61, for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and

4 were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape, or attempted rape.

Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were; murder, 3; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles.

The offenses charged against the Negro men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

72 Lynchings Prevented

There were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in northern states nad 64 were in southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in southern and 10 in northern states. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions atken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail, and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

Mississippi Leads States

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1

LYNCH RECORD FOR THE YEAR MADE PUBLIC

Savannah Tribune 12/31/21

Record of America's Favorite Pastime Shows Increase Over Last Year

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 64 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 63 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is three more than the number, 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched, 59 were Negroes and 5 were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 3; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; atacking a man and woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 6; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Officers of Law Prevented 72 Lynchings During 1921

New York Age 1/31/22

The annual lynching record for 1921 issued from Tuskegee Institute shows that while there were sixty-three lynchings during the year, two more than in 1920, there were seventy-two instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. In 1920 there were fifty-six such instances.

In six of the cases, officers of the law repelled attacking mobs with armed force, but no record is given of the number of casualties. In sixty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the number of guards increased, or other precautions taken which baffled the mobs. Eight of these instances occurred in northern states and sixty-four in southern states, while in 1920 there were ten such happenings in the North as against forty-six in the South.

Of the sixty-three victims, one was lynched in a northern state and sixty-two died in southern states. Fifty-nine were Negroes, four were white, and two were women. Nineteen were taken from jails and sixteen were taken from officers of the law before they reached jails.

Less than one-third of the total number, nineteen to be exact, were charged with rape or attempted rape. One of them was white. The other whites were charged with murder. One woman was charged with assisting a man to escape and the other with inciting racial troubles.

Mississippi led in lynchings with 14 cases, Georgia coming close second with 11; Texas had 7, Arkansas, 6, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, 5 each, and North Carolina, 4. Alabama is credited with 2, while Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia bring up te rear with ohe each.

The Negro men were lynched for the following reasons; murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15, attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1.

Two men charged with murder and two charged with rape and murder were burned to death, and three were put to death and then their bodies were burned.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1921

Savannah Tribune 12/29/21

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is two more than the number 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and four were whites. Two of those put to death, were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 3; rape 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: murder 11; attempted murder, 3; wounding men, 4 rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge 3; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to women, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are as follows: Alabama 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1921.

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

Southern Christian Recorder 1/26/22

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these 62 were in the South and one in the North. This is two more than the number, 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to deatth were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 3, rape 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of the law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman. 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisana, 5; Miss., 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennesse, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R R. MOTON, Principal.

Lynchings—1921
Reports on: Sent to Press—Editorial.

Jan.—Dec. (Negro Papers)

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RECORD IN SOUTH PUTS NATION BACK

Chicago Defender

Land of Crime Places Another Black Blot on Map of Democracy

12/31/21

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 30.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these eight were in Northern states and 64 were in Southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern states. In 66 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In six instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

Women Lynched

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these 62 were in the South and one in the North. This is two more than the number for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were members of our Race and four were whites. Two of those put to death were women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, two; rape and murder, two.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, three; rape, one. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the men were: Murder, 11; attempted murder, three; rape, 15; attempted rape, three; killing men in altercations, four; no special charge, three; wounding men, furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, two; leaders in race clash, two; charge not reported, three; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of the law, one; making improper remarks to woman, one; threatening to kill another, one; entering young woman's room, one; insulting woman, one; writing note to woman, one; attacking a man and a woman, one.

Mississippi Leads

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, two; Arkansas, six; Florida, five; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, five; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, one; North Carolina, four; South Carolina, five; Tennessee, one; Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

This record, without question complete in its details of crimes against the Race, does not include, however, the many murders in the backwoods districts that fail to get publicity. Such wholesale slaughters as occurred on the Williams farm in Georgia are numerous throughout the South, and in many instances officers of the law have stood idly by and watched men and women deliberately murdered.

Quicklime Method

It is not considered an unusual incident for a farmer in the South in "breaking ground" to unearth the skeleton of a man or woman killed by individual whites and buried to smother the crime. Plantation workers often refer to men who have mysteriously disappeared as being "quicklimed," which means that the party in question was killed and buried in quicklime to hasten the decay of the body.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1921.

Baltimore Herald and Commonwealth
1/4/22

The lynching record for the year just past as compiled at Tuskegee shows that 63 persons, two of them women, were lynched by mobs. One of these was put to death in the North and 62 in the South. This shows that mob murders are confined practically to the Southern section of the country, of the 63 lynched 59 were Negroes and 4 were whites. This shows that lynching is almost purely racial, that it is a form of barbarism intended to be applied only to Negroes and visited upon white men only because the murder habit grows upon murderers and lawlessness begets lawlessness.

If the custom of lynching was not so firmly rooted in this country the four white men who paid the toll of death at the hands of the mob would have been given an orderly trial in a court of law. White men who begin their murderous career killing Negroes do not long hold their murderous activities along a color line. And the time will come, if the lynching of Negroes is not abated when the lynching of white men will become as frequent as that of Negroes.

The flannel mouth demagogues of the South who champion or attempt to excuse or apologize for the savagery of mob murderers, endeavor to make it appear that Negroes are a race of rapists and that lynching is absolutely necessary in order to adequately punish rapists and deter Negroes from the commission of the crime of rape. The report shows that of the 59 Negroes lynched 18 or less than one-third were *charged* with the crime of rape or attempted rape; as lynching destroys all evidence against the lynched victim and in favor of the woman accuser it will never be known what per centage of the lynched Negroes were guilty of the crime charged against them. It is well-known that Negroes have been falsely accused by white women and upon trial in open court acquitted. It is also known that white men have frequently blackened their faces and committed crimes of rape and murder and Negroes lynched for the crime.

Also it will hardly be charged, even by Congressman Aswell, of Louisiana, that the two women lynched were guilty of rape.

Nineteen of the Negroes lynched were not charged with any offense at all or were charged with trivial offenses. These constitute one more than the number charged with rape or attempted rape and discloses the hideous the horrible conditions which prevail in the lynching zone.

The sober-minded citizens of the United States owe it to their civilization to let the American Congress know that a limit should be put to lynching and that as a means to that end an anti-lynching federal law should be passed.

Lynchings - 1921.

Negro. Papers

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Reports on Sent to Press - Comments on.

AMERICA'S LYNCH RECORD FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS TOLD

The lynching record for the first six months in 1921 has been issued by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge. There were thirty-six. This is twenty-four more than the number for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, two were whites and thirty-four were members of our Race. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

This list does not contain the names of men and women of the Race who have been murdered by mobs throughout the South in the backwoods districts. Men are known to have been killed in large numbers in Georgia and Mississippi on the peonage farms, but nothing has ever been said about them. The Williams case in Georgia gave proof to the already substantial evidence printed in the Chicago Defender from year to year to the extent that over three hundred members of our Race are slain annually and no account given of their deaths.

"These figures are disheartening. We are retrogressing. If the superiority of the white race is to be maintained, it must be maintained by respect for the law. White government must vindicate itself by dealing out even justice to all. White skins do not make white men. They must be white in character and integrity. The stigma of lynching must be eradicated. The remedy is education."

"Judge Lynch" Still Holding Court.

Nashville Globe 7/15/21

"Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute reveal a sharp increase in the number of lynchings which have taken place in the first six months of 1921 over the corresponding period last year.

"Thirty-six lynchings are reported in 1921 against 12 in the first six months of 1920, 29 for the first six months of 1919, and 33 for the first six months of 1918.

"The 1921 lynchings are confined entirely to southern or border states, an donly two, Texas and Virginia, escape the stigma.

"Mississippi with 10 and Georgia with 9 head the list, while the others are Alabama 1, Arkansas 4, Florida 4, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 2, Missouri 1, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 1, Tennessee.

"Tennessee returns to the lynching column after an absence of a year.

"Of those lynched 34 were Negroes and two were whites. Two of the Negroes were women. Elvn wr...e Negroes were women. Eleven were charged with criminal attacks upon white women.

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE.

East Tennessee News 7/14/21

It is a serious condition to note an increase of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of 1921 the corresponding period of 1920. If there are causes these acts of barbarism beyond the same causes which mob offered for their depredations, we are unable to note them. Mississippi and Louisiana are vieing with Georgia for first place of infamy. We had hoped for a change for the better in this country this year but unless the last six months are exceptionally good the procspects are dark.

LYNCHING.

Dallas Express 7/16/21

The following report on lynchings has been sent out from the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921 there were thirty-six lynchings. This is twenty-four more than the number (twelve) for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number (twenty-nine) for the first six months of 1919.

"Of those lynched, two were whites and thirty-four were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1. Arkansas, 4, Florida 4, Georgia 9, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 10, Missouri 1, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1."

That twenty-four more lynchings should have taken place this year than last in the same space of time is not an indication of the growth of a public mind against it, such as had been hoped for. Nor would it be in accordance with circumstances as they now show themselves to claim that at any time in the near future, this mind will definitely assert itself.

It is to be hoped however that this condition is not as hopeless as it now appears and that the forces at work to check this greatest of all American evils may soon begin to make themselves more noticeably felt.

We confess that the situation now is not roseate with promises of alleviation. It seems rather that in the general unrest that has attended the period of American reconstruction and adjustment the forces for good which have until now worked efficiently for the direction of American ideas have either lost their grip, or swayed by the seeming importance of other considerations, ceased to function noticeably.

The increase of lynching is to be deplored. The failure of public opinion to guarantee its diminution is a sign of a lassitude which in its ultimate results may be disastrous.

Lynch law is no law.

When lynch flourishes no man is safe: no institution has a guarantee of permanency, however beneficial it may be.

This is a truth not to be lightly cast aside. Subsequent events will prove that the perpetuation of American ideals depends upon law and constituted authority.

The increase of lynching will of necessity be accompanied by an increasing disrespect for law.

Progressive people seek to avoid rather than cultivate such conditions.

.Lynchings – 1921.

Negro Papers.

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Reports on, Sent to Press – Comments on

THE YEAR'S TOLL IN LYNCHINGS

Negro outlook Jan 1921.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1920

22 Less Than in 1919

Lynchings were less numerous during 920 than in 1919, records compiled at Tuskegee institute show. Sixty-one persons, including eight white men, were put to death by mobs, last year as compared with 83 the year of 1919 and 64 in 1918.

The report shows 56 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings during 1920, and that 46 of these were in Southern states. Armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers on 14 occasions and on four of these the mobs were fired upon and seven of the attackers killed and a number wounded. In 42 cases guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

Of the 61 persons lynched, the report says, 52 were in the south and nine in the North and West. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Eighteen were charged with attacks or attempted attacks on women. Three were burned todath, one of whom was charged with attacking and murdering a woman and for killing landlords during disputes, the

THE NATION'S DISGRACE

report says. The offenses charged against the white men were:

Murders, 5; Insulting women, 1; "no charge except being a foreigner," 1; killing officer of the law, 1.

Offenses charged against the negroes lynched, the report lists as follows: Murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing, officers of the law,5; killing landlord during dispute, 6; attack upon women, 15; attempted attack, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2 insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, "escaping from chaingang and then returning and surrendering," 2 and one each of the following: Jumping labor contract, threatening to kill man, cutting man in fight; "for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime;" peping hrough window at woman; "insisting on voting."

Th lynchings by states were:

Texas, 10; Georgia, 9; Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 7 each; Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma and California, 3 each; Arkansas, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, irginia and West Virginia, 1 each.

Judge Lynch's Court America's Disgrace

Houston Dispatch 7/16/21

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1921.—The following lynchings occurred during the first six months of this year, according to the records compiled by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge:

The first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Atlanta Constitution 8/13/21

THE MOB SPIRIT.

What the cause may be, whether it is too many restricted laws, whether it is too much regulation or whether it is just general disregard for al law, the fact remains that the mob spirit is growing. Lynching in the United Sates is on the increase. For the first six months of 1921 as compared with the same period of 1920, the increase is exactly 200 per cent

The taking the law out of the hands of the duly authorized authorities of the states in directing the attention of the federal government to this very grave question, and unless the state governments check this evil without further delay, another of the rights reserved to the states under the federal constitution will go by the board and the entire police power of the country will be centralized at Washington.

The Houston (Tex.) Post has the following very timely editorial on this subject:

"Tuskegee institute, the school founded by Booker T. Washington, has recently issued its semi-annual statistics on lynching in the Uniter States for the first half of 1921. The record is not one to encourage the hope that mob law may soon be wiped out, as it shows that thirty-six persons were lynched in the period mentioned, as compared with twelve for the same period in 1920.

Dallas Express 8/13/21

The statistics take no account, of course, of the attacks on both men and women in various parts of the country. These incidents should be in-

(over)

cluded, however, in the year's statistics of mob activities.

The growth of the lynching evil this year may be attributed to the same causes that produced the crime wave. The reckless spirit and defiance of lay that has been widely manifested naturally breeds mob action. It has been in keeping with the general looseness of the times.

A significant feature of the record this year is that less than one-half of the victime of mobs were accused of attacks on women, the crime which originally provoking lynched Only eleven of the thirty-six who were put to death by mobs were so accused, indicating that mobs of today consider many other crimes within their jurisdiction. The tendency plainly is to usurp the powers and functions of the court entirely, and if kept up at the present rate o fincrease, it will be long before criminal courts will be obselete and constitutional government discarded.

Will the states ever be able to find the remedy? Recent events in Georgia do not point to that direction. A retiring governor who undertook to bring out the facts about peonage and lynching is his state created a storm of protest, and his successor, apparently with popular approval, indicates that nothing will be done about the exposure of conditions. Georgia may not relish the reputation of being the leading lynching state, but apparently it prefers the reputation to taking vigorous measures to suppress the evil.

But there will have to be an end to this growing evil, somewhere. The federal government will not always sit by and allow constitutional authority to be undermined. The states are being given a last chance to act on their own initiative. If the lynching record for the last half of the year duplicates that of the first half, there is a strong probability that Washington will be heard from on the subject.—Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Lynchings—1921 892

Reports on, Sent to Press

Announcement From Tuskegee Gives Number as Larger Than For 1920. Rape Alleged in Only 19 Cases—Less Than One-third.

Dallas Texas Express

1/2/22.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is two more than the number, 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 3; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

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The Lynching Record For 1921

Wilmington Advocate

Dear Sir: I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern states and 64 were in Southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern states. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

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Yours very truly,

R. R. Moton, Principal.

LYNCHINGS IN 1921

National Republican

Washington D.C.

12/31/21

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings in 1921. Of these 8 were in Northern states and 64 were in Southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern states. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

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Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

LYNCHING FOR 1921 SHOWS A GHASTLY TOTAL

New York News

More Than Three Score Citizens Either Burned or Done to Death By Mobs During Twelve Months

12/31/21

Dec. 31, 1921, Dear Sir:

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances amed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

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Yours very truly,

ROBT. MOTON,

Principal.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1921

Atlanta Independent

1/5/22

892

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Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

THE MOB RECORD OF 1921.

Negro Star
Wichita Kansas

The Blotch on American Civilization Recorded by Prof. Moton of Tuskegee.

1/6/22

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan., 1, 1922—I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augment, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

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Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton. Prin.

Records Show Seventy-Four Lynchings Prevented By Officers Determined To Uphold The Orderly Processes of Law

Pittsburgh Pa.
Courier
1/8/22

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 6.—According to the records compiled of Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these eight were in northern states and 64 were in southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in southern and 10 in northern states. In 66 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from officers of the law.

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THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1921.

Dear Sir: Kansas City Sun. Mo. 1/7/22

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 2, Arkansas 6, Florida 5, Georgia 11, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 5, Mississippi 14, Missouri 1, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 5, Tennessee 1, Texas 7, Virginia 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

Lynchings - 1921

White Press

894

Report on Sent to Press

CHICAGO ILL. BLADE
JANUARY 14 1922

LYNCHINGS FOR 1921 TOTAL 64

Aggregate Mob Victims in Thirty-six Years Is 4,096.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 12.—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute, which has just made public its annual report on the subject. The figures, compared with sixty-one lynchings in 1920, and, according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4,096 in the thirty-six-year period since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1921 were colored persons and five were white persons. Two colored women were included.

Law officers prevented lynchings in seventy-two instances, the report declared, eight of these instances being in Northern States and sixty-four in the South. Armed forces were used to repel six would-be lynching expeditions. Sixty-two were lynched in Southern States, the report declared. Four were burned to death and three were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder and rape and murder

PITTSBURG PA. DISPATCH
JANUARY 1, 1922

64 WERE LYNCHED IN THE U. S. IN 1921 TWO BEING WOMEN

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS]

TUSKEGEE, Ala, Dec 31—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute which today made public its annual report on the subject. The figures compared with 61 lynchings in 1920 and according to the Institute brought the total number of mob victims to 4,006 in the 36 year period, since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1921 were Negroes and five were white persons. Two Negro women were included.

Law officers prevented lynchings in 72 instances, the report declared, eight of these instances being in Northern States and 64 in the South. Armed forces were used to repel six would-be lynching expeditions.

Sixty-two of the mob victims during the year were lynched in Southern States, the report declared. Four were burned to death and three were put to death and their bodies burned.

LARKSBURG W. VA EXPONENT
JANUARY 1, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1921 SHOWS THAT 63 WERE KILLED

ONLY ONE MOB VICTIM REPORTED IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

Each year the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, the great school for negroes founded by the late Booker T. Washington, keeps a record of lynchings and mob violence generally. This record for 1921 was announced by Monroe N. Work, in charge of the research work, is as follows:

"There were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Of these 8 were in northern states and 64 were in southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in southern and 10 in northern states. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

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"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1; Virginia, 1."

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
JANUARY 10, 1922

LYNCHINGS PREVENTED IN 1921

According to statistics published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there were 64 victims of mob violence in the United States last year, the most of them being negroes and far the greater part of the lynchings occuring in the Southern States where all but 8.1 per cent of the negro population is congested. More interesting than these lynching figures themselves are the figures presented by the same association showing that in 72 instances the officers of the law prevented lynchings and that 64 of these preventions of lynchings by officers of the law occurred in the Southern States.

In other words more lynchings were prevented by officers of the law than actually occurred in the Southern States last year. And yet the anti-lynching bill pending in Congress, aiming to prevent lynchings, is based and is advocated on the assumption that the officers of the law in the Southern States make no effort to interfere with lynchers, and that in order to deal with them the Federal authority should reach its arm into those states, overriding state police power and state legal authority. Under the circumstances—with continual and inevitable inter-racial friction—the South's record of lynching prevention is as satisfactory and as promising as could reasonably be expected.

ELKHART IND TRUTH
JANUARY 21, 1922

LYNCHINGS

American mobs killed 63 people during 1921. Four were burned alive. The rest were lynchings.

Two of the lynched victims were women, and six of the men were white.

Decent and law-abiding Americans will be comforted, that these atrocities were the rare exceptions. Nevertheless, they are blots on our republican system of law and order.

Lynchings - 1921.

895

White Papers.

Reports on, Sent to Press.

montadvertiser 7/13/21

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1921.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 6, 1921.

Editor The Advertiser:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolnia, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

PINE BLUFF ARK COMMERCIAL
JULY 8 1921

36 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN FIRST HALF OF YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—There were 36 lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, 24 more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year outnumbered those recorded during like period in 1919 by seven, and embraced two white men and 34 Negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape.

Mississippi led the states with 10 lynchings, while Georgia recorded nine, Florida and Arkansas four each; Louisiana and North Carolina two each and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee one each.

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR
JULY 11, 1921

The Latest Lynching Statistics.

Statistics gathered and published by the Tuskegee Institute, the school founded by Booker Washington, show that during the first six months of this year there were thirty-six lynchings in the United States—twenty-four more than during a like period last year. Eleven of the persons thus put to death were charged with attacks on women.

The discreditable record is thus made up:

(Mississippi led, with ten lynchings; Georgia recorded nine, Florida and Arkansas four each, Louisiana and North Carolina two each and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee one each."

Lynching statistics have come to be a regular feature of our national life. They are strictly American. They carry a business tang, as cotton, and corn, and cattle do. So many bales, or bushels, or head raised one year as against the figures of the previous year. So many human beings done to death by violence one year as against the figures of the previous year.

The courts open, and functioning. Laws covering all offenses, and officers in commission to execute the laws. And yet the lynching industry goes on. In some years it is brisker than in others. This year the tendency is upward as compared with the figures of last year. The lynchers for some reason or other, are now distinctly on the job.

The evil had its origin in rape, the most awful and provocative of all crimes. But it has spread far beyond that crime. Less than a third of the victims of the lynchers reported this year were charged with attacks on women.

The remedy? The remedy? Who has the remedy? Of discussion, of denunciation, of warning, there has been a futile plenty.

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR
JULY 8, 1921

36 LYNCHINGS OF RECORD IN U. S. PAST SIX MONTHS

Mississippi Leads With Ten, Georgia Second With Nine.

Two of Victims Women.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 9.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year outnumbered those recorded during like period in 1919 by seven, and embraced two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape.

Mississippi led the states with ten lynchings, while Georgia recorded nine, Florida and Arkansas four each, Louisiana and North Carolina two each, and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee one each.

WASHINGTON D. C. POST
JULY 8, 1921

Increase of 24 Over 1920 Period; Tw

White Men Are Victims.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.—There were 3[illegible] lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year, 24 more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year outnumbered those recorded during a like period in 1919 by seven, and embraced 2 white men and 34 negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks on women.

Mississippi led, with ten lynchings; Georgia recorded nine, Florida and Arkansas four each, Louisiana and North Carolina two each and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee one each.

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
JULY 9, 1921

LYNCHINGS SHOW A DECIDED INCREASE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—Lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year totaled thirty-six or twenty-four more than the number recorded during the period of 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings so far this year have included two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape.

Mississippi led the states with ten lynchings, while Georgia recorded nine, Florida and Arkansas, four each; Louisiana and North Carolina, two each, and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee, one each.

Georgia Second In Lynch Record For Six Months

7/9/21.
Constitution

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year outnumbered those recorded during like period in 1919 by seven, and embraced two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape.

Mississippi led the states with ten lynchings, while Georgia recorded nine, Florida and Arkansas four each, Louisiana and North Carolina two each, and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee one each.

VALDOSTA GA TIMES
JULY 12, 1921

NATION'S LYNCHINGS GREAT FOR SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 9.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year, twenty-four more than for the same period of last year, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskekee Institute.

Two of these victims were white men and thirty-four were negroes, two of whom were women.

Mississippi led with ten, Georgia nine, Florida and Arkansas four each, Louisiana and North Carolina had two each, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee one each.

CANTON GA ADVANCE
JULY 15, 1921

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1921

The following information concerning lynchings has been received from the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama.

In the first six months of the present year, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number (12) for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number (29) for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
JULY [illegible] 1921

36 Lynchings in America in the Last Six Months

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR
JULY 9 1921

36 LYNCHINGS REPORTED DURING LAST 6 MONTHS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with assault. By states the lynchings were divided:

Mississippi, ten; Georgia, nine; Florida, four; Arkansas, four; Louisiana, two; North Carolina, two; Alabama, one; Kentucky, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Missouri, one.

LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR TRIPLE 1920 TOTAL

[illegible] 1921

36 in 6 Months, Reports Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala, July 8—There were 36 lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, 24 more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and 34 negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape. The lynchings were divided as follows: Mississippi, 10; Georgia, nine; Florida and Arkansas, four each; Louisiana and North Carolina, two each; Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee, one each.

36 Lynchings Reported in U. S. in Last 6 Month[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS M MORN TRIB
JULY 9, 1921

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.—There were 36 lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, 24 more than recorded during the same period in 1920, according to the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute today. Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and 34 negroes, two of the latter being women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape. By states the lynchings were divided: Mississippi, 10; Georgia, nine; Florida and Arkansas, four each; Louisiana and North Carolina, two each; and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, and Tennessee, one each.

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DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JULY 19, 1921

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST HALF OF 1921

To the Editor—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by the departments of records and research of the Tuskegee Institution, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number, 29, for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, two were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Inst., Ala.
July 6, 1921.

36 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN 6 MONTHS

BUTTE MONT MINER
JULY 19, 1921

Twenty-four More Than in the Same Period for the Previous Year.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 9.—There were 36 lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, 24 more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the Tuskegee Institute. They include two white men and 34 negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of these put to death were charged with rape. All lynchings were in southeastern states, Mississippi leading with 10.

LYNCHINGS ON THE INCREASE IN U. S.

HOBOKEN N J OBSERVER
JULY 11, 1921

According to the semi-annual report sent out by H. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, there are 36 lynchings for the first six months this year, an increase of 24 over the corresponding six months in 1920, and seven more than for the first six months in 1919.

Of those lynched, two were whites and 34 were negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennesse, 1

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
JULY 11, 1921

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1921

Editor Journal:

Sir:—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number, 29, for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Morton, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 6, 1921.

RALEIGH N C OBSERVER
JULY 10, 1921

The lynching record for the first six months of 1921 as compiled by Tuskegee Institute has been made public. The number is 36. This is 24 more than for the first six months of last year and 7 more than for the first six months of 1919. Of the 36 lynched only 11 were charged with assault on women. Mississippi led with ten lynchings. Georgia came next with 9. The record of the other states in which lynchings occurred are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee, 1.

CLEVELAND O PLAINDEALER
JULY 9, 1921

REPORTS 36 LYNCHINGS.

Tuskegee Says Number Exceeds the First Six Months of Last Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said.

By states the lynchings were divided: Mississippi 10, Georgia 9, Florida and Arkansas 4 each, Louisiana and North Carolina 2 each and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee 1 each.

CINCINNATI O ENQUIRER
JULY 9, 1921

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.—There were 36 lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, 24 more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued to-day by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and 34 negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said.

CHATTANOOGA TENN NEWS
JULY 8, 1921

RECORD OF LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year outnumbered those recorded during a like period in 1919 by seven, and embrace two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape.

Mississippi led the states with 10 lynchings, while Georgia recorded 9, Florida and Arkansas 4 each, Louisiana and North Carolina 2 each and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee 1 each.

CHATTANOOGA TENN. TIMES
JULY 9, 1921

THIRTY-SIX LYNCHINGS IN PAST SIX MONTH

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. Lynchings during the first half of this year outnumbered those recorded during like period in 1919 by seven, and embraces two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape.

Mississippi led the states, with ten lynchings, while Georgia recorded nine Florida and Arkansas four each, Louisiana and North Carolina two each and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee one each.

FAIRMONT W VA TIMES
JULY 8, 1921

36 Lynchings in Past Six Months

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—There were 36 lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, 24 more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and 34 negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape. By states the lynchings were divided Mississippi 10; Georgia 9; Florida and Arkansas 4 each; Louisiana and North Carolina 2 each; and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee one each.

RICHMOND VA [illegible]
JULY 14, 1921

LYNCHINGS.

Dear Sir.—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1921 there were thirty-six lynchings. This is twenty-four more than the number twelve for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number twenty-nine for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched two were whites and thirty-four were negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MORTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

ESCANABA MICH. PRESS
JANUARY 11, 1922

72 LYNCHINGS WERE STAGED DURING 1921

8 of Them in North and 64 in Southern States.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings in 1921. Of these 8 were in Northern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern states. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is two more than the number, 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 3; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the negro men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of the law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Lynchings – 1921
Reports on, Sent to Press

Jan. – Dec. (White Press)

896

The Lynching Record.

LONG ISLAND CITY N. Y. STAR
DECEMBER 28, 1921

Thirteen states are on the lynching roll of dishonor for 1921.

Sixty-three persons have been lynched in the United States this year, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the school founded by Booker T. Washington for the education of negroes.

Sixty-two lynchings occurred in the South and one in the North. Fifty-nine victims were negroes and four were whites. Four of the victims were burned to death.

In the list of states in which lynchings occurred Mississipp holds ghastly pre-eminence. Fourteen lynchings occurred there

The number of these outrages in other states were: Alabama 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Georgia 11; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

It isn't necessary to say much concerning these figures. The speak for themselves. They reveal a mob spirit and contemp of law that must make every decent American ashamed.

As an argument for the enactment of the Dyer anti-lynchin bill. now before Congress, the list is timely and eloquent.

Fifty-Nine Negroes, Five White Persons Lynched During 1921, Record Shows

WORCESTER MASS TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 1, 1922

TUSKEGEE, ALA. Dec. 31.—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute which made public its [illegible] report on the subject. The figures, compared with 61 lynchings in 1920, according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4,096 in the 36-year period since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1921 were negroes and five were white persons. Two negro women were included. Law officers prevented lynchings in 72 instances, the report declared, eight of these instances being in northern states and 64 in the south. Armed forces were used to repel six would-be lynching expeditions.

Sixty-two of the mob victims during the year were lynched in Southern states, the report declared. Four were burned to death and three were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, and rape and murder.

Nineteen of those lynched were charged with rape of attempted rape. The offense of the white persons were murder in four instances and rape in the other. One of the negro women was charged with assisting in the escape of a man who had killed an officer. The other was charged with inciting race trouble.

According to the institute's report the offenses charged against the negro men were:

"Murder 11; attempted murder 3; wounding men 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest 2; rape 15; attempted rape 3; killing men in altercation 4; no special charge 3; leaders in race clash 2; charge not reported 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law 1; making improper remarks to woman 1; threatening to kill another 1; entering young woman's room 1; insulting woman 1; writing note to woman 1; attacking a man and woman 1."

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as set forth in the report, follow:

Alabama 2; Arkansas 6; Florida 6; Georgia 11; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 5; Mississippi 14; Missouri 1; North Carolina 4; South Carolina 5; Tennessee 1; Texas 7; Virginia 1.

In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, of the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is two more than the number, 61 for the year 1920. Of these lynched, 59 were Negroes anad 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of he victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 3; rape 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3 wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to women. 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; S. Carolina, 5, Tenn. 1; Texas, 7; Virginia 1.

R. R. MOTON, Principal

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR YEAR OF 1921.

TOPEKA KAN [illegible]
JANUARY 6 1922

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States. In 1920, there were 56 such lynchings, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States.

BOSTON MASS TRANSCRIPT
JANUARY 23, 1922

Question—How many people were lynched last year? G. I. T.

Answer—According to the records of Tuskegee Institute, 63 lynchings took place in 1921. Of these, 59 were negroes —two being negro women. There were 72 cases in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

64 LYNCHINGS IN YEAR, THREE MORE THAN 1920

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM.
JANUARY 2, 1922

Fifty-Nine Negroes, Two of Them Women and Five Whites, Victims of Mobs.

By Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., January 1.—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute, which yesterday made public its annual report on the subject. The figures, compared with sixty-one lynchings in 1920, and, according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4096 in the thirty-six-year period since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1920 were negroes and five were white persons. Two negro women were included.

States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as set forth in the report, are as follows:

Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 8; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7.

64 HANGED DURING 1921; 7 IN TEXAS

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1922

OFFICERS PREVENTED MANY LYNCHINGS, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE SAYS.

By Associated Press.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute, which today made public its report on the subject. The figures, compared with sixty-one lynchings in 1920, according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4,096 in the thirty-six-year period since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1921 were negroes and five were white persons. Two negro women were included.

Law officers prevented lynchings in seventy-two instances, the report declared, eight of these instances being in Northern states and sixty-four in the South. Armed forces were used to repel six would-be lynching expeditions. Sixty-two of the mob victims during the year were lynched in Southern states, the report declared. Four were burned to death and three were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder and assault upon women.

Nineteen of those lynched were charged with assault or attempted assault. The offenses of the white persons were murder in four instances and assault in the other. One of the negro women was charged with assisting in the escape of a man who had killed an officer. The other was charged with inciting race trouble.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as set forth in the report follows: Alabama 2, Arkansas 6, Florida 6, Georgia 11, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 5, Mississippi 14, Missouri 1, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 5, Tennessee 1, Texas 7, Virginia 1.

LYNCHINGS OF 1921 OUTNUMBER THOSE OF 1920

BELLEVILLE ILL. ADVOCATE
JANUARY 2, 1922

North Is Scene of Only One Lynching During Past Year, Records Show.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 2—There were two more lynchings in 1921 than there were in 1920 according to statistics compiled at the Tuskegee Institute here by Monroe W. Work. The northern states were the scene of only one of these illegal killings. While there were 63 persons lynched during the year, there are authenticated records of 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

Of those lynched in 1921, 59 were negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were negro women.

Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 3; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the negro men were: Murder 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3 wounding men, 4; furnishing ammu

nition to man resisting arrest, 2 leaders in race clash, 2; charge no reported, 3; assisting man to escap who had killed officer of law, 1 making improper remarks to woman 1; threatening to kill another, 1; en tering young woman's room, 1; in sulting woman, 1; writing note t woman, 1; attacking a man and wo man, 1.

The states in which lynchings oc curred and the number in each stat are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkan sas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Ken tucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississipp 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4 South Carolina, 5; Tennesse, 1; Texa 7; Virginia, 1.

MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIB
JANUARY 5, 1922

Mob Violence in 1921.

The lynching problem is still with the American people as is evidenced by the fact that 63 persons, or two more than in 1920, were disposed of by mobs in this way in the year just closed.

Of the victims 59 were Negroes and four whites, two of the former being women. All these crimes against law and order, with one exception, were committed in the South, according to data furnished by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute in Alabama.

Four victims were burned to death. The bodies of three were burned after they were put to death. One of the women was charged with assisting to escape a man who had killed an officer of the law, the other with inciting racial troubles. The crimes alleged against the Negro victims included 11 murders, three attempts at murder, 15 criminal assaults on women, three attempted assaults of this kind, three killings in fights, and five alleged social offenses against or insults to women. There was one lynching in Missouri and none north of that state anywhere in the Union.

It will be observed from this record that the problem is essentially one of the South, although mobs in the North, under given provocations, have shown themselves from time to time to be as thoroughly vicious as any in the cotton belt.

It is an unpleasant experience at any time to have American records like this spread before the world, and it is particularly so when Washington is entertaining an international conference with the express purpose of extending good will among men by adherence to orderly processes agreed upon by the great nations of the world.

Lynch law is as ugly and as harmful to society as the offenses it ostensibly seeks to suppress. It is synonymous with anarchy in its contempt for established authority. Its denial of the processes of justice vouchsafed by constitutional and statutory law to every man is only one of its iniquities. Another and most important one is its injurious reflex influence upon those who resort to it and upon the community in which they invoke it.

There is now pending in Congress a bill designed to discourage lynching. The bill is drawn on the presumption, now rather generally accepted, that it is within the power of the federal government to deal with this crime in the several states. It is deserving of the careful consideration of Congress in respect of its merits as law and its virtues as a deterrent of mob violence.

Lynchings - 1921.
Reports on, Sent Press - Editorial Comments on.
Jan.-Dec. (White Press)
897

GRAND RAPIDS MICH. NEWS
JANUARY 2, 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD

The 1921 record of lynching has only one encouraging aspect, in that it shows an increasing desire on the part of the officers of the law to prevent human lives being taken by mobs. The Tuskegee institute, which keeps the records, tells us that during the year there were 72 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 8 in northern and 64 in southern states. In 1920 there were only 56 such instances, 10 in northern and 46 in southern states. In 66 of the 1921 cases the prisoners were removed, the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken, and in six instances armed force was used to repel the wouldbe lynchers. However, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail, and 16 instances in which, before reaching the jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

The Tuskegee institute records show that 63 persons were lynched during the year just ended, as against 61 in 1920. Since 1885, when the accurate figures first were tabulated, 4,096 persons have been lynched in the United States. Surely this is a sad bit of our national history.

It is worth going into detail for 1921. Of the 63 persons lynched 62 were put to death by mobs in the south and one in the north. Of those lynched 59 were negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 3; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the negro men were: Murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Perhaps we may credit the crime wave which has been sweeping the country since the close of the war for the prevalence of mob violence. There is again a demand that the death penalty shall be provided by the Michigan law. If the legislature were to meet this month it is possible the death penalty would be written into the state law. But it is hoped better judgment will prevail and that the legislators will not be prevailed upon by those who still believe it should be an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

PROVIDENCE R I JOURNAL
JANUARY 4, 1922

THE LYNCHING DISGRACE

Even though the number of lynchings in 1921 as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute was three more than in 1920, it is worth noting that during the past year officers of the law prevented seventy-two attempts to lynch individuals accused of crime. That sixty-four of these cases occurred in the Southern States is evidence that public opposition to this national disgrace is becoming stronger below Mason and Dixon's line.

But as yet Georgia and Mississippi do not appear to be seriously affected by the improvement noticeable elsewhere. In each of these States in 1921 the number of lynchings ran into double figures. Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina were also serious offenders against law and justice. In South Carolina an old statute was recently invoked to compensate the relatives of a victim of mob violence and, incidentally, to make local authorities more alert in the performance of their sworn duty. Influential Texas newspapers have been outspoken in denouncing the lawlessness that has given their State a bad name and in demanding punishment of officials who remain impotent in the face of a mob. Similar symptoms of an aroused public conscience are noticeable at other points in the South, although they have not crystallized enough to bring about positive changes for the better in law enforcement.

There is, however, promise of relief in the Dyer bill, which is scheduled to come up soon in Congress for passage. This measure gives the Federal Government power to intervene whenever lynching occurs and to penalize the offending community. Moreover, it makes participants in a mob murder guilty of a felony and prescribes a heavy prison sentence with no alternative. Its drastic clauses commend it to every American who believes that the remedy should be as drastic as the disease for which it is compounded. The single argument that opponents have thus far been able to offer against the Dyer bill is that it interferes with States' rights and is therefore unconstitutional. But Attorney General Daugherty says that it is constitutional and its proponents are pushing it in accordance with his opinion.

State and local authorities, especially in the South, have shown their inability to cope with lynching. There is a natural feeling that it is time for the Federal authority to step in and demonstrate its strength against the hideous practice.

UTICA N Y DISPATCH
JANUARY 6 1922

LYNCHINGS IN 1921.

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by Monroe N. Work, 63 persons were lynched in the United States in 1921. To this list should be added the killing on Christmas Day of a coffee shop owner named Manuel Head, at Key West, Fla., who, after he had been beaten by masked men, shot and killed one of them, and later was taken from the jail by a mob, shot twice and then hanged.

Of the 63 lynchings recorded at Tuskegee, 62 were in the South and one in the North. This was two more than the number for the year 1920. Of these lynched 59 were negroes and four were whites. Two of those put to death were negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2, and rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were murder, 3; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the negro men were murder, 11; attempted murder, 3, and rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race class, 2; assisting man to escape who had killed an officer of the law, 1; making improper remarks to women, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1; charges not reported, 6.

The States in which lynchings occurred are as follows: Alabama 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

There are 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these eight were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 66 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In six instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from a jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail they were taken from officers of the law.

ORT HURON MICH. HERALD
JANUARY 3 1922

NOT A NICE RECORD.

Among the annual reports we receive is "the lynching record for 1921" as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, the school for the training of colored young men and women, founded by Booker T. Washington.

In 1921 there were 68 persons lynched, of which number 62 were in the south and one in the north. This exceeds by two the number for 1920.

Of those lynched 59 were negroes and four whites.

However, and here is the important point to be considered, nineteen, one less than one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

In other words, the argument so often advanced by our southern friends in justification of their action in taking the law into their own hands, did not apply in forty of the fifty-nine cases.

One negro was strung up because he threatened to kill another; one for making improper remarks to a woman; one for writing to a woman; two for furnishing ammunition to men resisting arrest; three on no special charge; four for killing men in altercations, etc.

Then, in this great democracy, two negro women were the victims of mob wrath, while four male negroes were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

Of the states, Mississippi led the procession, with fourteen lynchings to her credit—if lynching may be regarded as a credit. Georgia came next with 11—Georgia, the state of Senator Watson, who is in such a stew over illegal killings in the army in France.

This is not a nice record to contemplate.

It serves to again remind us that the veneer of civilization is still very thin in a large section of our own good country.

CLEVELAND O PLAINDEALER
FEBRUARY 27, 1922

Lynchings in 1921.

Q.—How many people were lynched in the United States last year?—R.

A.—According to the records of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., sixty-three lynchings took place in 1921. Of these, fifty-nine were negroes—two being negro women. There were seventy-two cases in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

LYNCH TWO WOMEN

Eagle Tennessee News

The lynching total rounds up the same old number, some sixty-three, in 1921, with two colored women among the victims. George has had the lead on the list for several years, but yields this year to Mississippi, with a total of fourteen victims. However, we are not yet discouraged, for a number of mobs were met with stern resistance and in fact that will be the real solution of this lynching problem.

Officers and the Mobs

While the number of lynchings in the United States for the first 11 months of 1921 were slightly more than the total for 1920, the number of lynchings prevented by courageous officers of the law increased from 56 in 1920 to 72 in 1921, and all but eight of the 72 instances occurred in the Southern States, according to statistics of the lynching record recently made public.

Houston Dex. Post 1/1/22

These figures show progress in at least one respect. They indicate that more officers of the law are realizing their responsibility to protect prisoners in their care. They indicate that more officers are awakening to the danger to constituted authority in the intimidation or overpowering of officers by mobs. The growth of the lynching menace appears to be impressing the officers with a new conception of their duties as guardians of public order.

This is the only encouraging feature of the report of the year's lynching record. Otherwise it is dark. Only 19, or less than a third of the victims, were accused of rape, the crime for which lynching is excusable in the minds of so many people. Two-thirds were charged with miscellaneous other crimes, some of them of trivial nature. And the record brings humiliation particularly to Texas, for it shows that this State led all the others of the nation in the number of mob murders during the year.

But, with officers of the law showing a more determined front to the blood seeking mobs, there is hope of minimizing these crimes. In the campaign to stop the practice of lynching, there is need to lay stress upon the part the officers play in the cases. Those who perform their duties faithfully are entitled to the highest commendation. The Dyer bill, if it be enacted, which seems probable, will provide a punishment for those who [illegible] in such emergencies in the future.

Columbia The S. C. State Dec 1/18/22

The lynching record of Christian America for the year just closed was sixty three persons, 62 were in the South and 1in the North. This year mobocrats excelled their record of 1920 by 2 and yet there are scores of editors all over the South who contend that the Dyer Lynching Bill should not be passed. They throw up a barrage of State rights forgetting the rights of humanity and the promise of the constitution which promises that all men shall have protection in their persuit of happiness. Why should money be sent to starving Russia and African heathen when men made in the image of God are being shot to death, burned at the stake by inhumane America who says that we are powerless to prevent. There is a great need of civilizing American and helping a people who have no protection under the stars and stripes of free America.

Lynchings - 1921.
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Journalistic infants like James Campbell, Hamilton County, Ohio; Isminger, "Tiny" Maxwell, "Dick" Kain and Jimmy Kierans toot away their time with baby games like football, tennis, golf, boxing and the like.

On clear days they are permitted to go away from home to see a horse race and, when not thus engaged, they play penny ante.

Personally, I go in for regular sport. My big game is Rope, fire and gun—a man's sport in this day of Our Lord, A. D. 1922—in these United States of North America, free schools, the Constitution and Prohibition.

Can you imagine anything more insipid, trifling and altogether foolish than to see Mrs. Ruth's favorite child tap a ball on the beezer, watch it float more or less gracefully over a high and dam'd mean fence and then hear 30,000 genial idiots yell their fool heads off?

Ain't it silly?

I am advised that their ain't no such word as "ain't," so you, please, will NOT use it—isn't is the Rittenhouse Square word to use.

However, you must admit, it IS silly when you come to think it over, by and large.

In my very own and most particular game, Mississippi, a Prohibition State, won last year, with Georgia, an original Prohibition State, running second, with Texas, very dry, in the money by a nose.

A quaint, if not queer, old geezer, named Judge Landis, presides over the piffling performances in which Isaminger et al delight.

Judge Lynch, a regular feller, the real conservator of true American ideals, the Christian religion and the Golden Rule, sits in sole judgment where I prefer to play.

They are kidding you, slightly, when they aver that Judge Landis is the last word in baseball.

There is no doubt about all the work entrusted to Judge Lynch being finished business. He just naturally cleans up.

The white-livered rats of the North who enacted the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act under Rebel leadership ought to come forth as one man and cheer the score officially reported—a score better than five a month.

None of you slimy, slacking, cowardly whelps have ever conjured up courage enough to demand the strict enforcement of the Thirteenth Amendment—enacted to make the Rebel area forever loyal—but you are up and at 'em when it comes to the Eighteenth Amendment which was wrought into the fabric of the law when 5,000,000 real men were abroad fighting for YOUR safety, YOUR liberty and YOUR home.

Now you have anarchy in every home, liberty is powhere and no street is safe.

Study the score in my high-gun game:—

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States.

In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States.

In 66 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken.

In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921.

Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North.

This is two more than the number, 61 for the year, 1920.

Of those lynched 59 were negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were negro women.

Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The charges against those burned to death were, murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 3; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law.

The other was charged with inciting racial troubles.

The offenses charged against the negro men were: Murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Come on, you, Prohibition, play a man's game.

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 2, 1922

GAINING ON THE LYNCHING EVIL.

The best answer to a letter elsewhere printed from an officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in defense of the Anti-Lynching Bill is to be found in the lynching statistics for 1921 given out Saturday by the association itself. These show a total of sixty-four victims of mob violence in various States, chiefly in the South and for the most part colored, or two fewer than in 1920.

But the statistics also show that officers of the law in seventy-two instances prevented lynchings and that sixty-four of these cases must be credited to the Southern States.

The Anti-Lynching Bill pending in Congress has no other reason for being than an assumption that public sentiment in the South is protective of mob executions in extreme cases and that State officers of the law are so far affected by this prevailing public feeling as to be rendered heartless in their work when they are not made practically helpless. This assumption falls down under the record of a greater number of successful attempts to prevent lynchings than there were lynchings.

It will doubtless be found, in extending the record back over many years, that steady improvement in this particular is being made. Public opinion is strengthening against the evil and its demoralizing consequences. Local government as a result becomes more aggressive against it.

And for this deep turning of popular sentiment from lawlessness toward law more is due to the work of Tuskegee Institute through its publicity efforts with lynching statistics and the like than to any other cause. Federal interference cannot but do more harm than good, even did the Constitution permit, which it does not. For the cure lies in a corrected local public opinion which would only be antagonized by the Federal intrusion provided by the Anti-Lynching Bill.

of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: Murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MORTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
December 31, 1921.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1921

National Advocate
St. Paul
Minneapolis

To the Editor and Publisher of the National Advocate:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and 1 in the North. This is two more than the number, 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched, 59 were Negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were negro women. Nineteen or less than one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 3; rape, 1. One

Lynchings
Reporton, Sent to Press.

Jan.—Dec. (White Papers)

899

N Y C JOURNAL
DECEMBER 31, 1921

63 Lynchings in 1921; 2 Women, 6 White Men Among the Victims

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, No. 70 Fifth avenue, to-day made public lynching satistics for the year 1921, showing that 63 persons had died at the hands of mobs in the United States.

Four of them were publicly burned to death. Five were burned after death. This is a decrease of two from the previous year. Two of the victims, in Mississippi and Georgia, respectively, were women, and six of the men were white.

Georgia and Mississippi head the list of States with thirteen lynchings each. Texas and Arkansas follow with six lynchings each; Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina have five lynchings each each, and North Carolina follows with four. Alabama had two lynchings, and Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia had one each.

BOSTON MASS POST
JANUARY 1, 1922

REPORT 64 PERSONS LYNCHED DURING 1921

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute which made public its annual report on the subject. The figures, according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4096 in the 36-year period since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1921 were Negroes and five were white persons. Two Negro women were included.

Law officers prevented lynchings in seventy-two instances, the report declared, eight of these instances being in Northern States and sixty-four in the South Armed forces were used to repel six would-be lynching expeditions.

Sixty-two of the mob victims during the year were lynched in Southern States, the report declared. Four were burned to death and three were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder and rape and murder.

Nineteen of those lynched were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses of the white persons were murder in four instances and rape in the other. One of the negro women was charged with assisting in the escape of a man who had kil'ed an officer. The other was charged with inciting race trouble.

According to the Institute's report, the offenses charged against the negro men were:

Murder, eleven; attempted murder, three; wounding men, four; furnishing munition to man resisting arrest, two; rape, fifteen; attempted rape, three; killing men in altercation, four; no special charge, three; leaders in race clash, two; charge not reported, three; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, one; making improper remarks to woman, one; threatening to kill another, one; entering young woman's room, one; insulting woman one; writing note to woman, one; attacking a man and woman, one."

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State as set forth in the report, follow:

Alabama, two; Arkansas, six; Florida, six; Georgia, eleven; Kentucky one; Louisiana, five; Mississippi, fourteen; Missouri, one; North Carolina four; South Carolina, five; Tennessee one: Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JANUARY 1, 1922

64 SLAIN BY MOB VIOLENCE IN 1922

Tuskegee Institute Reports 4,096 Lynched Since 1885.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute, which made public its annual report on the subject. The figures, compared with 61 lynchings in 1920, according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4,096 in the 36-year period since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1921 were negroes and five were white persons. Two negro women were included.

Law officers prevented lynchings in seventy-two instances, the report declared, eight of these instances being in Northern States and sixty-four in the South Armed forces were used to repel six would-be lynching expeditions.

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The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State as set forth in the report, follow:

Alabama, two; Arkansas, six; Florida, six; Georgia, eleven; Kentucky one; Louisiana, five; Mississippi, fourteen; Missouri, one; North Carolina four; South Carolina, five; Tennessee one: Texas, seven; Virginia, one.

N Y C TIMES
JANUARY 1, 1922

63 LYNCHINGS IN 1921.

Tuskegee Institute Gives 4,096 a Total of Mob Victims Since 1885.

The number of lynchings in the United States during the year 1921, according to statistics compiled and made public yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, totaled 63, one less than the number shown by records kept and made public simultaneously by Tuskegee Institute. Of the victims accounted for by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People four were publicly burned todeath and five were burned after death. The total shows a decrease of two from the preceding year.

The total number of mob victims in the thirty-six years since 1885, according to Tuskegee figures, has been 4,096. Fifty-nine of the 1921 victims were negroes and the others whites. In seventy-two instances the officers of the law prevented lynchings, eight such rescues having been made in Northern States and sixty-four in Southern States. Armed forces were used to repel lynching expeditions. There were twenty instances of assault or attempted assault and of the accused who paid mob penalty one was a white man, the other four white victims having been lynched for alleged murder.

63 LYNCHINGS RECORD OF U. S. IN PAST YEAR

Mississippi Leads With 14 and Georgia Second With 11—62 in South and One in North

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these eight were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern and ten in Northern States. In 66 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In six instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were nineteen instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and sixteen instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 62 were in the South and one in the North. This is two more than the number, 61, for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were negroes and four were whites. Two to those put to death were negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, two; rape and murder, two.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, three; rape, one. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the negro men were: Murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The States in which lynchings occured and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Texas, 7; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 1.

64 LYNCHINGS IN 1921 AGAINST 61, THE 1920 RECORD

Total Mob Victims in 36 Years 4,096.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute, which today made public its annual report on the subject. The figures, compared with sixty-one lynchings in 1920, and, according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4,096 in the thirty-six year period since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1921 were colored persons and five were white persons. Two colored women were included.

Law officers prevented lynchings in seventy-two instances, the report declared, eight of these instances being in northern states and sixty-four in the south. Armed forces were used to repel six would be lynching expeditions. Sixty-two were lynched in southern states, the report declared. Four were burned to death and three were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder and rape and murder.

Nineteen of those lynched were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses of the white persons were murder in four instances and rape in the other. One of the colored women was charged with assisting in the escape of a man who had killed an officer. The other was charged with inciting race trouble.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1921

December 31, 1921.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following relative to lychings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were seventy-two instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these eight were in Northern States and sixty-four were in Southern States. In 1920 there were fifty-six such instances, forty-six in Southern and ten in Northern States. In sixty-six of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In six instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were nineteen instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and sixteen instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were sixty-three persons lynched in 1921. Of these, sixty-two were in the South and one in the North. This is two more than the number, sixty-one for the year 1920. Of those lynched, fifty-nine were Negroes and four were whites. Two of those puto to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder two; rape and murder two.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder three; rape one. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: Murder eleven; attempted murder three; rape fifteen; attempted rape three; killing men in altercation four; no special charge three; wounding men four; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest two; leaders in race clash two; charge not reported three; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law one; making improper remarks to woman one; threatening to kill another one; entering young woman's room one; insulting woman one; writing note to woman one; attacking a man and woman one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are are follows: Alabama, two; Arkansas, six; Florida, five; Georgia, eleven; Kentucky, one; Louisiana five; Mississippi, fourteen* Missouri one; North Carolina, four; South Carolina, five; Tennessee, one; Texas, sev en; Virginia, one.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

64 LYNCHED IN 1921

Increase of Three Over Record of 1920 Is Noted

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute, which today made public its annual report on the subject. The figures compared with 61 lynchings in 1920, and according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4,096 in the 36-year period since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1921 were negroes and five were white persons. Two negro women were included.

Law officers prevented lynchings in 72 instances, the report declared, eight of these instances being in northern states and 64 in the south. Armed forces were used to repel six would-be lynching expeditions.

Sixty-two of the mob victims during the year were lynched in southern states, the report declared. Four were burned to death and three were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder and rape and murder.

Nineteen of those lynched were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses of the white persons were murder in four instances and rape in the other. One of the negro women was charged with assisting in the escape of a man who had killed an officer. The other was charged with inciting race trouble.

According to the institute's report the offenses charged against the negroes were:

Murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercations, 4; no special charge, 3; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; threatening to kill another, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as set forth in the report, follow:

Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida 6; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississppi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

PROVIDENCE R I JOURNAL
JANUARY 1, 1922

MOBS LYNCH 64 PERSONS IN 1921

Sixty-two Lynchings Occur in South; 49 Victims Were Negroes; Five Whites.

By the Associated Press

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute, which made public its annual report on the subject. The figures, compared with 61 lynchings in 1920, and, according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4096 in the 36-year period since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1921 were negroes and five were white persons. Two negro women were included.

Law officers prevented lynchings in 72 instances, the report declared, eight of these instances being in northern States and 64 in the South. Armed forces were used to repel six would-be lynching expeditions.

Sixty-two of the mob victims during the year were lynched in Southern States, the report declared. Four were burned to death and three were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder and rape and murder.

Nineteen of those lynched were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences of the white persons were murder in four instances and rape in the other. One of the negro women was charged with assisting in the escape of a man who had killed an officer. The other was charged with inciting race trouble.

According to the institute's report the offences charged against the negro men were:

"Murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1."

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State, as set forth in the report, follow:

Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 6; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

YEAR'S LYNCHINGS TOTAL SIXTY-FOUR; 4,096 IN 36 YEARS

CHATTANOOGA TENN TIMES
JANUARY 1, 1922

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921 according to figures of the Tuskegee institute, which today made public its annual report on the subject. The figures compared with sixty-one lynchings in 1920, and, according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4,096 in the thirty-six-year period since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1921 were negroes and five were white persons. Two negro women were included.

Law officers prevented lynchings in seventy-two instances, the report declared, eight of these instances being in northern states and sixty-four in the south. Armed forces were used to repel six would-be lynching expeditions.

Sixty-two of the mob victims during the year were lynched in southern states, the report declared. Four were burned to death and three were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, and rape and murder.

Nineteen of those lynched were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offense of the white persons were murder in four instances and rape in the other. One of the negro women was charged with assisting in the escape of a man who had killed an officer. The other was charged with inciting race trouble.

According to the institute's report, the offenses charged against the negro men were:

Murder	11
Attempted murder	3
Wounding men	4
Furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest	2
Rape	15
Attempted rape	12
Killing men in altercation	4
No special charge	2
Leaders in race clash	2
Charge not reported	3
Assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law	1
Making improper remarks to women.	1
Threatening to kill another	1
Entering young woman's room	1
Insulting woman	1
Writing note to woman	1
Attacking a man and woman	1

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state as set forth in the report follow:

Alabama	2
Arkansas	6
Florida	6
Georgia	11
Kentucky	1
Louisiana	5
Mississippi	14
Missouri	1
North Carolina	4
South Carolina	5
Tennessee	1
Texas	7
Virginia	1

TRENTON N J ADVERTISER
JANUARY 1, 1922

MOB LYNCH CLAIMS 64 VICTIMS IN YEAR

TUSGAGEE, Okla., Dec. 31.—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute which made public its annual report on the subject. The figures, compared with 61 lynchings in 1920 and, according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4,096 in the 36-year period since 1885.

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Sixty-two of the mob victims during the year were lynched in southern States, the report declared; four were burned to death and three were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, and rape and murder.

Nineteen of those lynched were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses of the white persons were murder in four instances and rape in the other. One of the negro women was charged with assisting in the escape of a man who had killed an officer. The other was charged with inciting race trouble.

192 Oshkosh, Wis., Northwestern
JANUARY 5, 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD

Just What Was Done in This Line in 1921

(To The Editor).

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—I send you the following relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in northern states and 64 were in southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in southern and 10 in northern states. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repe the would be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 1 instances in which prisoners wer taken from the jail and 16 instances i which, before reaching a jail, the were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched i 1921. Of these, 62 were in the soutl and 1 in the north. This is two mor than the number, 61 for the year 192 Of those lynched 59 were negroes an 4 were whites. Two of those put t death were negro women. Nineteer or less than one-third of those put t death, were charged with rape or at tempted rape. Four of the victim were burned to death. Three were pu to death and then their bodies wer burned. The charges against thos burned to death were: murder, 2; rap and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against th whites were: murder, 3, rape 1. On of the women put to death wa charged with assisting man to escap who had killed an officer of the law The other was charged with incitin racial troubles. The offenses charge against the negro men were: Murde 11; attempted murder, 8; rape, 15; a tempted rape, 3; killing men in alte cation, 4; no special charge, 3; woun ing men, 4; furnishing ammunition t man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in rac clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; as sisting man to escape who had kille officer of law, 1; making improper r marks to woman, 1; threatening to ki another, 1; entering young woman room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writin note to woman, 1; attacking a ma and woman, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each sta are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansa 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Kentuck 1; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 14; Mi souri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Ca olina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 7; V ginia, 1. Yours very truly, R Moton, Principal.

LYNCHINGS IN 1921 WERE 63

WORCESTER MASS TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 1, 1922

Two More Than Previous Year — Four Victims Were Whites—Officers Of Law Prevented 72

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings in 1921. Of these, eight were in northern states and 64 were in southern states. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in southern and 10 in northern states. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In six instances armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching the jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 63 persons lynched in 1921, two more than the number, 61, for the year 1920. Of those lynched, 59 were Negroes and 4 were whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder 2, rape and murder 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder 3, rape 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting a man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: Murder 11, attempted murder 3, rape 15, attempted rape 3, killing men in altercation 4, no special charge 3, wounding men 4, furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest 2, leaders in race clash 2, charge not reported 3, assisting man to escape who had killed officer of the law 1, making improper remarks to woman 1, threatening to kill another 1, entering young woman's room 1, insulting woman 1, writing note to woman 1, attacking a man and woman 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Alabama 2, Arkansas 6, Florida 5, Georgia 11, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 5, Mississippi 14, Missouri 1, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 5, Tennessee 1, Texas 7, Virginia 1.

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1922

Sixty-Four Lynched In U. S. During 1921

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 31.—Sixty-four persons were lynched during 1921, according to figures of the Tuskegee Institute, which today made public its annual report on the subject. The figures, compared with sixty-one lynchings in 1920 and, according to the institute, brought the total number of mob victims to 4,096 in the thirty-six year period since 1885.

Fifty-nine of those lynched during 1921 were negroes and five were white persons. Two negro women were included.

Law officers prevented lynchings in seventy-two instances, the report declared, eight of these instances being in northern states and sixty-four in the South.

Armed forces were used to repel sixty-eight lynching expeditions. Sixty-two of the mob victims during the year were lynched in Southern states, the report declared. Four were burned to death and three were put to death and their bodies burned.

Lynchings - 1921.

White Papers.

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Reports on, Sent Press. — Editorial Comments on.

MIDDLETOWN CONN PRESS
JULY 12, 1921

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

When the report for the whole country on lynchings in the year 1920 was made public it disclosed a low total and there was hope that this blot on our civilization was gradually being wiped out.

But the returns from the first six months of this year, as compiled by the officials of the Tuskegee institute in Alabama, indicate a wide return to this lawless action which is aimed so largely against the colored people without giving them that chance for fair trial which is guaranteed by the constitution.

It appears that there were thirty-six lynchings in the six months ending June 30 as compared with only twelve for the corresponding period of 1920. The total was also seven more than for the same months in 1919, which indicates some exceptional reason for such lawbreaking.

It is disclosed that every lynching is in the states of the south. Virginia and Texas alone escaped the stain. Mississippi with ten and Georgia with nine make the worst showing. It is not surprising that Georgia leaders are aroused over this evil showing. But Mississippi is shameless.

The other states show Florida four, Arkanas four, North Carolina two, Louisiana two and Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and South Carolina one each. Of the thirty-six people lynched all but two were colored and two of the latter were women. It is indeed a black record.

THE L...
HARTFORD CONN COURANT
JULY 12, 1921

R. R. Moton, in charge of Tuskegee Institute, makes public a grim list of lynchings for the first six months of the present year as he finds that thirty-six persons were lynched during the half-year which is twenty-four more than in the corresponding period of 1920 and seven in excess of the record for the first six months of 1919. Of the victims, two were white and thirty-four were negroes, two of the latter being women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape.

The list by states is as follows:—

Mississippi	10	Florida	4
Georgia	9	Louisiana	2
Arkansas	4	South Carolina	2

Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee had one each to their discredit.

It is to be noted also that Texas is left out of this list altogether and also that Georgia lags only one crime behind Mississippi. If intelligent residents of Georgia dislike the company in which the state finds itself they have only themselves to thank. With nine lynchings and the peonage murders to its credit Georgia should select a day for fasting and prayer or endeavor in some manner to bring itself to the level of other law-abiring commonwealths.

There has been and is much talk of disarmament and much righteous indignation at Gernian atrocities and there is general grief at the disorders in Ireland. The figures given above more than suggest that a domestic problem confronts the United States which ought not to be ignored. There is occasion for indignation and grief at the record printed above nd there also exists a fine opportunity for foreigners to suggest to he United States a study of the criptural text regarding the mote nd the beam.

LOUISVILLE KY POST
JULY 19, 1921

24 MORE LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Institute, which keeps a record of lynchings in the United States, reports an increase of twenty-four in those horrible affairs during the first six months of this calendar year, as compared with the similar period of 1920.

No explanation is given for this increase, and it is probable that one would be hard to find. There were no race riots of a serious character recorded in the period, and some of the worst of the lynchings were in the West and not in the South. There is no reason to believe that the increase in the number of lynchings is due to any increasing friction between the races; doubtless the best explanation that can be afforded is the continued failure of the courts of this country to punish crime of all kinds, including lynchings, summarily.

Some months ago an attempt was made in Congress to take the lynching evil up, and for all we know some Congressional committee was appointed to consider the subject. But the evil is one that will never be cured from Washington. When lynchings take place they are offenses committed against a State government, and the various States must find a way to deal with them.

AUGUSTA ME JOURNAL
JULY 12, 1921

LYNCHINGS

According to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919. Of those lynched, two were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

A shameful record! It carries conviction of those communities where tolerated. Every intelligent person recognizes the injury attending evil report. Lynching never will be advanced by a chamber of commerce as a desirable feature. On the contrary it will be shunned like a plague. This being so, there is good reason to suppose grave concern should be felt in every place so unfortunate as to be the scene of a lynching. To assume otherwise is to discredit the intelligence of the residents. This criminal folly, for such it is, is not confined to the South, though in this list for the period only Southern states are found. Race prejudice is strong there but it is likely to break out anywhere. When it does, however, it rarely assumes the violence of lynching among intelligent, self controlled people accustomed to observe law and order. When this fact is deeply enough impressed on the public mind it ought to contribute some relief.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JULY 24, 1921

THE LYNCHING GAME.

Interest in the distinctive American outdoor sport of lynching is on the increase. During the first half of this year 36 lynching meets were held, which was exactly three times as many as were held the first half of last year, and although they were all impromptu affairs, reports are that they were largely attended and successful.

The kill, according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, consisted of 34 negroes (two of whom were women) and two whites. Only 11 of the persons killed were charged with crimes against women.

Missourians generally will not take pride in the fact that it is the northernmost State in which a lynching revel was held. There is cause for satisfaction that there was only one in the State. That one was held at Bowling Green, and everybody up there liked it so well that they refused to tell the grand jury anything about it, but the rest of the State expressed itself plainly in disapproval of that kind of sport.

Lynchng is against the law, but it is seldom that promoters and participants are prosecuted. In Mississippi it is the principal pastime, 10 Mississippians having been lynched in six months.

The lynching game is disapproved in high-class sporting circles, because, as played, the lynchee does not have a chance. It has been suggested that, as a sporting proposition, if the person picked out to be lynched were given an even chance it would make the game more exciting. But that would never do. It would make it dangerous for the lynchers, and they would never stand for that. The reason that lynchings are so popular is that they are so safe for the lynchers.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
JULY 13, 1921

Tuskegee Institute statistics on lynchings in the United States show 36 persons unlawfully put to death in the first six months of 1921, or 24 more than for the first half of last year. The chief cause for concern in this report is the fact that only eleven of these murders by mob can be justified by assaults on women. The old argument for lynch law has broken down and society now sees itself menaced by a mob spirit that refuses to recognize the jurisdiction of the courts even such offences as theft or broken contracts.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JULY 11, 1921

AN INCREASE IN LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Institute, which keeps trace of lynchings throughout the country, reports that 1921 thus far has made a lamentable record. There were thirty-six lynchings this year, twenty-four more than the number recorded in the similar period last year. Of the thirty-six two were white and the rest negroes. Eleven of those killed were charged with crimes against women. Mississippi has the bad eminence of showing the greatest number of lynchings, ten. She is one ahead of Georgia, also of bad repute for lawless killings.

Comparison with the records of other years must, properly, be qualified by recognition of the fact that crime of all

kinds has been peculiarly rampant during this period and in all sections of the country. It has seemed as if the badness of humankind had broken out in a universal epidemic. We are told that it is a natural sequence of the war and due to he upset of all conditions and circumstances of life, including morals. The increase in lynchings may not be charged wholly to a revival of race prejudices.

The Madness of the Mob

Missionary Voice March '21

According to records compiled by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, sixty-one persons were lynched in the United States last year. Evidently this does not include a number who were victims of race riots.

Fifty-two of the lynchings were in the South and nine in the North and West. Fifty-three of the victims were Negroes and eight were whites. One was a Negro woman. Eighteen, or less than one-third of the total, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Three were burned to death, the charges against these being rape and murder, 1; killing landlord in dispute, 2.

The offences charged against the whites were: murder, 5; insulting woman, 1; no charge except being a foreigner, 1; killing officer of the law, 1. Those charged against the Negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting man in fight, 1; receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

* * *

In the light of the above record the American people can feel only shame and contrition. It reflects not alone on our Christianity, but upon our very civilization. It raises the question whether large numbers of us are not still savages at heart, blood-thirsty and brutal. Not all the "red" plots of which we heard so much last year constitute so grave a challenge to the majesty of law as do these "all-American" mobs, practicing the very essense of anarchy.

Yet how many lynchers were apprehended and punished? A single one? We have not heard of it. Indeed, was any honest effort made by the authorities to apprehend them? We wait to be shown. Evidently the responsibility is not all on the mob. In some cases, without doubt, craven or criminal officials were equally guilty, through active complicity or cowardly submission.

* * *

And does the guilt end there? What about the thousands of good Christians in pew and pulpit who by their silence have virtually given consent? Is it not true that the Christian sentiment of America could put down this awful practice if it would unite to that end? We believe it could, beyond all doubt. Meantime every lynching is an indictment of the sincerity of our profession and a challenge to the power of organized Christianity. What have you said or done, reader, to meet that challenge?

there is a strong probability that Washington will be heard from on the subject

CINCINNATI O ENQUIRER
JULY 31, 1921

LYNCHINGS INCREASE.

Spread of Mob Rule Throughout Country Denounced.

[Houston Post.]

Tuskegee Institute, the school founded by Booker T. Washington, has recently issued its semi-annual statistics on lynching in the United States for the first half of 1921. The record is not one to encourage the hope that mob law may soon be wiped out, as it shows that 36 persons were lynched in the period mentioned, as compared with 12 for the same period in 1920.

The statistics take no account, of course, of the attacks made on both men and women in various parts of the country. These incidents should be included, however, in the year's statistics of mob activities.

The growth of the lynching evil this year may be attributable to the same causes that produced the crime wave. The reckless spirit and defiance of law that has been widely manifested naturally breeds mob action. It has been in keeping with the general looseness of the times.

A significant feature of the record this year is that less than one third of the victims of mobs were accused of attacks on women, the crime which originally provoked lynching. Only 11 of the 36 who were put to death by mobs were so accused, indicating that mobs to-day consider many other crimes within their jurisdiction. The tendency plainly is to usurp the powers and functions of the Courts entirely, and if kept up at the present rate of increase, it will not be long before Criminal Courts will be obsolete, and constitutional Government discarded.

Will the states ever be able to find the remedy? Recent events in Georgia do not point in that direction. A retiring Governor who undertook to bring out the facts about peonage and lynching in his state created a storm of protest, and his successor, apparently with popular approval, indicates that nothing will be done about the exposure made of conditions. Georgia may not relish the reputation of being the leading lynching state, but apparently it prefers the reputation to taking vigorous measures to suppress the evil.

But there will have to be an end to this growing evil, somewhere. The Federal Government will not always sit by and allow constitutional authority to be undermined. The states are being given a last chance to act on their own initiative. If the lynching record for the last half of the year duplicates that of the first half,

Lynchings - 1921.

White Papers

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Reports on, Sent to Press.

N. Y. C. MAIL
JULY 8, 1921

36 LYNCHINGS IN THE U. S. FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1921

Tuskegee, Ala., Today.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States in the first six months of this year, twenty-four more than the number in the like period in 1920, says the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings in the first half of this year included two white men and sixty-four negroes, two of the latter women.

Eleven were lynched on the charge of rape.

By states the lynchings were: Mississippi, ten; Georgia, nine; Florida and Arkansas, four each; Louisiana and North Carolina, two each; and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee, one each.

ROCHESTER N Y POST EXPRESS
JULY 8, 1921

LYNCH 34 NEGROES

Two White Men Also Victims of Mob Rule, Says Report.

Tuskogee, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued to-day by the department of records and research of Tuskogee institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year include two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 9, 1921

36 LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS.

Only Twelve in Like Term Last Year, Says Tuskegee Report.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with crimes against women.

By States, the lynchings were divided as follows: Mississippi, ten; Georgia, nine; Florida and Arkansas, four each; Louisiana and North Carolina, two each, and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee, one each.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST HALF OF 1921 STANDS AT 36

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8—There were 36 lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, 24 more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacking women. By states the lynchings were divided: Mississippi, 10; eorgia, 9; Florida and Arkansas, 4 10; Georgia, 9; Florida and Arkansas 4 each, and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee, 1 each.

ALBANY N Y PRESS
JULY 8, 1921

LYNCHING INCREASE SHOWN.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women the report said.

Lynchings So Far This Year Treble Same Period of 1920

New York Call 7/10/21

(Special to The Call.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 9.—Lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year show an increase of 200 per cent over the corresponding period in 1920. The actual increase was from 12 to 36, according to figures compiled by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, and just made public by Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute.

There were 36 lynchings in the first six months of 1921, the figures show. This is 24 more than occurred in the corresponding period in 1920, and seven more than the 29 for the first six months in 1919.

Of those lynched two were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred this year and the number in each state are as follows:

Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
JULY 9, 1921

36 Lynchings This Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year—twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued to-day by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacking women. By states the lynchings were divided: Mississippi, 10; Georgia, 9; Florida and Arkansas, 4 each, and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee, 1 each.

NEW YORK HERALD
JULY 9, 1921

36 LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS.

Is Increase of 24 Over Same Period in 1920.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued to-day by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. Lynchings included two white men and thirty-four negroes.

By States the lynchings were divided: Mississippi, ten; Georgia, nine; Florida and Arkansas, four each; Louisiana and North Carolina, two each, and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee, one each.

N Y C EVE WORLD
JULY 9, 1921

LYNCHINGS ARE INCREASING.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 9.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven were charged with rape. By States the lynchings were divided; Mississippi, 10; Georgia, 9; Florida and Arkansas, 4 each; Louisiana and North Carolina, 2 each, and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
JULY 9, 1921

36 LYNCHINGS OCCURRED DURING SIX MONTHS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 9.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued yesterday by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Lynchings included two white men and thirty-four negroes.

ALBANY N Y JOURNAL
JULY 8, 1921

36 LYNCHINGS IN THE U. S. DURING FIRST HALF OF 1921

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.—There were 36 lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, 24 more that the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued to-day by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. Lynch-

ings during the first half of the year included two white men and thirty-four negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape.

N Y C CALL
JULY 10, 1921

Lynchings So Far This Year Treble Same Period of 1920

(Special to The Call.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 9.—Lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year show an increase of 200 per cent over the corresponding period in 1920. The actual increase was from 12 to 36, according to figures compiled by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, and just made public by Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute.

There were 36 lynchings in the first six months of 1921, the figures show. This is 24 more than occurred in the corresponding period in 1920, and seven more than the 29 for the first six months in 1919.

Of those lynched two were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred this year and the number in each state are as follows:

Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

TROY N. Y. RECORD
JULY 11, 1921

THE NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS.

According to unofficial figures now made public there were in this country, during the first six months of this year, 36 lynchings, or 24 more than for the same period last year. Of the victims two were whites and the remainder negroes. Mississippi led the states with 10; Georgia, state of the peonage murders, had 9 lynchings; Florida and Arkansas, 4 each; Louisiana and North Carolina, 2 each; and Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee, 1 each.

The prevalence of lynchings indicates weak government. In the old days, when the country was new and civilization advanced slowly into territory only inhabited by savages, lynching was practiced in the frontier states because settlement of those states advanced faster than the power to install adequate government. Lynching was then condoned and to some extent condonable. It is never fully justifiable, and this fact is taken into consideration in our constitution, which forbids the taking of life without due process of law.

But in the newly settled territories where lynch law prevailed, the point is emphasized by historians that the lynchings were not accompanied by mob violence, but consisted rather of swift, stern and necessitated justice. The period of the gold frenzy in western states presented many notable examples of the kind. Lynch law is sometimes invoked under circumstances of great excitement. After a big fire or flood, those caught plundering or assaulting are dealt with promptly without much show of trial.

But the experience of the states where the lynchings occurred in the present year shows nothing which can be put forward by way of defense. Certainly there was no more reason for 200 per cent. more lynchings in the first half of this year than in the same period a year ago. A state should make certain of the efficacy of its guardians of the law. A sheriff who fails to protect his prisoner should be put out of office almost as summarily as the lynch law victims are sometimes dealt with. The counties where lynchings occur should be held liable for compensation to the survivors of lynch law victims. Organized minorities sworn to seek justice without resort to the courts, should be suppressed. States whose people or whose governments look lightly upon mob violence should be made to feel the displeasure of the great body of the United States, whose fair name is tainted by such behavior.

N. Y. C. MAIL
JULY 11, 1921

5 MONTHS' LYNCH RECORD INCREASES 200 PER CENT.

There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States the first six months of this year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period for 1920, according to a report issued today by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for colored men and women in Alabama.

Of those lynched in the first six months of 1921, two were whites and thirty-four were negroes. Two of the latter were woman. Eleven of those killed were charged with rape.

The statistics by states follow: Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1, and Tennessee, 1.

N. Y. C. POST
JULY 12, 1921

Letters From Our Readers

Lynching Record for Six Months, 1921

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST:

SIR: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1921 there were thirty-six lynchings. This is twenty-four more than the number for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number for the first six months of 1919. Of those lynched, two were whites and thirty-four were negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. The States in which lynchings took place and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 6.

New York Evening Post
JUL 12 1921

Letters From Our Readers

Lynching Record for Six Months, 1921

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST:

SIR: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1921 there were thirty-six lynchings. This is twenty-four more than the number for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number for the first six months of 1919. Of those lynched, two were whites and thirty-four were negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. The States in which lynchings took place and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 6.

CORTLAND N Y STANDARD
JULY 15, 1921

A RECORD OF LYNCHING

Thirty-six in the First Half of the Year 1921

The department of records and research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is keeping a record of all the lynchings in the United States and according to the statement sent out by the principal, Robert R. Moton, there have been 36 in the first six months of 1921. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920 and seven more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

READING PA EAGLE
JULY 8, 1921

MORE LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.—There were 36 lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, 24 more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and 34 negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape. By states the lynchings were divided: Mississippi, 10; Georgia, 9; Florida and Arkansas, 4 each; Louisiana and North Carolina, 2 each, and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee, 1 each.

OIL CITY PA DERRICK
JULY 16, 1921

LYNCHING RECORDS.

Records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute show that in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the first six months of last year, and seven more than the number for the first six months of 1919. Of those lynched two were whites and 34 were negroes. Two of the latter were women.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, four; Florida, four; Georgia, nine; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, one; North Carolina, two; South Carolina, one, and Tennessee, one.

If there is anything that betrays the beast in man, it is the crime of lynching. When man's desire to kill men and women without the granting of an honest trial comes to an end then the world will be the better for it.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JULY 12, 1921

The Lynching Record for the First Six Months of 1921.

Editor of The Record:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number, 29, for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched two were whites and 34 were negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 6, 1921.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JULY 9, 1921

LYNCHINGS INCREASE IN 1921

Thirty-six Die by Mobs as Against Twelve in First Half of 1920

Tuskegee, Ala., July 8.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States in the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynchings in the first half of this year included two white men and thirty-four Negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with assault. By States the lynchings were divided—Mississippi, 10; Georgia, 9; Florida and Arkansas, 4 each; Louisiana and North Carolina, 2 each, and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South

LYNCHINGS SHOW BIG INCREASE OVER 1920

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JULY 10, 1921

First Six Months 1921 Were 36, Against 12 Same Period Previous Year

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1921 there were thirty-six lynchings. This is twenty-four more than the number twelve for the first six months of 1920 and seven more than the number twenty-nine for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, two were whites and thirty-four were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of assault on females.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, four; Florida, four; Georgia, nine; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, ten; Missouri, one; North Carolina, two; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one.

R. R. MOTON.
Principal the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
Tuskegee, Ala., July 6, 1921.

Lynchings – 1921.

Negro Papers.

904

Reports on, Sent to Press

LYNCHING RECORD GIVEN OUT BY TUSKEGEE, THIRTY-SIX LYNCHED, THIRTY-FOUR WERE NEGROES TWO BEING WOMEN; MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN MOB VIOLENCE

7/16/21
Texas Plaindealer

Tuskegee, Ala., July 15.

According to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number, 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Lynching Doubles Its Record This Year

Wilmington advocate 7/4/21

By the Associated Negro Press.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 14.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued recently by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Lynchings during the first half of this year included two white men and thirty-four colored, two of the latter being women, the record said.

MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN 1921 LYNCHINGS

The Call 7/23/21

36 Lynchings Recorded for First 6 Months of Year

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 22—According to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919. Of those lynched, two were whites and thirty-four were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1, North Carolina, 2.

Alabama	1
Arkansas	4
Florida	4
Georgia	9
Kentucky	1
Louisiana	2
South Carolina	1
Tennessee	1
Mississippi	10
Missouri	1
North Carolina	2

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1st 6 MONTHS EXCEEDS SAME PERIOD OF 1920

Chicago Whip 7/23/21

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., July 1. According to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, two were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

LYNCHING RECORD ON INCREASE; 36 PERSONS PUT TO DEATH UNLAWFULLY

Louisville News 7/23/21

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 21.—According to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were thirty-six lynchings. This is twenty-four more than the number, twelve, for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number, twenty-nine, for the first six months of 1919. Of those lynched, two were white and thirty-four were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Respectfully,

R. R. MOTON

DR. MOTON PUBLISHES LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1921

Baltimore Herald 7/13/21

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
July 10, 1921

Dear Sir:

I find according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Respectfully,

R. R. MOTON

DR. MOTON GIVES THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1921

To the Editor: Afro American 7/22/21

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Works, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

R. R. MOTON, Principal

36 LYNCHED IN 6 MOS.

Guardian 7/30/21

MORE THAN IN HALF OF 1920 OR 1919 EVEN WHEN NOT COUNTING TULSA MASSACRE—MISS. LEADS GEORGIA IN BARBARITY —TWO WERE WOMEN

The Lynching Record for the First Six Months 1921

Tuskegee, Ala., July 6, 1921—Lynchings for the first six months of this year, 1921, are the following:

According to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were thirty-six lynchings; this is twenty-four more than the number twelve for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number twenty-nine for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, two were whites and thirty-four were black. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

THIRTY SIX LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS

St. Louis Argus 7/22/21

Associated Negro Press.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 20.—According to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas 4; Florida 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2.

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Thirty-Six Lynchings In First Six Months

St. Louis Argus 7/15/21

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 13.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued recently by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Lynchings during the first half of this year, included two white men and thirty-four Colored, two of the latter being women, the record

100 PER CENT INCREASE IN LYNCHING OVER 1920

New York Age 7/23/21

Growth of the lynching spirit is indicated by the record compiled at Tuskegee Institute by Monroe N. Work of the Department of Records and Research. The figures, sent out on July 6th by Principal R. R. Moton, show that there have been thirty-six lynchings during the first six months of 1921, twenty-four more than for the coresponding period of 1920, and seven more than for the first six months of 1919.

Mississippi leads with ten crimes, but Georgia is a close second, with nine victims of mob outrages. These do not, of course, include the men put to death on the Williams' peonage farm in Jasper county, Ga. Arkansas and Florida are credited with four each, with two each set down against North Carolina and Louisiana. The list is complete when Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee have been put in the record with one each.

Eleven were alleged to be charged with rape, and of the thirty-six, two were whites and two were women.

1921 Lynch Murders Reach New High Record

New York Herald 7/17/21

To the Editor New York News:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state

are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisianna, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Your very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS 1921

Negro World 7/16/21

July 6, 1921.

I send the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal

AMERICA'S RECORD OF SHAME GOES ON APACE

Cleveland Gazette 7/16/21

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 16.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued today by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute.

Lynchings during the first half of this year outnumbered those recorded during like period in 1919 by seven, and embraced two white men and thirty-four Negroes, two of the latter being women, the report said. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape.

Mississippi led the states with ten lynchings, while Georgia recorded nine, Florida and Arkansas four each, Louisiana two each, and Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee one each.

LYNCHING ON THE INCREASE; WOMEN SUFFER TOO

Kansas City Sun 7/16/21

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued recently by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Lynchings during the first half of this year, included two white men, and twenty-four Colored, two of the latter being women, the record said.

state are as follows:
Alabama, 1.
Arkansas, 4.
Florida, 4.
Georgia, 9.
Kentucky, 1.
Louisiana, 2.
South Carolina, 1.
Tennessee, 1 (white).
Mississippi, 10.
Missouri, 1.
North Carolina, 2.

THREE SCORE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

East Tennessee News 8/4/21

(By The Negro Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 26.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued recently by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. Lynchings during the first half of this year, included two white men and thirty-four Colored, two of the latter were women, the record said.

Only Two White Men Lynched

East Tennessee News 8/4/21

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 18.—According to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919. Of those lynched, 2 were white and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each

The Lynching Records For The Six Months 1921

Houston Informer 7/16/21

IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1921, THERE WERE 36 LYNCHINGS.

THIS IS 24 MORE THAN 1920

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynching for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows:—Alabama 1; Arkansas 4; Florida 4; Georgia 9; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 2; Mississippi 10; Missouri 1; North Carolina 2; South Carolina 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly.
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

LYNCHING INCREASES OVER LAST YEAR.

Dallas Express 7/16/21

(By A. N. P.)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 14.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, twenty-four more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued recently by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Lynchings during the first half of this year, included two white men and twenty-four Colored, two of the latter being women, the record said.

The Lynching Record.

Negro Star 7/15/21

(By The Associated Negro Press).

Tuskegee, Ala., July 15.—There were thirty-six lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the year, 24 more than the number recorded during the same period in 1920, according to a report issued recently by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Lynching during the first half of this year, included 2 white men and 34 Colored. 2 of the latter being women, the record said.

The Lynching Record For The First Six Months 1921.

Negro Star 7/15/21

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly.
R. R. Moton, Principal.

Richmond Planet 7/23/21

THE LYNCHBURG RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1921.

Dear Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings. This is twenty-four more than the number, twelve, for the first six months of 1920, and seven more than the number, twenty-nine, for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, two were whites and thirty-four were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

Lynching—1921.
Side Lights

Alabama

961

961

INNOCENT TILL PROVEN GUILTY.

Selma, Ala., Jan., 1921.
Montgomery Advertiser

Editor The Advertiser:

I note with much interest an article in your recent issue, from Assistant Attorney-General Wilkinson, in which he severely criticizes the action of the people of Tuscaloosa relative to the trial of those members of Company "M" of Tuscaloosa county.

I offer no argument as to the guilt or innocence of those soldiers involved, but I do think such propaganda as has been given the press as a statement from Mr. Wilkinson, is uncalled for and without justice to those accused. The English law holds one guilty until proven innocent, but thanks to the justice of American law—one is innocent until legally proven guilty. By his article Mr. Wilkinson attempts to prove (ipse dixit) as guilty those charged with a grave crime—before trial, which is unjust and not legally true. Such expressions through the press are available to the public and tend to bias opinion of a citizenship from whom a jury must be drafted to sit in judgment upon the fate of those accused. Legally and morally the jury takes an oath to form a final conclusion, based upon the evidence submitted at the trial and not from any newspaper evidence embracing an appeal from Mr Wilkinson, for if such were not the case, a trial would only be a mockery and a sham and devoid of justice itself.

The tendency and I might add too often the purpose of the State's representatives is to produce convictions—when they have a dual duty to perform—punish an established crime and acquit the innocent. It is well for the courts to expedite trials, where such hastening does not conflict with justice, but let's apply the rule to all trials. If fairness prompts a hastened trial in the instance of the guardsmen, what of those in the same district who have been held in jail and who are charged with an equally grave crime? What is fair for the goose is fair for the gander. I am sure the great commonwealth of Alabama does not desire to convict any of its citizens, be they guardsmen or what, on the mere mental outburst of one of its own hirelings.

MARTIN L. CALHOUN.

Birmingham Age-Herald 5/22/21

Fort Deposit, Ala., May 21.—Maria Ray, and her 12-year-old boy were lodged in the Butler county jail at Greenville early today, following their capture in a desolated swamp by possemen shortly before Thursday midnight.

The woman is wanted for an alleged murderous atack with an iron bar upon T. E. Hall, wealthy planter living a few miles east of Fort Deposit. The atack took place Thursday morning at the cabin, following an effort of Hall to reprimand the Negro boy. Hall's condition is extremely serious.

According to the best available information, the planter was looking over his farm in the vicinity of the Negro cabin, and ran across the boy. The boy was instructed to perform some ordinary task and replied with sufficient insolence to enrage the planter. He started in the direction of the boy, who ran. The planter gave chase, and the race continued to the Negro home.

Inside the house, it is stated, Hall still determined that the boy must be punished for violating a plantation rule, sought to administer the reprimand. The mother, at this point, went to the boy's rescue with an iron bar, striking Hall several terrific blows in the back of the head. She then sought to escape, taking the boy with her.

Hall, still unconscious, was found a short time later. He was removed to the plantatios house and a posse formed to capture the woman. The trail led into the swamp country where, after several hours search, the pair were found huddled in the tall grass. They were promptly turned over to Sheriff Murphy of Butler county.

EXECUTION OF TWO NEGROES IS HELD UP

Montgomery Advertiser

Applications for rehearing in the cases of Dan and Booker T. Whittle, sentenced to die on the scaffold, Friday, March 18, 1921, for the murder of Colonel Saren, at Castleberry, Ala., several months ago, were filed with the clerk of the Alabama Supreme Court, Tuesday. Pending disposition of these applications, execution of the two men will of course be automatically suspended. Dates for execution of both Whittles were recently set by the Supreme Court in confirming on appeal the extreme penalty imposed by the lower court.

NEGRO IS ARRESTED ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Montgomery Advertiser 6/7/21

(Associated Press)

SHEFFIELD, June 6—A young negro, giving name as Delacy was placed in jail at Tuscumbia early tonight on the charge of attacking a white woman near Nitrate plant number two at noon today being arrested here while armed posses were scouring the country for him.

The negro stoutly denies making an attack on the white woman, declaring that he merely passed her home after fishing a while in a nearby stream.

Posses are still searching the woods near the scene of the alleged attack, not knowing that their quarry is under arrest. No excitement has followed the reported crime and no trouble is anticipated.

NEGRO SHOT BY OFFICERS AFTER HE HAD WOUNDED A POLICEMAN

POLICE RECORDS SHOW NEGRO IS WANTED HERE FOR MURDER

When Believed to Be Dying, States He Had Attended Van Bittner Mass Meeting, But Later Declares He Was Non-Union Miner Working in North Alabama

Montgomery Advertiser 4/3/21

Houston Hubbard, a negro, was shot and seriously wounded, opposite 16 Grove street, at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, by police officers, after the negro had fired two shots at Patrolmen B. J. Hudson and H. R. Massengill. One of the bullets from the negro's pistol inflicted a flesh wound in Officer Hudson's right side, just above the hip, the other bullet cutting a hole in the coat of Officer Massengill.

At police headquarters at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning, it was stated that Officer Hudson who received first aid treatment at Fowler's Drug Store was in no danger. The negro Hubbard will probably die within a few hours, from a bullet wound in the abdomen. He was shot five times, once in the abdomen, twice in the right arm once in the left arm and once in the knee. When taken to the police headquarters the negro stated he had been recently employed in a coal mine in the Birmingham district.

The negro made conflicting statements concerning his connection with the North Alabama mines. When first brought to police headquarters believing he was going to die the negro declared that he had attended a mass meeting during the week at which Van A. Bittner delivered an address. Later when informed he was not in immediate danger of death the negro declared that he was a non-union miner but did not deny that he attended a miners' mass meeting at which Van Bittner spoke.

According to police records Hubbard is wanted in Montgomery on a charge of murder. With his brother he is alleged to have killed Jesse Fort on South Jackson street on the night of March 12.

The killing took place during a fight between Fort and Houston and Colvin Hubbard. Houston is said to have cut Fort while Colvin Hubbard shot him.

Early in the night Saturday, a negro found roaming about in the rear of the home of Mrs. Bruce Kennedy, 14 Grove street was placed under arrest. Thereafter, Officers Hudson and Massengill were detailed to keep a watch on this particular neighborhood for the remainder of the night.

About 1 o'clock, it is stated, the two officers, who were sitting on the front porch of the residence, 16 Grove street, occupied by Mrs. W. T. Besson, observed a negro with a large package under his arm, coming toward them along the sidewalk. When the negro came opposite them, it is stated, they ordered him to halt. The order not being obeyed the two officers arose and started down off the porch to place the negro, Hubbard, under arrest.

He is then said to have whirled and started to run. One shot was fired after him by Officer Hudson, whereupon the negro turned and fired. Just as he did so, Officer Hudson turned suddenly to examine his revolver, which had twice missed fire, and the bullet from the negro's pistol which might otherwise have inflicted a mortal hurt, wounded officer Hudson slightly in the side. The negro's second shot cut a hole in officer Massengill's coat.

The negro Hubbard then turned and sought refuge in flight. Officers Hudson and Massengill emptied their revolvers at the fugitive who was headed toward South Court street. At this juncture, Police Sergeants L. E. Curtis and Ralph King, who happened to be near the scene, joined in the chase. A bullet from Sergeant Curtis' pistol taking effect in Hubbard's abdomen. The negro dropped. A few minutes later he was removed in an ambulance to police headquarters, where he stated in the presence of police officials that he recently worked for the Risco Coal Company, and the Tennessee Coal Company, in the Alabama mining district.

The bundle dropped by Hubbard, when he fled from the officers who sought to arrest him, when examined, was found to contain among other things, a pair of lady's shoes, several silk shirts and a suit of overalls.

Residents of the neigrborhood where the incident occured were all aroused from their slumbers by the noise of the shooting, many of them femaining awake for the remainder of the night.

CRENSHAW FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

Fate of Negro Decided Second Time by Butler County Jury; Appeal Possible

Montgomery Advertiser 4/19/21

Advertiser Bureau
Greenville, Ala.
By Porter Martin.

After two hours and ten minutes of deliberations the jury in the Jake Crenshaw case brought out a verdict of murder in the first degree and fixed his penalty as death.

The jury received the charge from Judge Gamble at midnight Thursday and immediately went to their hotel for the remainder of the night. At 8:40 this morning they went into the jury room to decide the fate of the negro Jake Crenshaw who was tried for the murder of Mrs. Foster Gafford.

Immediately after the judge received the verdict the jury was discharged until the afternoon, and the negro was carried to the Butler County jail to await the passing of the sentence by Judge Gamble on Saturday.

Bedow and Bedow, Birmingham attorneys for the defense, did not leave Greenville today and it is believed that they will make a motion for a new trial.

D. F. Green Speaks Sunday

D. F. Green of the Baptist Headquarters in Montgomery will speak at the First Baptist Church in Greenville Sunday evening at 7:30. Mr. Green is a forceful speaker and he will have a large congregation to hear him.

NEGRO INSULTS WHITE WOMAN YESTERDAY

DOTHAN ALA. EAGLE
JANUARY 1, 1921

Insolent Black is Later Captured and Sentenced to the Roads, After Being Convicted of Impudent Conduct Toward White Lady Yesterday

Afternoon.

Alex Crowford, a negro, was fined $100.00 and given six months on the county roads yesterday by Mayor Ed Jones after being convicted of rude conduct to Mrs. John Williams near her home on North street yesterday about 1:00 o'clock.

Mrs. Williams, with a small child in her arms, passed Crowford and another negro standing on the side walk talking, one having a bicycle which blocked the passage way. The lady walked around them and entered a neighbor's house.

Upon returning a few minutes later, she discovered the negroes were in the same position as before, and asked them to move so she could pass. Crowford retorted that if she wanted to get by she could walk around. The lady again asked them to move and Crowford answered by shoving her aside. Mrs. Williams then discerned her husband entering the house a few feet up the street and she called to him. Both negroes at once fled.

Police headquarters were notified and officers Floyd George and Julian Draughon reported. They made a search of Porter's Quarters and located the negro hidden in a clothes closet in the house of Levine and Villa Nelson. Crowford resisted the officers and they resorted to clubs to subdue him. Levine and Villa Nelson were also arrested for aiding Crowford in his concealment. They were fined 25.00 each.

The insult created much excitement in that neighborhood.

Crowford has recently returned from Newark, N. J.

TWO YOUTHS CHARGED WITH SLAYING NEGRO

Constitution 4/18/21

Anniston, Ala., April 17—(Special.)—Warrants charging murder in connection with the discovery of the body of Jack McGee, an aged negro, in Little Hillibee creek Thursday, have been served on George Bennett and Ernest Clark, two white boys, aged 15 and 17, respectively. The negro's neck had been dislocated. The examining trial of the two white boys has been set for next Saturday in county court before Judge Thomas W. Coleman.

CAPTURED NEGRO IS SURRENDERED TO AUTHORITIES

Constitution 6/5/21

Birmingham, Ala., June 4.—A negro youth, charged with attempting to attack a young white girl, was captured by a crowd of pursuers today, headed by the girl's father, and surrendered to the authorities at Bessemer.

NEGRO CONFESSES TO MURDER OF AGED MAN AND BOY, SAYS SOLICITOR

John Whiteside Declares He Stole Shotgun With Which He Shot J. L. Bourgouis and Lacey Murphree; Sold Gun For Two Dollars

Montgomery Advertiser 4/3/21

(Special to The Advertiser.)

BIMINGHAM, ALA., March 30—John Whiteside, alias Ambry Garrett, negro brought back from Chattanooga Saturday night made a complete confession of the murder of J. L. Bourgouis, 73 and Lacey Murphree, 15 year old boy this afternoon in the office of County Solicitor Joseph R. Tate, according to the solicitor.

This announcement was made by Mr. Tate immediately following the confession, in which the negro is alleged to have admitted committing the double murder several days ago near Henry Ellen and in which he gave his right name as John Whiteside.

According to Tate the statement of the man was clear and clean cut and tallied exactly with the evidence which officers had worked up against him. Mr. Tate said the negro stated he had stolen the corduroy suit he had on, the shot gun with which he shot Bourgouis and Lacey Murphree, a pistol and a watch from his cousin, Andrew Garrett, near Vincent.

After the thefts, according to the alleged confession, Whiteside was attempting to make his escape and was lying in the bushes in the woods through which the aged man and young boy passed returning from their fishing trip and when he saw them he was afraid they would report his whereabouts to the officers, so fired at the old man killing him instantly. When the boy started to run he then fired on him.

He then escaped from the woods and later sold the gun to a farmer in the vicinity for $2 and made his way to Chattanooga where he was captured.

LENIENCY ASKED IN CASE OF TWO NEGROES

Governor Kilby to Decide on Sentence of Dan and Booker T. Whittle

Mont-gomery Advertiser 4/22/21

Dan and Booker T. Whittle, negroes, under sentence to be hanged in the Conecuh county jail at Evergreen Friday for the murder of Colonel Saren, white, were recommended to Governor Kilby for commutation to life imprisonment in the penitentiary by two members of the state board of pardons Tuesday while the third member voted not to interfere with the sentence imposed by the law. H. F. Lee, state auditor, and William P. Cobb, secretary of state, voted to recommend clemency on the ground of the uncertainty regarding the degree of the crime, while Harwell G. Davis, attorney-general, filed a minority report in which he said he did not see why the sentence should not be carried out.

Governor Kilby will make a thorough investigation for himself before a definite decision is made. The recommendation of the board of pardons is not binding upon him and he may adopt or refuse to accept the recommendation. The board made its report after an investigation which had been carried on for a week.

Woman Protects Son; Is Chased Into Swamp

Chicago Tribune 5/8/21

FORT DEPOSIT, ALA., May 7.—Following her maternal instinct, Mrs. Maria Ray flew to the aid of her 12-year-old son, who was being mauled brutally by T. E. Hall, white. Mrs. Ray attacked Hall with a piece of iron pipe, and was successful in rescuing her boy. A mob immediately formed and chased both mother and son into a nearby swamp, whence they were subsequently captured.

Hall is expected to die.

YOUNG NEGRO GIRL RELEASED ON BOND

Eleven-Year-Old Negress, Charged With Complicity in Poisoning Mrs. Moore, Released

Montgomery Adv 8/24/21

(Special to the Advertiser.)

GREENVILLE, ALA., June 23—Bennie Hartley the eleven year old negro girl held in connection with the poisoning of Mrs. J. F. Moore near Greenville this week was released on bond of $300 today. The girl is of age that comes under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and her case was remanded to this court and Judge Winkler will preside at the trial when it will be heard on July 22.

The other two negroes that are being held in the same court will be given hearings in the special term of the Butler circuit court called for the purpose of trying the negroes charged with killing Earle Henderson a prominent young white man of Chapman and other cases that might be brought up for trial.

Lichten Bogan who is being held as the alleged perpetrator of the plot is considered as being a bad negro and when he was arrested by the officials in this case he was armed with a large calibre revolver.

THE HASTY OFFICERS OF THE LAW.

Times Plain Dealer 7/2/21

Too often officers of the law resort to taking of life before they ascertain the innocence or guilt of those whom they murder. This fact is borne out in the murder of an innocent Negro in Pope, Mississippi. A Negro who is alleged to have issued unbecoming remarks to a white woman was being hunted down by blood hounds and officers; another Negro who perchance knew nothing even of the incident, rolled into Pope and was seen by the constable of the village. The constable knowing that the life of a Negro had but little value attached thereto, who was charged with such a crime, fired into the Negroe's body killing him instantly. Immediately a crowd gathered and proclaimed the officer a hero.

A white doctor who chanced to be passing by seeing the crowd made his way to the station and threw his eyes upon the prostrate form of the murdered black man. After being told of the incident which led to the murder, the doctor said: "Why, fellow, you have killed the wrong nigger. That nigger has worked for me several weeks and could not have been in the place where the alleged crime was committed." Prior to the arrival of the doctor the crowd had been spitting upon the lifeless form of the innocent victim. When they found that the wrong man had been murdered each man became silent. Not even an apology was made for the murder of the innocent man nor a voice raised against the officer who had acted hastily.

The criminal should be apprehended, be he white or black. Nevertheless officers of the law should take enough time to investigate and ascertain whether the man captured is the man who is wanted; and should not use their guns unless met by positive resistance. Following this method, innocent men who are frequently murdered, would be saved from a premature death.

IMPORTANT ARREST BY DALLAS SH...

7/20/21

Negro Wanted in Connection Fairfield Riot, Captured by Sheriff Stanfill

Mont-a Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

SELMA, July 19—Sheriff Stanfill of Dallas county has just made an important capture of a negro wanted in connection with the riot at Fairfield a short time ago, when a posse of negroes undertook to release a negro prisoner confined in the Fairfield jail storming it and creating a riot that threatened the entire town until controlled by the sheriff of that city. The negro finally arrested by Sheriff Stanfill and Deputy Berry after a hot chase of a couple of days and nights is the last of the seven that took part in the storming of the jail. His name is Willie Green and officers from Fairfield arrived Tuesday and took him in custody returning him to the scene of the crime.

In the riot one negro, a brother of Green was killed and another wounded before the others could be placed under arrest the only one escaping was the negro arrested by Sheriff Stanfill.

MAN, SERVING LIFE SENTENCE IN PEN, IS CLAIMED BY DEATH

Montgomery Advertiser 9/15/21

Dan Whittle, aged 19 years, died at the state penitentiary on Monday last, while serving a life sentence for the murder of Colonel M. Saren, a white man, who was killed at Castleberry, Ala., during the summer of 1920 by Dan Whittle and his brother Booker T. Whittle, aged 21. The deceased was buried at Wetumpka in accordance with the request of his older brother.

The tragedy, which resulted in the conviction and sentence to death of the two Whittles, is said to have been the outcome of a collision between an automobile driven by Saren and a bicycle which one of the Whittles was riding. Saren was later shot and almost instantly killed as he sat in his automobile in front of a gasoline filling station in Castleberry, and the two Whittles, Dan and Booker T., were indicted and convicted of the crime. They appealed from the sentence of death imposed by the lower court, but this sentence was confirmed by the supreme court of Alabama, and an application for rehearing was denied.

HENRY COUNTY NEGRO IN MONTGOMERY JAIL

Culver Brought Here After Being Convicted For McCoy Murder

The Montgomery Advertiser 9/15/21

Alford Culver negro was returned to the Montgomery county jail Thursday morning by Sheriff J. N. Corbitt. The negro was convicted in Henry county last Friday for the murder of Miles McCoy a white man and was transferred here on an order issued by Judge Henry A. Pearce of Dothan.

Mr. McCoy was killed several months ago by a negro near Abbeville and immediately after the killing the negro made his get away. He was pursued to Eufaula where he was captured and transferred to Clayton and later to Montgomery. He had a very close call all the way through.

At his trial Friday the negro was sentenced to be hanged on November 3. It is understood that an effort will be made to have his life spared.

Alabama.

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Lynching - 1921

SIDE LIGHTS.

BRUTAL ATTACK IS MADE ON COLORED GIRL

CHILD OPENS FIRE WHILE HER BROTHER TURNS ON LIGHT, SIX SHOTS FIRED—TWO EFFECTIVE.

Birmingham Reporter 9/19/21

MAN FOUND IN HOSPITAL IDENTIFIED BY CHILDREN

All Three Children Had the Presence of Mind and Drove the Assailant Out By Using Gun And Poker.

The most daring assault and cruel practice known in the annals of crime was the attempted assault Sunday night on the eleven year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Manning, at 5407 Walnut Avenue, Kingston. The daring bravery of the children, the composed and militant manner in which they defended themselves is worthy of note, and will take place among the best disciplined families of intelligence of morals and forethought of any race. Inez is eleven years old, her brother, Louis, is ten, and her sister, Ethel, is eight years of age.

The tradegy and assault happened Sunday night while Mr. and Mrs. Manning were attending church services; the children had retired for the night and were asleep, when, it is charged that John Williams, a Negro, of 3702 Eleventh Avenue, North, went into the home, pulled off his shoes and was attacking the little girl when she awoke and made the alarm. Louis, in an adjoining room, jerked a flashlight and threw it on the assailant, and his attention was attracted to the boy and diverted from the girl, he made a dash for Louis and while this was going on, without screams or noise Inez made to the dresser drawer and found her father's pistol, and when he returned to the room six shots were fired, two taking effect. When the first shot was fired by Inez, Williams began firing back at her but she rushed him and from the report of the children he began shooting wild and when the second shot struck him, he began crying for mercy.

"Pour Hot Lead Into Him Inez, Pour Hot Lead Into Him!"

Inez had ordered Louis to stand back that she would handle him, and when he began to ask for mercy backing out of the door, Louis shouted to his little sister to pour hot lead into him, "pour hot lead into him," Williams continued to cry for mercy, and when he passed out, the little ten year-old boy raised a poker and landed on him with that. The home is riddled with bullets, and it is shown plainly from the direction in which the balls entered the wall that little Inez barely escaped the shots.

Ethel, equally precautious gathered up the two smaller children, mere babies, and tucked them behind the bed, and remained there with them until the smoke of battle was over.

Neighbors Make Alarm.

In a short while the community was stirred because of the rapid and continuous firing at the Manning home. Some rushed to the church for the family while others made their way to the house. The father infuriated, mother almost in fainting condition, listened to the story of their brave children. It was first Inez and then Louis, telling how it happened, and the neighbors explained the alarm. The thing that brought congratulations was the bravery of the children, how Inez kept herself together and the expression of Louis to his father. The first thing that Louis said was, "Father, I could have killed him; he passed right by me going out, but I didn't have a gun, but I landed on him with this iron poker; I am sure Inez hit him three or four times; I heard him say he was shot."

When a story was published in the newspapers of Birmingham that a Negro of that neighborhood was shot and claimed that he had been robbed, the family immediately reported the case and proceeded to locate the assailant. He was found at the St. Vincent Hospital and his two children, Inez, who did the shooting, and Louis, who threw the flashlight on him, identified John Williams as being the man who attacked them and admitted that shots had been made at him and he had shot at the girl.

On this page is published a picture of the three children who were attacked at the Manning home, reading from left to right, they are: Little Ethel, eight years old, who tucked the babies away behind the bed until the smoke of battle had cleared; in the center is Inez, eleven years old, who defended herself against the attack, firing six shots at John Williams, the brute who attacked her, two of the shots entering his body; the last child is Louis, ten years old, who was disturbed and grabbed the flashlight and engaged him with a poker as he passed out the door.

For the bravery of these children The Reporter is asking that some expression be made, some reward be offered, some encouragement given.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
AUGUST 16, 1921

Posse Seeking 3 Negroes Who Stole Soldier's Wife

Anniston, Ala., Aug. 16.—A posse headed by military and police officers today is searching for three negroes who last night kidnapped the young wife of Gail Stormer, of Birmingham, member of Company K, Fourth Infantry, Alabama National Guard, in training at Camp McClellan here.

According to the story told authorities by Stormer, he and his wife were walking about the city when the three negroes jumped from an auto and kidnapped Mrs. Stormer.

DOUBLE HANGING IS HELD IN BIRMINGHAM

Montgomery Advertiser 8/27/21

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 26—In a double hanging here today at noon John Whiteside, negro, paid the extreme penalty of the law for murder and Will Morton, [illegible] was executed for highway robbery.

Morton held up and robbed a milkman on a highway. Whiteside killed J. L. Bourgeoise 73, and Lacy Murphree 15, members of a fishing party last March.

MERIDIAN MISS STAR
AUGUST 17, 1921

Man Shot By Posse Had No Connection With Alabama Crime

That G. R. Gardner, white man shot by a posse of officers and citizens of York, Ala., last week and brought to Turner's hospital here for treatment, had no connection whatever with the crime which caused his arrest and the arrest of young Patterson, his companion, has been proven with the arrest and confession of a negro, Clyde Thomas, aged 35, according to the authorities of Cribb county, Alabama. The negro is alleged to have confessed to Sheriff Wood that he alone was guilty of the criminal assault and murder of a young white girl in that county, whose body was found in a strip of woods near her parents' home at Randolph. Following the negro's arrest he was carried to Birmingham and was later carried to Centerville, Ala., under guard of Alabama militiamen ordered to protect the prisoner by Governor Kilby.

Gardner, the man who was brought to Meridian, has recovered and has left the hospital, the sheriff at Livingston having authorized his release as well as the release of Patterson, who was placed in jail at Livingston.

PLANS FOR DOUBLE EXECUTION MADE

Alleged Slayer Of Two And Highway Robber, Negroes, Face Gallows.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
AUGUST 25, 1921

Preparations for the double execution in the Jefferson County jail yard Friday of John Whiteside and Will Morton, negroes, were completed Thursday by Sheriff J. C. Hartsfield. Unless Gov. Thomas E. Kilby commutes the sentence of the men to life imprisonment, or gives them a further reprieve, the two negroes will be hanged Friday morning. Whiteside for the double murder of J. L. Bourgeouis, an aged Confederate Veteran, and Lacey Murphree, his 15-year-old companion on a fishing trip, near Henry Ellen, last March, and Morton for the robbery of J. L. Cannon, a dairyman on the Green Springs road last October, when the crime wave was at its height in Jefferson County.

Morton was scheduled to go to the gallows Aug. 12, but was given two reprieves by the governor in order to allow the pardon board time in which to pass on his case. Whiteside was scheduled to be hanged last Friday, but was reprieved for one week for the same purpose. The board of pardons acted on both cases several days ago and declined to recommend commutation of sentence in either case.

According to county officials, the two crimes for which the negroes are scheduled to die were among the worst committed in Jefferson County in recent years. According to evidence produced against Whiteside at his trial, the negro is alleged to have shot and killed the man and boy for purposes of robbery while they were on a fishing trip. Their bodies were later found in a clump of bushes by friends, who organized a searching party after they failed to return home at night. Whiteside was captured in Chattanooga, where he had fled following the crime, and in his possession, when arrested, was a gold watch later identified as having been on the person of Bourgeouis at the time of his death.

Morton is alleged to have robbed Cannon after firing at him with a pistol. The purpose of the robbery, it was brought out on the trial, was to reimburse the negro for money he had lost in a crap game shortly before he committed the crime. He secured $25 from his victim.

Special Agents and Police Say Two of Suspects Have Made Confessions. Thought McDowell Was Negro.

Birmingham Post 9/22/21

Mistaking J. S. McDowell, 35, 523 McLemore Avenue, Illinois Central freight conductor, for a negro brakeman, one of several men who police and special agents say were laying in wait, fired point plank at him with a shotgun as the conductor stood on top of his train at Mullington, Tenn., at 11 o'clock last night while the train was taking water.

Willian E. Foster, 34, Fulton, Ky., Illinois Central flagman, was docketed at 2:45 o'clock this morning on charges of shooting with intent to kill and carrying a pistol.

Two other men are under arrest, but no charge has been placed against either of them. Foster is said to have confessed to Inspector Griffin that he and others went to Millington to "get the negro brakeman."

McDowell is at St. Joseph's Hospital, where he was rushed in a Thompson Brothers ambulance. The entire charge of buckshot from one shell struck McDowell in the small of the back. His condition is considered critical.

Within ten minutes after the shooting special agents of the Illinois Central and police detectives who had been "tipped" early in the evening of a threatened attack on negro brakemen of the Illinois Central, had arrested three men near the scene of the shooting.

Several negroes have been killed and others taken into woods in Northern Mississippi on the I. C. recently and beaten. No arrests have been made in any of the cases and the murders have remained mysteries. All of the negroes shot from the trains have been brakemen.

Excitement Has Abated, But Posse of Officers and Citizens Continue Pursuit

Montgomery Advertiser 12/9/21

Advertiser Bureau
Greenville, Ala.
By Porter Martin.

Lewis Brown, the negro wanted for the shooting of Clarke Luckie, a young white man near Forest Home has not yet been apprehended. A posse of officers and citizens were in hot pursuit of the negro all of last night. It is now thought that he is under cover of the dense underbrush in Reddock Creek swamp.

The excitement has considerably abated since yesterday and last night.

Reports from the hospital are very favorable concerning young Luckie.

GRAND JURY FINDS MOB FORCED CONFESSION FROM INNOCENT NEGROES

The Birmingham Age-Herald 9/23/21

Birmingham, Oct. 22.—The Jefferson county grand jury, during the course of its deliberation, was called upon to investigate burglaries, said to have been committed in and around Leeds, for which two Birmingham Negroes, named Gidings, were arrested. Testimony showed that these men were placed in the calaboose at Leeds, taken out one at a time in the night-time; that they were abused; that a brand new rope, with a hangman's knot therein, was placed around their necks, that they were told that "You will be turned over to a mob unless you tell the truth about the two burglaries that happened in St. Clair county and two in this county near Leeds; protection cannot be furnished you from the mob," and that they biterly denied having participated in these burglaries until the rope was placed around their necks and thrown over the limb of a tree; and, through fear, abuse and threats administered, voluntary confession a to the commission of these crimes, when, in fact, the burglaries for which they were arrested, were committed at Brompton, in St. Clair county, on the night before these Negroes left their homes in Birmingham.

"We have been unable to ascertain the names of parties guilty of this abuse and extorting from these men their involuntary confessions. It is the duty of an officer, or person having prisoners in charge to see to it that they receive fair and just treatment; and it is his sworn duty to see that no abuse or threats are made against the prisoners, and under no circumstances should he permit such pressure to be brought to bear on a prisoner as to cause him to confess to a crime of which he was innocent.

About Illiterates.

"During our investigations, the matter of apointments of notaries public in this county arose. Some of the employes or associates of J. Morgan Flowers, a bonding company, have approached Negro men and women and people who could not even read nor write, and stated that they would have such persons appoited notaries public for the sum of $25 each, and, in, in some instances, money has been paid to these solicitors for this purpose, and, where the evidence justified, we have returned true bills. We find that a supply of blanks was kept, that an applicant would sign an application ,and that such application would be indorsed by J. Morgan Flowers, W. F. Leonard, David D. Cole, C. Noble Wiliams, M. L. Easter, J. H. Elliott, and J. D. Evans. Some of these indorsements we have found to be unauthorized by the parties whose names were signed to the indorsement, but that they were actual forgeries. This practice of securing the appointments of illiterate and in- people to the office of no- just, of necesity, result thority, and cannot be demned.

CRIMINAL WEEK IN ESCAMBIA COURT

Important Murder Cases Set For Trial at Brewton During Present Week

Montgomery Advertiser 10/23/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

BREWTON, ALA., Oct. 21.—The circuit court now in session here began on the second week this morning. The civil cases were disposed of during the week just ended. The court is presided over by Judge John D. Leigh, the Brewton incumbent, who is now presiding for the first time over a court held in this city.

Judge Leigh was recently elected to the judgeship but has been precluded from serving in the court held here due to his personal interest in the outcome of a number of cases. These however, having been disposed of, he is now eligble to preside.

Two murder cases will be up for trial during the coming week and the outcome of these are being awaited with the unusual interest. One is the case of Zack Kirby who is charged a few months ago shot and killed his son near McCullough, Ala. The other is that of Alex Autry a young negro, who a few weeks ago, fatally stabbed James Dawson a young white man of this city. This latter affray grew out of a quarrel between a group of white boys and negroes, all less than twenty years of age.

The tragedy occurred on the most prominent thoroughfare of the city about eleven o'clock at night and due to the hour there were few people on the streets. It is not known as yet what information regarding the crime the witnesses have, so it is expected that the trial will elicit a great amount of interest when it is called.

Quick Indictments Returned Against Negroes Charged With Murder and Robbery of Anderson

The Montgomery Advertiser 10/12/21

John Henry Barnett, alias John Henry Powell and willie Williams alias Willie Wilson, were indicted on charges of murder Tuesday by the grand jury called into special session for the purpose of investigating their cases by Judge Leon McCord.

The negroes are charged with having murdered Robert Davis Anderson, a merchant, of this county last Thursday night. The negroes were arrested Saturday morning by Chief W. H. Taylor and other officers of the Montgomery police department and both confessed to having murdered and robbed Mr. Anderson, according to the police. They will be arraigned in the Montgomery County Circuit Court October 24 and the date for their trial set .

Although the grand jury was called in to investigate the cases of these two negroes five indictments were found by them while they were in session. Three of these were for murdr, one for rape and one for assault to rape. The jury was convened and charged by Judge Leon McCord Tuesday at noon.

Judge McCord in charging the jury advised against mob law, declaring that men seeking speedy justice should extol their fellowman to this end through the courts. The ends of justice he declared are more nearly met when a sentence is carried out through th courts than through mob law, declaring that the quick death inflicted by a mob does not inflict the mental anguish imposed when a criminal must ponder for days over the sentence which is to follow at a set time

POSSE SEARCHING FOR NEGRO CHARGED WITH SHOOTING C. LUCKIE

Montgomery Advertiser 12/8/21

Butler Countian Dangerously Wounded by Negro in Pistol Duel; Bloodhounds on Trail

BY PORTER MARTIN

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, ALA., Dec. 7.—Lewis Brown, the negro who shot Clarke Luckie, is still at large, with a large posse of citizens and officers in persuit. A negro answering the description of the man wanted was seen on the edge of Butler county near the Monroe county line by a white man named Blackmon late this afternoon. Officers with bloodhounds and a number of citizens have gone to that vicinity in an effort to get on a trail. It is know that Brown has a negro friend near the place where the suspect was seen.

No word has been received in Greenville from this posse tonight, but it is the consensus of opinion that the capture of the right man is near.

Clarke Luckie, a young white man son of Con. Luckie, a prominent planter of Montery, went to the home of Lonnie Jordan, a negro who lived several miles below Forest Home to move him to Montery. The negro's belongings were loaded on wagons, with the exception of several hogs, Mr. Luckie was informed by Jordan that the hogs were in the possession of Lewis Brown. Luckie, accompanied by Birdie Hutchinson, another white man proceeded to the Jordan negro's place, and upon their arrival the Brown negro was quized relative to the hogs by Luckie.

It is reported that the negro cursed Luckie, and made threats endangering his life. Luckie drove off however, and later returned, and as approached the negro, he saw him pull his pistol and he began firing at him, one of the balls from the negros' gun entered Luckie's body above the thigh, but he managed to dismount from his horse drawing his gun. The negro ran behind a tree, but as he ran Luckie chased him around the tree several times emptying his gun, one load striking the negro, though not severely wounding him. As the Brown negro fled, Birdie Hutchinson, the other white man, emptied his gun at the negro. Luckie was rushed to Greenville and carried to a hospital at Montgomery where he is reported to be resting well late tonight.

A posse of officers and citizens scoured the woods in that section of Butler county almost all of last night. Brown's son was located and he told members of the posse that he was in the swamp near his home. The search was resumed, and traces of the negro were found. Bloodhounds were secured and his trail was taken up by the dogs. Several members saw the negro and ordered him to stop but he continued his mad flight, losing his overcoat when several shots were fired by members of the posse in an effort to frighten the negro. The coat was found to be bloody. At this point the nego got into the creek and the dogs lost his trail. There is considerable excitement in Greenville and that section of the county, fully fifty men are in the chase.

Two negroes from that community were taken into custody by officers in Greenville today after they had attempted to purchase shells loaded with buckshot; it was thought the negroes wanted the ammunition for Brown, for it is known that he had already been given cartridges during last night.

The Luckie family has offered a reward of $100 for the arrest of the negro

WOMAN IS HELD IN THE KILLING

OF L. E. WILCOX

Headed to Sunday American

Victim Alabama Agent of Mutual Life of New York—Found Choked to Death at Eufaula

W 12/3/21

(By International News Service.)

EUFAULA, Ala., Dec. 3.—James S. Wilcox, State agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was found murdered on the outskirts of this city early Saturday morning. Robbery is believed to have been the motive for the crime. Indications are that Mr. Wilcox was chocked to death.

Annie Lee, a negro woman, who lives near the place where the body was found, has been arrested on suspicion. Mr. Wilcox lived in Birmingham.

Soon after the body was found the negro woman was placed under arrest in connection with the crime. Evidences of a life and death struggle were found on the front porch and in the front yard of the woman's home, which is in a section of the town locally known as "the Bluff," and thickly populated. There also were evidences that the body was dragged about 75 yards.

Physicians who examined the body testified before the coroner's jury that death was caused by choking. A blow on the head above the right eye was not considered sufficient to have caused death. Blood on the dead man's clothing was from his assailant, in the opinion of the physicians, as no evidence of bleeding on the part of the victim was found.

THREE BROTHERS ARE WOUNDED BY NEGRO

Montgomery Advertiser

Edward, Mitt and David Spink Suffering From Gunshot Wounds; Edward Serious

12/10/21

(Associated Press)

THOMASVILLE, ALA., Dec. 9.—Three brothers, Edward, Mitt and David Spinks, were wounded, one probably fatally, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, by a negro, Lem Jackson, near their home, ten miles from Thomasville.

Edward Spinks received a load of buckshot in his abdomen. His two brothers were only slightly injured. The negro was arrested by Dr. A. L. White after the physician has responded to a call to give the wounded men medical attention. The prisoner was turned over to Sheriff Cox and placed in jail at Grove Hill, Ala. Edward Spinks was sent to Selma for treatment. The negro told his captor that he shot the men for revenge.

SELMA, ALA., Dec. 9.—Edward Spinks, who was brought from Thomasville tonight suffering from gunshot wounds, was operated on at a local infirmary and his condition is considered very serious. Twelve buckshot wounds in his abdomen perforated several intestines and little hope is held out for his recovery.

Lynchings—1921.
Side Lights

963

MOTHER AND SON FLEE AS ARMED MEN STORM DOOR OF CABIN

Chicago Defender
3/19/21

Tuskegee, Ala., March 18.—Armed with revolvers, bludgeons and ropes, and within sight of the famous institution founded by the late Booker T. Washington, a mob of white farmers charged the cabin occupied by Robert West, age 88, seized him and his son, George West, and forced Mrs. Duckie West, age 50, and Agnew West, 23 years old, to flee to the woods for safety. A search of the woods was made by members of the mob, but the woman and her son, after wading through creeks, escaped and hid in a barn on the outskirts of the city. Shots were fired at them as they left the rear door of the cabin.

Robs West Farm

Nine children adopted by George West, ranging in ages from 2 to 5, were left in the cabin at the mercy of the mob. It is not known what has become of them. Robert West, with his son George, was placed in jail, and while there W. E. Haust (white) is said to have gone to the West farm and removed 15 bales of cotton, 8 mules, 2 wagons, 23 head of cattle, 1,000 bundles of fodder, $75 worth of barbed wire, corn, sugar cane, cottonseed and a large amount of posts. When questioned regarding the removal of this property, Haust is said to have remarked that it was too much for a "darky to have," and that West owed him a debt of $200.

Invents Clever Scheme

The occasion for the mob's visit was given as follows in a letter sent Attorney Lewis H. Johnson, 2 East 31st street, Chicago, Ill.: George West sold several bales of cotton, and when this news reached Haust, he declared that Robert West, the father, had mortgaged the cotton to him. Without producing papers, and ignoring the old man's assertion that he had made no such arrangements, Haust, it is said, summoned his friends and a posse visited the West dwelling, demanding the small fortune the family had recently accumulated. Pitiful pleas were unnoticed and West and his son were dragged from the house.

Mrs. West in Chicago

Mrs. West, with her son Agnew is now in Chicago, and has not heard from her husband or other relatives here. She is anxious to know what has become of the nine adopted children, and declared she would return, but fears mob violence, there being no authorities she can appeal for protection. Efforts of a Defender reporter to locate Robert West and his son George have been unrewarded. Near-by farmers are afraid to discuss the affair and officials at Tuskegee Institute did not know of the trouble.

Was Faithful Farmer

Robert West, it is alleged, was often pointed to with pride by the late Dr. Washington, and has never failed to attend the farmers' conference at the institute. He has been known for his thrift and has always been law-abiding. Unless help comes from some quarters the West farm will go into the hands of white farmers, who have been seeking a chance to gain possession of it.

Alabama

a determination on the part of the grand jurors to absolutely prevent a "leak" and get at the bottom of the whole deplorable affair.

One report was current today that the jury had been dismissed, and would re-convene Friday. This was denied as the jury is expecting a number of additional witnesses tomorrow. All reported confessions of Anne Lee or Dasie Rice have been denied and Judge Williams declar that the report will not be made known until after final adjournment and the indicted parties placed behind bars.

The trial of Homer Stanley, accused of shooting Nelson Falls at the Falls home here two years ago, is the first case expected to be taken up by the Barbour county circuit court which convenes here tomorrow.

Stanley, a former resident of Girard, Alabama, escaped and was captured in Waco, Texas, six months ago and brought back to Eufaula for trial. The jury in the case has been selected and some strong evidence is expected to be introduced.

Judge J. S. Williams will preside at the sessions of the court.

Two Negroes Are Indicted In Willcox Case

12/10/21
Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

EUFAULA, ALA., Dec. 9.—Following adjournment of the special term of the Barbour county grand jury this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock announcement was made that the true bills were returned against Anna Lee and Daisey Rice in connection with the killing of James S. Willcox, a prominent Birmingham insurance man who was found dead near the home of Anna Lee last Saturday morning.

Several arrests have been made but so far as known the two negro women are the only ones the inquisitorial body could connect with the murder.

In the case of Homer Stanley, on trial for the killing of Nelson Fall at the Fall home about two years ago, the jury returned a verdict of guilty charging manslaughter and fixed the punishment at ten years in the penitentiary.

NO DEVELOPMENTS IN WILLCOX KILLING AT LATE HOUR WEDNESDAY

Montgomery Advertiser
Ala.

Grand Jury Still Inquiring Into Tragedy at Eufaula; One Negro Released; Officers Determined

12/8/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

EUFAULA, ALA., Dec. 7.—Release of one negro man from custody was the only development in the investigation into the death of James S. Willcox, who was found murdered Sunday morning on the banks of the river near the home of Anne Lee, a negro woman.

The grand jury which Judge J. S. Williams called into special sessia Monday morning is still dilligentl working on every possible bit of ob tainable evidence and while wil rumors are afloat, there seems to be a determination on the part of the grand jurors to absolutely prevent a "leak" and get at the bottom of the whole deplorable affair.

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Judge J. S. Williams will preside at the sessions of the court.

NEGRO IS CAUGHT, AFTER LONG CHASE

4/27/21
Atlanta Constitution

Police Trail Alleged Slayer From Birmingham Suburb to Chattanooga and Capture Fugitive.

Atlanta Constitution

Birmingham, Ala., March 26.—A chase that extended from Henry Ellen, a suburb of Birmingham, to Chattanooga, ended today in the latter city, when Ambery Garrett, a negro, was captured and held on a charge of murder in connection with the slaying of J. L. Bourgouis, 73, ad Lacey Murphree, 15, on Tuesday, according to reports by telephone to authorities here.

The capture was made by J. E. Taylor, chief of police, of Leeds, who headed a posse which had been on the negro's trail since early yesterday. Chief Taylor reported that a watch found on the negro's person bore the numbers of a timepiece missing from the body of Bourgouis. The negro will be brought here tonight.

Sixth Negro Arrested in Connection With Death of Willcox at Eufaula

Montgomery Advertiser
12/7/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

EUFAULA, ALA., Dec. 6.—The latest development in the Willcox murder case is the finding of a special delivery letter in Anna Lee's home, from Birmingham, which was delivered to her the day before the murder. Post office officials verify the fact that the negro woman at whose home the murder is supposed to have been committeed received this letter and the rumor is that she was confronted with this letter from Willcox by the grand jury in session Monday night and has made a full confession. The grand jury was still in session Tuesday afternoon and has examined numbers of witnesses.

bery theory was probably presented to the grand jury by a man named Bruner, proprietor of the cafe where Willcox ate supper the night he was killed. Bruner is know to have stated after the report of the finding of the body that Mr. Willcox gave him a $5 bill to change and that he returned $4.50 noticing at the time that Willcox had some other bills. As only $1.60 was found on the person of Mr. Willcox the statment of Bruner appears to bear out the robbery theory.

J. B. Bush has stated that he saw two vagrant white men on Van Buren street Friday night and that other vagrant unemployed white men have been in the city recently. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the house occupied by Anna Lee near which the body of Mr. Willcox was found, was not in a particularly disorderly state Saturday morning and all indication point out that the murder was committed either on the front porch or in front of the house where there are strong indications of a scuffle.

One point which was bought out in the examination of Wilcox's body was that the finger prints on the man's neck indicated that he had been chocked with a left hand instend of a right hand. There is said to be a strong clue which will lead to the arrest or the solution of the mysterious killing but so far it has not been made public. There are many who hold to other motives than robbery for the killing.

John M. Kendall, local agent for the Mutual Insurance Company and friend of Mr. Willcox for years, when told that he was dead could not believe that his friend had met with foul play and thought possibly he had died of heart failure for he said Mr. Willcox had told him recently that he was not in the best of health and that he would not be surprised if he would pass out suddenly sometime like his brother; Cecil, who had died of heart failure.

Footprints have been found from the spot where the body was found to the rear gate of the negro woman's house.

Lynching—1921.

Arkansas.

960

SIDE LIGHTS.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MARCH 13, 1921

YOUNG WOMAN ASSAULTED BY TWO NEGROES

Brutal Attack Occurs Near Twelfth and Woodrow Streets

CLOSE TO HER HOME

Unfortunate Victim Is Dragged Up Alley by the Brutes.

IN SERIOUS CONDITION

One of the most brutal assault cases that has occurred in Little Rock criminal history in years occurred near Twelfth and Woodrow streets shortly before midnight last night, when two unidentified negroes dragged a 23-year-old white girl into an alley, only a block from her home. They subjected her to terrible mistreatment, after holding her in the alley for more than 10 minutes. The negroes escaped.

One of the negroes had a revolver, which the young woman said was "bright and shiny" and this he continually thrust in her face threatening to shoot if she cried out.

A call to police headquarters was answered by a dozen officers, who searched the surrounding neighborhood, but no clues were found. The victim could give the police only a very meager description, as she was on the verge of prostration. The victim's mother also is on the verge of collapse.

At 12:30 o'clock this (Sunday) mornng, dogs had been put on the trail of the negroes but were having a little trouble in "leading out." The dogs were rushed to the scene from East Seventeenth street in the police patrol, and were at the scene less than an hour after the crime was committed.

The unfortunate young woman told the police that she had left the street car at Thirteenth and Woodrow streets. She is employed as a clerk in a downtown department store and was on her way home. Usually her brother met her at the carline, but last night he was unable to do this. The young woman started alone and when she reached Twelfth street she saw a negro approaching. The corner being dark, the woman thought the negro to be her brother, and called out her brother's name. She said the negro did not answer, but she still thought it was her brother, trying to play a joke.

The negro seized her. The young woman screamed and the negro placed his hand over her mouth. The victim told the police she fought furiously, but he only cursed and abused her.

Second Negro Appears.

At this stage, another negro stepped up to the struggling pair and for a while, the girl said, it seemed to her they were trying to pull her apart. One of the brutes wanted to drag her one way, while the other pulled the other way.

The victim said the black's hand slipped from her mouth and she again screamed.

"I know what you want," the girl said she told the negroes. "It's money. Here it is, now let me go." She said she handed the negro her pocketbook, which contained only $4 and some change. The negroes then cursed her and replied: "We don't want money, we wan't you!"

The victim said she then realized her predicament and, being no match for the two men in strength, she pleaded with her captors to release her, saying she had a mother at home who was about to die. At this the blacks cursed her again and then the two dragged her into the alley, a half block away from where she was first attacked. Bits and scraps of paper, lost during the struggle, were found by the police at the head of the alley.

The girl continued to beg and plead but the negroes' only reply was to curse her.

A man living a half block away told the police he heard nothing of the screaming, but when the girl was released by the negroes, she ran across the front porch of his home and leaped across the banister, in her flight to her home across the street. No neighbors could be formed who heard any sound of the struggle.

The girl's clothing was almost torn from her body, and her hat, coat, shoes and stockings were covered with mud. Mud was found on the inside of her hat.

As the negroes were about to release the young woman one of them held her while the other searched for her pocketbook, which they had thrown aside during the struggle. The man found the purse, handing it to the young woman. Then they released her and ran.

The scene of the attack is a very dark corner, there being no arc light there. The section is very thickly settled and it is considered strange that none heard the girl's screams.

When seen by the police the young woman was hysterical and it was with great difficulty that the officers learned her story.

Her mother, an elderly woman, frantically pleaded with the men of the neighborhood to hunt down the two brutes.

Dozen Policemen to Scene.

After the police who arrived there on the first call saw the nature of the case they called for assistance and Assistant Chief J. L. Bennett hurried out a dozen more officers. A call was put out for bloodhounds, and the officers on the scene were determined to give the dogs a fair chance. The dogs belonged to a Little Rock dog fancier and were expected on the scene soon after midnight.

The victim could give the police but a poor description last night, as she said she devoted all her thought to attempting to escape. She said the men were about five feet and six or nine inches in height, both very black in color and both wearing caps. One of the caps was light, the other a dark one. The negro who attacked her wore a raincoat. She said one of the negroes was armed with a bright, "shiny" revolver.

Another Attack Revealed.

The police are of the opinion that one of the negroes is the same one who Friday night seized a white woman on West Twelfth street, only a few blocks west of the scene of last night's tragedy. A half dozen detectives and police watched for the negro's return last night, but he did not appear.

This woman was stopped by a negro about 10 o'clock Friday night. He then seized her pocketbook and is reported to have said, "I don't want money."

The scared woman screamed and the negro then forced her to promise to meet him at the same place at 9:30 o'clock last night. She promised and was released, after the negro had threatened to kill her if she reported the affair. The woman reported the matter to the police and the officers were hidden near the scene.

The officers had just returned from the place and had been at police headquarters only five or 10 minutes when the call was received from Twelfth and Woodrow streets.

THREE BLACKS HELD FOR INVESTIGATION

Arrests Result From Atrocious Attack on Young White Woman.

$100 REWARD OFFERED

Bloodhound Trails Girl's Assailants to Car Line in Pulaska Heights.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MARCH 14, 1921

Three negroes were arrested yesterday and are being held for investigation in connection with the assault upon a young white woman Saturday night at Eleventh and Woodrow streets. The negroes gave their names as Johnnie Hill, Glenn Miller and Joe Handy.

Hill was arrested yesterday afternoon by Motorcycle Patrolman Wright and Patrol Driver Judd. Hill is a Pine Bluff negro.

Miller, who is employed at Eleventh and Main streets, was arrested last night by Patrolmen Shackelford and George, near Capitol avenue and Main streets. When the officers searched him, they found a loaded .45 caliber army automatic in his pocket. Miller also carried a fully loaded extra clip for the weapon.

Miller answers the description of the tall negro, who was described by the victim as wearing a khaki colored raincoat and a light cap. This tallied with the clothing worn by Miller last night. His heighth also corresponds with the description given by the girl.

Joe Handy, the other negro, was also arrested by Patrolmen Shackelford and George. Handy, when questioned by the officers, told them he was in bed at 9 o'clock Saturday night. A negro restaurant proprietor near Capitol avenue and Louisiana streets, told the officers Handy was in his place of business shortly before 10 o'clock.

$100 Reward Offered.

The employer of the young woman last night said his firm would pay a $100 reward for the apprehension of the negroes.

The officers on the case Saturday night, worked in conjunction with E. M. Allen, dog fancier and owner of a trained bloodhound.

The dog at first picked up the girl's trail and followed it to the door of her home, where he stopped. The dog took identically the same route that the victim described to the police. The young woman ran across a porch near Eleventh and Woodrow streets and vaulting the banister, ran across the street to her home. The dog took this route, on the porch and over the banister.

Takes New Trail.

The dog was then taken back to the scene of the attack and again he started, this time on a different trail. It is believed he struck the negroes' trail as no one else had been near the spot until the dog arrived. The dog led Mr. Allen and Detective Hooter through an alley and then passed within 10 feet of the home of the victim, indicating the assailants followed their victim to her home.

From here the trail led through a wooded swamp, and thence on out to Johnson street, two blocks west of Woodrow street. The dog found the trail warm in the swamps as he acted as a wild animal. Striking the pavement on Johnson street, the dog headed north, which direction he kept until he reached Seventh street. The trail then led east, two blocks, and then doubled back to Johnson street on the opposite side of the street.

Back on Johnson street, the dog headed north and remained on Johnson street until he reached its terminus at Markham street. Here the street ends in a thinly wooded section behind Stiffts station. The trail led the dog and officers through this clump of bushes, and ended at the Pulaski Heights car line. The dog refused to go any farther.

May Have Boarded Car.

The spot where the dog stopped is at a point where inbound cars take on passengers and it is believed the assailants came to the city after their atrocious deed.

The remainder of the posse remained several blocks behind the dog, but the hunt in the woods ended when the dogs stopped at the car line.

Physicians who attended the victim yesterday morning, said after examination, the girl although painfully wounded, would recover. She suffered severely from fright. Her mother had calmed herself several hours after the police arrived on the scene, and her condition was reported as improved.

Chief of Police Burl C. Rotenberry said yesterday that every effort will be made on the part of the Police Department to run down the two blacks. He said, however, that locating them would be extremely difficult, as the victim, the only person who saw them and could identify them, could give the police only a vague description. It is doubtful if she will be able to identify them.

The bloodhound on the scene Sunday morning proved more than a success, according to the police, and the city will make more use of the owner's offer of use of his animals in trailing criminals.

YOUNG WIFE HELD CAPTIVE BY NEGRO

Escapes Unharmed After Being Held Prisoner for an Hour.

FORCED TO LEAVE HOME

Black Compels Her to Go Into the Woods With Him, but Finally Flees.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER 11, 1921

Pressing a revolver against her side and threatening to kill her if she made an outcry, an unidentified negro yesterday afternoon forced Mrs. M. F. Gibson, aged 18, living near Sweet Home to accompany him into the woods, where he held her for more than an hour. Mrs. Gibson said the negro did not harm her, but stood guard over her. Deputy Sheriffs F. Hobbs, D. J. Chenault and H. L. Gardner made an investigation, but obtained no clues last night.

Mrs. Gibson, who is the mother of a two-year-old baby boy, said the negro frightened her baby, but she dared not scream after he flourished a revolver. Her husband and his parents missed her before she returned home, and went into the woods to search for her.

Mrs. Gibson said she was in the kitchen of her home cleaning a bucket when she was suddenly seized by the negro. Mrs. Gibson said she screamed several times and when the negro loosened his grip, she said he pointed a revolver at her, threatening to kill her if she cried out.

Forced to Leave Home.

Mrs. Gibson said she dared not scream again. She said the negro then seized her hand and led her out of the kitchen door into the back yard. Still holding her hand and pointing the revolver at her with the other hand, the negro took his captive into the dense woods in the rear of the Gibson home.

They walked about 500 yards, according to Mrs. Gibson, when they came to a spot near a neighbor's home, the negro evidently became frightened and stopped. Looking about, the negro saw no one coming and turning on Mrs. Gibson, ordered her to sit down. She said she complied and kept a watchful eye on the negro as he started to walk away.

Mrs. Gibson said the negro walked only a short distance when he stopped behind a tree and there he stood for more than one hour. She said the negro said no more to her, but watched her closely.

Husband Starts Search.

In the meantime, her husband who was at the home of his parents, only a short distance from where he lives, returned to his home and could not find his wife. He returned to his father's home and the two began a search.

Neighbors joined them and the woods were searched. A white man, said to be a tramp, was seen leaving the vicinity in a hurry, but if he was connected with the affair, Mrs. Gibson did not know it.

Mrs. Gibbons said shesat still until the negro started to dodge behind trees and away from her. She said as soon as she lost sight of him, she sprang to her feet and, crawling over a fence, ran to her home, not knowing that a search for her was in progress. It was not long until her husband returned home that he found his wife.

It was some time before the officers were notified. Mrs. Gilbson said she could not tell the exact time the negro seized her, as the family has no clock. She said she guessed it was about 2 o'clock. In explaining how she was able to tell that she was in the woods, a captive, for more than an hour, Mrs. Gibson said "the 4 o'clock train" passed her home shortly after she returned.

A party of men motored to Little Rock at 9 o'clock last night and notified the officers. An effort to obtain bloodhounds failed, as the trail was considered too cold and too many persons had walked over the woods after the negro fled.

Mrs. Gibson told the officers she would be able to identify the negro. She said she had never seen him before. It is believed the negro was a tramp, as many pass through Sweet Home daily.

She described the negro as tall, weighing about 180 pounds, very black, and clean shaven. She said he wore a light shirt, blue overalls, a black slouch hat and a worn pair of black shoes.

Farmer Bristol Physician Forced To Leave Arkansas

Brinkley, Ark., Feb. 20.—Dr. B. L. Underwood, physician who recently came to this place from Bristol, Tenn., was forced to pack his trunk and leave due to the refusal of the local white druggists to fill prescriptions written by him. Sentiment among the whites against Dr. Underwood was formed due to what they termed "his bigoty spirit."

TWO WHITE WOMEN MASQUERADING AS COLORED MEN KILL NEIGHBOR; TAKEN FOR BLACKS WERE KILLED

Houston Tex. Informer

Fort Smith, Ark., Dec. 3.—That an Oklahoma farmer's wife was murdered last night by two neighbor women, masquerading as Negroes, and that the motive appeared to have been robbery, and the two assailants in turn were shot by a traveling peddler, lodged overnight in the barn, is the story brought to Fort Smith today by W. S. Wright, a salesman operating out of this city.

The scene of the murder and killings, according to Wright, is in a sparsely settled country.

According to the narrative, as it came to him from several sources, the husbands of the two women shot, called Wednesday afternoon after their victim's husband and induced him to join them in an opossum hunt.

Later the peddler drove up and requested lodging for the night. Explaining that her husband was away, the farmer's wife told him he might sleep in the barn.

The peddler was awakened during the night by the woman's screams. Jumping up with his pistol he ran into the house and found what he took to be two negro men bending over her body. He promptly shot them, then investigated.

He found his hostess' throat cut from ear to ear and discovered that he had killed two women, clad in men's clothing and with their faces and hands blackened.

Wright, who reported the occurrence, was unable to ascertain the names of the persons involved.

EL PASO TEXAS HERALD
JANUARY 19, 1921

NEGRO, HUNTED BY ARKANSAS MOB, TELLS EL PASO DETECTIVE OF SLAYING TWO MEN ON FARM

SAM THOMPSON, alias Cam Lowery, who is wanted in Turrell, Ark., for the alleged murder of two men on Christmas day, was arrested by Claud Smith, captain of city detectives, as the man was firing a furnace in a bank building Wednesday.

"Please kill me, boss," the negro plead, after he was arrested, Capt. Smith said. "If they take me back to Arkansas, they'll burn me sure."

According to telegraphic advices received by city detectives, two men were killed near Turrell by a negro on December 25 in a gun fight on the farm on which the man was a tenant. A posse of 600 men hunted for the slayer.

According to the detective, the negro said that he fired at the two men after they had started shooting at him. He did not know that they had been killed until several days later, he said.

"Then the mob formed and began looking for me," the negro told the detective. "I hid in brush until it was dark, and then began crawling, and crawled till morning. Lots of times, men in the posse were near me, and once they nearly stepped on me. It was cold, and once or twice I had to crawl through puddles of water."

According to Capt. Smith, the negro says he finally reached the open, took a train to Dallas, Texas, and then came to El Paso.

El Paso detectives were advised that a letter from the negro had been mailed from El Paso, and upon this information a search was begun.

Officers from Turrell are on their way to El Paso.

Lynching—1921
Side Lights

Arkansas.

953

LITTLE ROCK ARK DEMOCRAT
JANUARY 28, 1921

NEGRO LEGION POST IS READY FOR CALL

Members Urge McRae to Notify Them When Lynching Is Imminent.

The John M. Reed Post (negroes) of the American Legion, in resolutions adopted at a recent meeting, commended Governor McRae for his firm stand for law and order and requested that the governor call upon them in the future when a lynching seems imminent, regardless as to whether the proposed victim is black or white. In a communication to the governor Friday, the post "guarantees that no lynching will take place if they are called on" by the chief executive to prevent it.

The "grave and dignified stand of the governor in seeking to protect the negro Lowery from the mob and in later preventing the negroes held as accomplices in the Blytheville jail from meeting a like fate," is commended by members of the negro post, who express their gratitude for the governor's call on their brothers-in-arms, the American Legion post at Blytheville and Wilson, to guard the jail.

Communications have been received at the governor's office from all parts of the state commending his actions and approving of his message to the legislature for laws holding personally responsible all officers who allow their prisoners to be taken away from them by a mob. Messages from outside the state include a wire from the "Atlanta Independent," presumably a negro newspaper, congratulating the governor upon his "brave stand."

FT SMITH ARK AMERICAN
MARCH 20, 1921

LITTLE ROCK JURY FAILS TO INDICT 3 NEGROES HELD HERE

The Pulaski county grand jury recessed until Monday, this afternoon without returning indictments against the three negroes held in jail at Fort Smith, two of whom are charged with the assault upon a young white girl here last Saturday night. Absence of witnesses was assigned as the cause. Barnhart, the third negro held at Fort Smith, will prove an alibi. it is said, having been arrested in a crap game at Stuttgart on the night he is alleged to have insulted a white woman here.

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 12, 1921

MISTRIAL IN ARKANSAS NEGRO ASSAULT CASE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—The jury in the case of Emanuel West, negro, charged with attacking a white woman, was discharged to-day after failing to reach an agreement.

The jury, which had in its personnel three Protestant ministers, a Catholic priest and a former Governor, stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal, it was stated.

WAS MR. CLIFFORD MISQUOTED?

Baptist Vanguard. 3/10/21

Under daet of 18th, 1921, a news story appeared in the Freeman of Feb. 26th, 1921 sent out from Washington, D. C. re citing that J. William Clifford, Former Lieutenant of the 92nd Division A. E. F. LYNCHED IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, where he was visiting in the interest of the Monumental Pictures Corporation." The news item is utterly false. No threat was made by any "mob" in Little Rock, Arkansas to lynch Lieutenant Clifford. No Deputy Sheriff or other officer intervened to stop attempted violence upon the said Lieutenant, as alleged in the news story referred too. Upon investigation it has been found that Mr. Clifford was very courteously received in this community and given every encouragement in his efforts to promote the great business he represents.

The article referred too, goes on to state that Mr. Clifford's unfamiliarty of the "jim crow" laws of the South caused him to "over-step his bounds" when he entered into an argument with a group of white youths who jerred him for walking about town with a brief case and a cane."

Speaking of "Jim Crow laws" a very representative colored business man of Little Rock on seeing the Freeman story asserted, it is a strange thing that Mr. Clifford lives in Washington, D. C. where unfortunately the air is all too pregnant with "jim crowism" and yet is so stifled by a little of it that appears in the atmosphere of Little Rock.

"Jim Crowism." Unfortunately for all of us, Washington, D. C. is as badly comtaminated with "jim crowism" so far as the spirit of it goes, as any large City in the South; considerably more so than Little Rock. So far as jerring by white youths " because of seeing a Negro walking with a cane and a brief case in Little Rock, the Correspondent who gave the material for the story must have been positively ignorant or down-right malicious to intimate or insinuate that it is an uncommon sight to observe a Negro walking with a cane and a brief case.

Little Rock is a thriving business community where the colored citizens are largely filled with pluck, push, and enterprise, and where though they fail to receive encouragement from the whites in their business efforts or business ambitions, they also fail to receive their molestation. It is but fair to state that the most representative business class of white people in Little Rock always take a very favorable hand in promoting laudable enterprises launched by the colored people. There is a strong array of professional men including about one dozen Lawyers, about sixteen doctors, about thirty Negro teachers in the Public Schools, forty odd teachers in the three Colleges all doing well. Then there are some of the best Office buildings in the city that are owned by the Negroes. The Mosaic Templars have two fine buildings, one a three story temple and another a two story office building, which will compare with any owned by our people in the country. The Pythians own one of the finest office buildings to be had. The International Order of Twelve owns a fine three story office building, and all these buildings are occupied by Negro professional and business men.

The People's Ice and Fuel Company, a local corporation is at present engaged doing a big fuel business, handling coal and wood by the car-load from its own railroad spur, located on its own paid-for-site along side the Rock Island Railroad in the West end of the city, has just let a contract for the erection of a One Hundred Thousand Dollar Ice Plant on said site, and is due to let the contract for breaking the ground to erect the necessary buildings. So far as we are concerned, we would not "swap" Little Rock for Washington when it comes to opportunity for doing real business, or to the matter of self-respect and receiving the respect of others regardless of race."

Lieutenant Clifford when interviewed by wire on the report in question ,answered "that the publication was altogether due to a Washington Correspondent." The Colored Chamber of Commerce of Little Rock thru its proper committee has taken the matter up with a view of tracing it to its origin.

THE COLORED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONGRATULATES CIRCUIT COURT

PAYS HIGH RESPECT TO REV. HAY WATSON SMITH et al For HIGH STAND in re EMANUEL WEST

Vanguard 4/14/21.

Ever since Emanuel West was accused and indicted for the crime committed upon a white woman at Twelfth and Woodrow Streets this city, March twenty-sixth, the Colored Chamber of Commerce has been anxiously looking after the matter, watching the evidence and studying the case in every way. If West was guilty, they wanted him punished according to law; if he was innocent, they wanted him acquitted. In this, they voiced the sentiment of all the fiarminded clored people in the community.

In two sessions of this organization this week, the matter has been investigated as to the manner in which the case of West has been handled by the peace officers, the court and the jury, so far, and the following communications will explain themselves.

LITTLE ROCK COLORED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
R. M. Caver, President,
Little Rock, Arkansas

TO THE HONORABLE CIRCUIT COURT OF PULASKI COUNTY
Judge John W. Wade, Presiding

We the members of the Little Rock Colored Chamber of Commerce, beg to approach you upon a subject to us very delicate and to the public, very important to say the least. We aproach you, not in criticism, but in gratitude, and with the best that is in us for commendation of management, and for cooperation in the upholding of the law, and in the careful observance of order.

In regard to the crime of out-raging sacred womanhood on Twelfth and Woodrow Streets, March 26th, 1921, we confess that we have experienced no little concern, and have been anxious that the real criminal should be apprehended, convicted and punished according to law, and without regard to color. When suspicion of this crime fell on Emanuel West, a member of our race, we were humiliated, but desired nevertheless that he should be protected while in custody and granted a fair and impartial trial. Your Honor has seen to it that he was the beneficiary of all these. The court appointed three of the best white lawyers in the city to defend him free of charge as he was unable to employ such legal talent needed in such a case. Twelve white men selected from the very best of that race were chosen as the jury to sit in judgment on the case and decide upon it according to law and evidence. A sufficient number of peace officers have been kept on duty since March 26th to see to it that he had ample protection while in prison and under trial.

And now that this jury has been unable to agree and a new trial must be had, we are sending this note to assure your Honor that we have no complaint to utter against any one, whether peace-officers, lawyers, jury or court. The course which men in authority have taken in this matter has strengthened the faith of the Negroes in this community to stand by the law and continue to do their utmost in keeping the peace, in running down crime, and in doing our best at all times to defend the sacred and inviolate womanhood in our great and growing city. We submit that Little Rock is the fairest and best community in the state, and one of the best in the South, in the matter of inter-racial relation, and a square

In case Emanuel West si finally acquitted as indications seem to poin now, the real culprit is still at large and should be apprehended, tried, convicted, and punished according to law. To this end we pledge the best support of the colored people of this community, and we feel sure that we do not make an over-draft upon their good will in doing this. It is unnecessary to ask for Emanuel West a continuation of protection, and fairness, till his guilt or innocence has been established beyond doubt, for we believe that the spirit and manner dominating your course hitherto, will be carried out to the end.

Little Rock Colored Chamber of Commerce
R. M. Caver, President.,
Little Rock, Arkansas.
April 13, 1921.

Rev. Hay Watson Smith,
618 West Fourth Street,
City.

Reverend and Dear Sir:—

We, the members of the Little Rock, Colored Chamber of Commerce, having read and seen your attitude as one of the jury in the case of Arkansas vs. Emanuel West, and being convinced that West owes his new lease of life to your own fair mind and stout heart, beg leave to send you this note as a sign of our hearty congratulations to you and those who stood with you. The colored people of this community are unable to repair any loss in reputation which you may have sustained in standing for law and order versus "policy;" but they will always honor your life, and revere your memory. When it becomes yours to pass from labor to reward, if there is but one of our race left, that one will if permitted, gladly place a most precious evergreen upon that hallowed mound which may mark your last mortal resting place.

But your course in sticking to the evidence in the case and reaching a logical conclusion thereby, does not only lay the colored people under obligation to you for honesty and fairness, and for saving this community from the untoward situation of executing a human being whose guilt could not (so far) be established, you have saved Little Rock, Arkansas and the South. You have convinced thousands of people on the outside that a colored man can have a fair and impartial trial at the hands of a solid white jury, even though he is charged with the most revolting crime on record. You have saved many a plantation the trouble of hunting new hands for this year's crop. You have encouraged many a mill hand to hold on to his job, since an accused colored man can have a fair trial and at least a hung jury; for if West had been cinvicted and executed under the weak evidence and testimony against him that would have proved to be the straw to "break the camel's back,, in the unrest, uprooting, and migration of valauable and unreplaceable labor in Arkansas, and in the South. We hope then, that the whole community, not merely colored people, will be unstinted in the praises upon you for doing the right thing at the right time.

BLACKS FACE— APPEARS AT GIRL'S WINDOW— IS SHOT DEAD

6/11/21
Brooklyn Informer

Claude A. Dunigan early last Tuesday was killed in Texarkano Arkansas by a fourteen year old girl, who, according to the police, said she fired at Donegan when he appeared at her bedroom window. The girl was not held. Donegan's face was corked black.

A BRIEF SHORT NEWS BUT MEANS A WHOLE LOT.

6/11/21
Louisville News

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Texarkana, Ark., June 9.—Claude A. Dunigan, 30 years old, early last Tuesday was shot and killed by a fourteen-year-old girl, who, according to police, said she fired at Dunigan when he appeared at her bedroom window. The girl was not held. DUNIGAN'S FACE WAS CORKED BLACK.

Woman Is Killed At Logging Camp; Hounds on Trail

Constitution 6/5/21

Memphis, Tenn., June 4.—Posses of officers from both Arkansas and Tennessee tonight are trailing with bloodhounds, negroes believed to have shot and killed Mrs. B. C. Sweeney, wife of the manager of the Mount City, Ark., mill of the East Arkansas Shingle and Lumber company, in her tent at a logging camp of the company four miles from Memphis on the Arkansis side of the Mississippi river late today. Feeling in Crittenden county is running high over the killing of Mrs. Sweeny, and workers at the camp threaten a lynching if the suspected negroes are caught.

Negro employees at the camp are suspected of killing Mrs. Sweeny, who was shot from ambush with a shotgun, officers say. The two tents occupied by the Sweeny family were found to have been ransacked and a number of articles, including a revolver, which Mrs Sweeny was known to have been carrying, were taken. Mrs. Sweeny was alone in the camp at the time, her husband having come t

Mutilated Bodies Of Murdered Pair Found by Hunters

Courier Tribune 6/5/21

Jonesboro, Ark., July 20.—With the head of one completely severed and that of the other almost cut off, the bodies of an unidentified woman and a girl about 11 years old were found by hunters late today on the banks of a bayou about eight miles east of here. The woman's head was partially severed, and the arms were tied to a tree with a piece of wire. The child's head was cut completely off and was found some distance from the body. Both bodies were nude, their clothing having been torn off in the struggle which evidently preceded their murder.

For some distance about where the bodies were found, the underbrush was blood-stained and trampled down, showing that the two had made a hard fight for their lives. Several knife wounds were found on the woman's body. Nearby were found two rifled pocketbooks, some letters which had been torn into small bits and a receipt for a postoffice money order issued at Paragould, Ark. Scraps of clothing which were found were too badly torn to be used as a means of identification. An inquest will be held tomorrow, after which the bodies, if still unidentified, will be buried where they were found.

The spot where the two were found is some distance from a road and is rarely visited by any one but hunters.

DEAD "NEGRO" TURNS WHITE

6/10/21
Afro-American

The Associated Negro Press

Texarkana, Ark., June 9.—Claude A. Dunigan, 30 years old, early Tuesday was shot and killed by a fourteen-year-white girl, who, according to police, said she fired at Dunigan when he appeared at her bedroom window. The girl was not held. Dunigan's face was corked black.

WEST JURY VISITS SCENE OF ASSAULT

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
JULY 21, 1921

Test Ability to Identify a Person at Night Near Thirteenth and Woodrow.

The jury in the case of Emanuel West, negro, charged with assaulting a young white woman March 12 last, late last night visited the scene of the crime at Thirteenth and Woodrow streets to form an opinion about the possibility of identification at this place at night. The places where witnesses testified to seeing West about the time of the assault also were visited.

The visit to the scene was made with the permission of Judge Wade, who instructed the jurors to retire upon their return and to report to him this morning.

Testimony in the second trial of West, which has occupied three days, closed yesterday afternoon and following arguments of attorneys the case was given to the jury at 6 o'clock. The jury was sent out to supper and returned at 8 o'clock to begin deliberations.

FIVE ARE SOUGHT AFTER DISCOVERY OF TWIN KILLING

Arkansas Constitution

Jonesboro, Ark., July 22.—Five persons were being sought today by county officials investigating the killing of Mrs. Alma Curry, wife of a sawmill engineer, and her daughter, Vern Curry, whose mutilated bodies were found at Webb's Mill, near this city, Wednesday, but, so far as can be ascertained, no information has been obtained to definitely establish the identity of the slayer.

One of the men wanted, a negro, was reported to have been seen in the vicinity of the mill at about the time the woman and child are believed to have been killed.

FATHER KILLS NEGRO WHO ATTACKED CHILD

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Black Alleged Attempted Assault Young Girl.

11/26/21

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 25.—Dallas Nickerson, negro, was shot and killed Tuesday afternoon by the father of a 16-year-old white girl, whom Nickerson is alleged to have attempted to assault Friday afternoon at Cypert.

An inquest was held and the white man exonerated, the jury returning a verdict of justifiable homicide.

According to reports reaching Helena, the negro went to the home of the white man late Friday afternoon, and finding no one at home but the girl, attempted to assault her. The girl threatened to shoot him and Nickerson escaped.

The girl, it is said, testified at the coroner's inquest that she was scared to tell her father of the occurrence, and Sunday a negro came to the house and told of what had happened. The father then questioned the girl and she detailed the attempted assault.

The father, armed himself with a shotgun, and accompanied by a neighbor, went to Nickerson's home on the Turner plantation. At first Nickerson refused to admit the attempted assault, but later when he was brought before the girl and she identified him, he confessed.

The father then fired two shots at him, both of which took effect, and killed the negro instantly.

ARKANSAS MOB HUNTS NEGRO SLAYER OF TOT

Commercial Appeal

Black Shot 9-Year-Old in Row Over Squirrel.

12/27/21

BOY WAS HUNTING AT TIME

Memphis Tenn.

With 11-Year-Old Brother Child Had Gone Into Woods—Negro Fired as Children Did—Ended Dispute by Shooting.

CAMDEN, Ark., Dec. 26.—A large mob of enraged men is tonight scouring the woods of Ouachita County for an unknown 20-year-old negro who today shot and killed A. G. Elliott, Jr., aged 9, when the child claimed possession of a squirrel at which he and the negro had fired. Violence will probably be meted out to the negro when he is caught.

The child, a son of A. G. Elliott, Sr., with a brother, Bross Elliott, age 11, had gone hunting in the early part of the day and after roaming about in the woods for quite a while had treed a squirrel. When the boy fired and the little animal fell the negro came running up. The boys declared that it was their squirrel, but the negro persisted, and after taking it shot to death the younger one of the boys. The elder ran all the way home and told his parents of the killing. The mob was quickly organized.

BOY'S SLAYER NOT FOUND.

Commercial Appeal

No Trace of Negro Who Shot Youth in Obtain Squirrel.

Memphis Tenn

CAMDEN, Ark., Dec. 27.—No trace of an unidentified negro alleged to have shot and killed Ansley Elliott, Jr., 10 years old, yesterday in order that he might gain possession of a squirrel which the boy had killed, had been found today.

A posse led by Sheriff Ed Harper continued to search the woods in the Quachita River bottoms where the boy was killed, but lacking means of identification the posse was at a disadvantage.

The story of the killing was brought to Camden by Bross Elliott, Jr., 12 years old, a cousin of the slain youth, and his companion on a hunting trip yesterday morning. According to his story the negro had followed them through the woods for almost an hour, and when their dogs "treed" a squirrel the negro shot at it and missed. Ansley then shot it from the tree, but, according to Bross, the negro claimed the game. The boys objected and the negro, according to young Elliott, shot his cousin in the back, breaking his spinal cord.

Lynching — 1921.
Side Lights

California

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ELIZABETH N. J. JOURNAL
JANUARY 24, 1921

FORMER RESIDENT TELLS OF SANTA ROSA LYNCHING

A letter from W. S. B. Valentine, formerly of this city, and now of Santa Rosa, Cal., telling, among other news, of a lynching which he witnessed recently, has been received by a friend here. He writes: "Perhaps you read in the newspapers of the lynching of three San Francisco gangsters here. It was the first lynching that I ever witnessed, and I shall never forget it. The three men were part of a gang who committed unspeakable crimes in San Francisco. They came here because Santa Rosa was the home of one of them. The sheriff and two officers went to arrest them, and they killed all three. That was on Sunday.

"They were finally captured early in the week and confined in the jail. On Friday night of the same week, at midnight, fourteen automobiles, filled with masked men, drove up to the jail, took the three gangsters and hanged them to a tree in the cemetery. You can judge how well the lynching was carried out, when the paper on which I work (The Santa Rosa Republican) had a photographer there with flashlights, who took photographs of the hanging, and at 4 o'clock in the morning got out an extra edition with an illustrated account on the front page."

Mr. Valentine went on to relate other news items of interest to Elizabethans, and among them the birth of a daughter, Doris Helen, December 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blackford, now of Oakland, Cal., but formerly of this city, where Mrs. Blackford was employed in the office of the Moore Brothers plant.

California

Lynching – 1921.

955

SIDE LIGHTS.

CHICO CAL ENTERPRISE
APRIL 28. 1921

Negroes Attack 2 White Girls

A search for four negroes and one white man, believed to have been connected with the Al G. Barnes circus, in which bravery was displayed by Lee Moore, a local youth, and gun play on the part of the police, attracted but passing notice last evening as a throng of circus goers were leaving last night's performance and in the general confusion one man, alleged to have aided the negroes in what was said to be an attempted felonious assault upon two local girls, made his escape after being apprehended.

According to the tangled ends of a story pieced together by the police, Moore and a companion were escorting two girl acquaintances to their homes after the performance, being one of the first through the exits. They turned down a darkened street just outside of the show grounds and had proceded but a little ways when it is said the four negroes grabbed the girls and attempted to lead them to the rear of the tents.

Both boys were overpowered and in the shouts that ensued Special Policemen Owen Jones, Roy Smith and Officer Jack Corbett were attracted and ran at once to the scene expecting to break up a street fight. The negroes fled on the appearance of the police.

Moore, a lad of small build, singled out the white man just after Jones fired a shot in an attempt to stop him and gave pursuit, bringing him down by a neatly executed football tackle. Jones pursued the negroes, who got away in the darkness and Corbett and Smith ran to the two struggling on the ground and arrested the man. As he offered resistance and the entrance to the main tent was but a few feet away he was dragged into the light where the crowd surged around. As Moore went to find the girls and escort them away, the police, not knowing the circumstances, were convinced by circus officials that a mistake had ben made and that the man was acting in the capacity of protecting the tents. He was then released. Only a few noticed the ancient call of "hay, rube," and a few of the threatened belligerents were quickly cooled with the appearance of an officer's gun.

Lynchings—1921
Side Lights.

Connecticut.

956

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 24. 1920

MOB THREATENS NEGRO BANDITS

Two Prisoners, Accused of Highway Robbery and Shooting Cop, Battle with Posse.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Friday.—Two companies of Home Guards are guarding the jail here as a precaution against the lynching of Edward Jackson and Harry Jones, negroes, accused of highway robbery, shooting a policeman and escaping from custody. Farmers from Westport, Southport and residents of the beach section, as well as of Bridgeport, are swarming into South Norwalk, and threats are being freely made.

The hold-up of which the negroes are accused formed a climax of a series of robberies and burglaries in which one gangster was killed and another wounded recently.

Jackson and Jones were arrested early yesterday as the assailants of James B. Toner, a New York jewelry salesman, whose home is in South Norwalk. Toner was beaten until he was unconscious.

When the prisoners were arraigned before Judge Vosberg, Toner identified a torn bill as one he had been carrying for weeks. The prisoners were held in $6,000 bail each. They were turned over to Detective Sergeant Thomas Hunt, who handcuffed them and started in an automobile for the Bridgeport jail. They managed to slip their handcuffs, and dragged Hunt to the rear of the car, shooting him in the back.

Taking his revolver, the two started across country for the peat swamp, one of the wildest parts of the county.

Motorists discovered the car and the wounded man and telephoned for assistance. Posses were organized and a call was issued for the mobilization of the two Home Defence companies here.

The posses came upon the negroes in a barn on Strawberry Hill. Their first notice that the quarry was at bay was the crack of a revolver and the whizzing of bullets overhead.

Taking cover on the rocky, wooded hillside, the man hunters spread out until they had surrounded the barn. Toward sundown it was noticed that the shots of the posse no longer drew the fire of the negroes.

Just before the final rush with which they intended to carry the barn, the door opened and the two negroes walked out, their hand held above their heads in token of surrender.

Neither of them had so much as a scratch from a splinter, although the ancient barn had been riddled by bullets. They had surrendered simply because they had shot away all their ammunition into the woods. None of the posse was injured.

Lynching — 1921
Side Lights

Colorado

957

This Actually Did Happen

The Atlanta Independ-
ent 10/13/21

One evening last week a very pretty and attractive young white girl of this city had occasion to go to the Union depot at 10 o'clock to bid some friends good-bye who were leaving the city. As she turned to go from the depot to board a street car she noticed two suspicious looking white men apparently following her. Upon reaching her transfer point at 17 and Curtis, the actions of the men became more pronounced, and in order to more fully confirm her suspicions she walked up Curtis to meet the car. The men did likewise. Both pursued and pursuers boarded the car. At the point where she would have to leave the car was far in East Denver and but sparsely inhabited. She naturally grew uneasy and glancing back espied an aged Negro whom she did not know, but unhesitatingly approached and related her plight. He volunteered to see her safely home, which he did, and the young white girl was so overjoyed at the contrast between a worthy Negro and unworthy men of her own race that she related the circumstances to every one in her neighborhood. Let it be understood that this girl lives within less than a block from the home that was recently bombed because it was occupied by a Negro family. It may also be said in perfect fairness that she and her family do not share in the feeling that upright, property-owning Negroes are a menace to a community. Hence her action. She feared for her safety, her purse and perhaps her honor at the hands of unscrupulous white men. She felt secure in all these at the hands of a Negro. And yet during the week, a Georgia lawyer, speaking before the American Bar Association at Cincinnati, deplored the prevalence of mob violence all over the United States, but declared lynching would not cease until Negroes ceased their attacks upon white women.—Colorado Statesman.

Lynching—1921.

Washington (D. C.)

958

SIDE LIGHTS

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR
JULY 9 1921

JUSTICE SPEEDILY METED.

Prisoner Arrested, Tried and Sentenced Within Month.

A record for expedition in local criminal prosecutions was established yesterday. The grand jury shortly before noon reported two indictments for grand larceny against Ralph Evans, colored. The prisoner was arraigned before Chief Justice McCoy about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and on pleading guilty was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. The crimes—stealing three automobiles—were committed June 11, and within the month the prisoner will be at the Lorton reformatory beginning his sentence.

Lynching — 1921
Side Lights

Florida

959

KILL ESCAPED BLACKED FACE

Freeman Indicated

Special to The Freeman.

EUSTIS, Fla., Nov. 7 — According to the Florida Times Union of Thursday, Nov 3rd, Luther Wilson, white, 38 years of age, an escaped convict and outlaw, was shot to death while resisting arrest at a point some 15 miles south of Clermont, yesterday evening.

Acting upon informattion received during the week to the effect that Wilson was in that section, Sheriff Cassiday sent out Deputies C. W. Cooper and H. C. Cash to bring in the escaped confict.

Cooper and Cash left their car on the main road and walked some five miles off of beaten paths, through swamp and underbrush in the wild country known as Green swamp. When they approached Henry Walker's house, they saw Luther Wilson in a Ford car, driving in their direction.

They headed out into the rutted roadway and with leveled guns called upon Wilson to surrender. Instead, he jammed on the brakes of his car, reached for his gun beside him and in a second had the gun raised to shoot, but he was a second too late. Two loads of shot entered his face and chest and he died instantly.

The crime for which Wilson was sent to the State prison farm at Rafford occurred in Pasco county in 1919. He was alleged to have criminally assaulted a sister-in-law, blackening his face to give the impression that a Negro had committed the crime. The woman stated that she recognized his voice. He was arrested and placed in jail, from which he escaped. He wa strailed through swamps, but lost in the wilderness. Later, Sheriff T. C. Smyth and Deputy B. C. Wilcox took up the trail in South Lake county, believing he would return to his wife and child.

Lynching—1921.
Side Lights

Florida

952

Tarred and Feathered Because of Intimacy With Negroes, is Sullivan's Own Theory of Act

JACKSONV'LE FLA METROPOLIS
JANUARY 26, 1921

"John Doe" Warrants Sworn Out for 6 Men Alleged to Have Participated in Attack on Australian Who Was Taken to Lonely Spot and Beaten When He Attempted to Resist Tar and Feather Application.

HOLD MASS MEETING

A mass meeting of citizens of Jacksonville will be held in the council chamber at the city hall Wednesday at 3 p. m. to protest against lawlessness in Jacksonville and to devise ways and means of preventing a recurrence of outrages perpetrated upon its citizens.

The meeting was called Wednesday morning by Acting Mayor Frank H. Owen, following a conference with a number of prominent citizens.

Charles Bagley, white, about 20 years old, was taken into custody at 1:45 p. m. Wednesday on charges of aggravated assault in connection with the tarring and feathering of Frances Patrick Sullivan Tuesday night. Bagley is one of six men for whom "John Doe" warrants were sworn out for by Sullivan. The arrest was effected by Deputy Sheriffs Al Hines and Meade Hunt, at the Bagley home, about four and a half miles from Jacksonville on the Lem Turner road.

Sullivan, who accompanied the deputies, was in their automobile, and when he saw Bagley from a distance, cried out: "There's one of 'em now."

Bagley's mother was hysterical. The boy is employed at a basket factory.

Shortly after 1 p. m. Deputy Sheriff Lum Arnold, armed with six warrants, left the Duval county court house, accompanied by Sullivan, newspapermen and deputies, to place under arrest the six men charged with the affair that occurred Tuesday night.

The warrants made out against "John Doe" were made before John W. Dubose, county judge after affidavits were sworn to by Sullivan who visited Judge Dubose's office Wednesday morning.

Sullivan in his statements to Judge DuBose, said he could not name the six men who attacked him Tuesday night. He states that he can identify them and will prosecute them when arrested by county authorities Wednesday afternoon.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas Plonk and Constable M. M. Hallsell were later assigned to accompany the party in the search of the six men.

The party is expected to return to the city by 3 p. m., and probably it will be later in the afternoon, according to persons at the sheriff's office Wednesday afternoon shortly before they left the court house.

Two theories were voluntarily advanced by Francis Patrick Sullivan, aged 52, a former school instructor and now a resident of Norwood, near Riverview, for the motive of five unidentified white men, who tarred and feathered him early Tuesday night and later threw him from an automobile on Church street, between Main and Ocean streets shortly after 10 p. m.

He believes, according to his own statements made at police headquarters to police and newspaper men shortly before midnight Tuesday that he was beaten and tarred and feathered because of his intimacy with negroes living in that section of the city. He declared that he, with a number of others, attended a negro wedding sometime ago.

Sullivan also stated that two nights before he was tarred and feathered that he jokingly remarked in a grocery store near Riverview that he had been invited to the christening of a negro child, and that if permitted, he would be the child's godfather. He asked of persons in the store if they intended attending the ceremonies.

He said he was warned to attend to the affairs of his wife and not the wives of men living in that section. He stated that one of the men whom he can positively identify told him that he was being treated this way because he insulted women neighbors.

Sullivan, according to his statements, first believed that the men intended lynching him. Later before they reached the waiting automobile several blocks from his house, one of the men asked if the tar and feathers were in the right place. Another of the five men, Sullivan declares he can identify.

Called from Home.

Two men came to Sullivan's home in Norwood shortly before 8 p. m. Sullivan and his wife had retired, and were in bed reading when a man called for him. Sullivan went to the door and one of the men stated that he was wanted on the telephone several blocks from his house.

Sullivan stated that he returned to his room and informed his wife of the circumstances, and stated that he was suspicious of the call, but would investigate it. He attired himself in his street clothes and joined the two men.

Several yards from the house, three men, with their heads covered in white sacks and with revolvers clutched in their hands joined them. He was forced to hold his hands above his head and one of the men struck him, according to his statements.

Sullivan stated that he began fighting and screaming. One of the men told him that if he screamed again that his brains would be blown out. One of the men placed a revolver to Sullivan's head and defying their threats he screamed again for assistance.

He stated that persons living in the vicinity in which he was being escorted opened their windows and doors but immediately closed them without investigating. A short distance from the house he was forced into an automobile and whisked away in the direction of the Fairgrounds.

Fights His Captors.

En route to the selected spot where the tar and feathers were found, he demanded the reason for their treatment and was informed that he had been too intimate with persons living near him. While in the car he fought them and was struck several times across the face by the men.

Before they reached the spot his hands were securely tied behind his back and the men began removing his clothes. They reached the place after a ride of about 30 minutes and was then forced to alight from the car.

A crocus sack was placed over his head and the men stripped his body of clothing. Sullivan stated that with the bright moonlight he was able to see through the sack and watched the men.

A bucket of feathers and a bucket of warm tar was secured from a spot several feet from where the car was stopped. With rags the men began smearing his body with the liquid tar and others placed feathers on his body.

While this was being done, he was told not to talk of the affair after he was released in town. They threatened his life, he stated, and they declared they would kill him if he attempted to identify them to the authorities.

Sullivan declared that while he was being roughly handled by the men, and without their knowing it, he smeared tar on the automobile and some of three of the men, so the authorities would be assisted in locating them.

When the tar was placed on his body he again began fighting and one of the men, according to Sullivan knocked him down and struck him in the face. When Sullivan came to police headquarters later he was bleeding from several slight cuts about his face and head.

When the men finished lecturing on different subjects to Sullivan they placed a crocus sack over his body and forced him into the rear of the automobile. He was carried in the car for about an hour and when reaching Ocean and Church streets he was thrown from the machine.

A few seconds later a number of people seeing the queer object floundering on the corner began investigating. A call was sent to police headquarters and several officers responded.

Tells of Affair.

Sullivan was carried to a garage between Main and Ocean streets on Church streets where the sack was removed. A pair of overalls was given him. A rain coat was also placed about him.

Several persons volunteered to go to his home for clothing and later his wife, accompanied the men to the garage with a small suit case containing clothing. Later with his wife he was brought to the police station.

In a dramatic way Sullivan told the authorities what he knew of the affair. His wife, seated in a chair in the detective's department, laughed several times when her husband spoke of the fight he put up against the men.

Sullivan stated that he was afraid to return to his home and would remain in town during the night for protection. For more than three hours after the tar and feathers had been administered no attempt was made by him to remove the coating which had become hard.

Several men in police headquarters told him how he could remove the tar and feathers. He laughed and said that he would get a "regular" recipe for it. He telephoned to a local hospital and asked for a nurse. He stated to her that a man accidentally fell into a barrel of tar and was seeking a new method of removing the stuff. He was told to use turpentine.

Sullivan and his wife reside in a cottage on Forty-Eighth street east of the Lem Turner road. He has been living in Duval county about a year, operating a small chicken farm on his premises. It is said that he taught school in this state before coming to Jacksonville.

He is a native of Australia and a naturalized American. During the war he volunteered in the United States army.

JACKSONVILLE MEET CONDEMNS 'OUTRAGES'

Constitution 1/27/21

Jacksonville, Fla., January 26.—As a result of the tarring and feathering of Francis Patrick Sullivan, 52, here last night, more than 100 of the most prominent citizens of Jacksonville, meeting today in the city hall upon call of Acting Mayor Frank Owen, condemned outrages against the persons of citizens of this city and pledged themselves to every effort to stamp out such criminal practices. Resolutions were adopted calling upon all citizens to co-operate with the forces of law and order in bringing to justice perpetrators of such crimes committed through a spirit of personal punishment or vengeance.

Eddie Middleton, 24, and Charlie Bagley, 20, mill workers, have been arrested on John Doe warrants in connection with the tarring of Sullivan. Both men, however, protest their innocence. They will be given preliminary hearings tomorrow morning. Both state they will be able to establish complete alibis.

The mass meeting this afternoon appointed a committee of lawyers to assist the authorities in running to earth and prosecuting those guilty of the attack upon Sullivan.

Sullivan claims he was the victim of neighbors because of personal difficulties, and also expressed the opinion that the attack was inspired by a statement he made in jest that he had been invited to attend negro social functions and to be godfather of a negro baby.

White Attended Negro Wedding, Treated Roughly.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 3.—Charles Bagley, 20, employed at a basket factory, was arrested this afternoon on a John Doe warrant charging aggravated assault on the person of F. F. Sullivan, who last night was enticed from his home, tarred and feathered and dumped from an automobile in the downtown section of the city. Bagley was identified by Sullivan as one of the five men who assaulted him.

Eddie Middleton, 24, mill employe, was taken into custody later. He also was identified by Sullivan. Both Bagley and Middleton were brought to the city and lodged in jail. They deny any knowledge of the assault, though Bagley added that Sullivan's treatment was "too good for him." Other arrests were expected.

That he was tarred and feathered because he had attended a Negro wedding and had been asked to be godfather at a Negro christening was the opinion expressed today by Sullivan, who is a chicken farm operator, according to the police. Federal officials refused Sullivan's appeal for help, stating that the matter was one for the state courts.

Sullivan is an Australian by birth, but is a naturalized American and a veteran of the world war, having served abroad with the Twenty-seventh United States Engineers.

Sullivan told the police that he and his wife had retired, when shortly after 8 o'clock two men came to his house and said he was wanted on the telephone several blocks away. He dressed and accompanied the men. A short distance from his home he was confronted by three more men with white socks over their heads and revolvers pointed at him, Sullivan told the authorities. His resistance was overcome by his assailants, he was placed in an automobile, taken to a secluded spot, tarred and feathered, and then, with a sack over his head, was dumped out on the street.

When carried to the police station he was bleeding from several wounds received during his fight with his assailants. He said he asked the men why they were mistreating him and they replied that he had been too intimate with Negroes living near him.

WAR VET TARRED AND FEATHERED

Guardian 1/29/21

NEIGHBORS RESENT FRIENDSHIP WITH COLORED

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 26, 1921.—Francis Patrick Sullivan, 52, who operates a chicken farm near here, and who was tarred and feathered here last night by five men told the police today theat he assumed that he was attacked because he attended a negro wedding and had been asked to be a godfather at a negro christening.

Sullivan is a native of Australia, but a naturalized American and a veteran of the World War. He was called from his home by a fake telephone message.

TAR AND FEATHERS APPLIED TO MAN ON FLORIDA ROAD

Orlando, Fla., April 15. — W. H. Boyte, of this city, was dragged from his buggy last night while returning from a ride with his wife and children, taken to a lonely spot six miles from town, stripped, severely beaten with a piece of rubber hose, and tarred and feathered.

Boyte told the authorities that after the handful of men in the mob had beaten him they warned him to leave the state within 48 hours, and threatened to administer forty more blows unless he made a statement that his prosecution of R. L. Wilder, recently convicted of misconduct toward five young girls and sentenced to jail, had resulted from malicious motives. This, Boyte said, he refused to do, even after the threat had been supplemented with a declaration that he would be branded with a hot iron if he did no comply. The mob then applied a coat of tar and feathers and left him to walk home. Boyte was picked up by the sheriff a few miles from town.

BEATEN BY MOB, VICTIM RETURNS TO GEORGIA HOME

Ocala, Fla., June 3.—J. P. Milton, who was abducted from his home here Tuesday night by a party of men, taken into a wood and severely beaten, has returned to his former home at Hazlehurst, Ga., according to advices from him late today.

Milton said he was ill as a result of his mistreatment, but would return to Ocala as soon as he recovers and prosecute the men, several of whom he claims to have identified.

According to the authorities, investigating the affair, Milton suffered two broken shoulders. After being threatened with death, the police say, if he returned to Ocala, Milton was left in the wood in a serious condition. He finally made his way to the home of a farmer near Blitchton, who cared for him until the next day, when he is said to have obtained funds from Ocala and departed for his former Georgia home.

Milton's wife states that reports that Milton had mistreated her, and which the police believe were the cause of the mob's action, were spread by enemies with a view to driving Milton out of this section.

DAYTONA THEATRE OWNER ASSAULTED

(Associated Press)

DAYTONA, FLA., June 9.—Llorillard Reynolds, owner of the Seabreeze opera house which was destroyed by fire several days ago was shot and seriously wounded tonight by a party of unknown men in front of the burned theatre.

The party drove up in two automobiles and after attacking Reynolds, took him into one of the machines and carried him to Ormond, five miles away where he was released. In addition to a pistol wound over the heart, Reynolds was severely beaten about the head. He was removed to his home in a critical condition.

The wounded man said he did not know the reason for the mob's action.

PITTSBURG PA TIMES
JULY 19, 1921

Northern Influence in the South.

Those persons who have been sanguine of the beneficent influence of Northern emigration to the South may find food for reflection in the mobbing of the archdeacon of an English Episcopal church at Miami, Fla., who had given offense by what his tormentors described as "preaching social equality to the Negroes." It appears from the incident that either the newer residents of Miami have absorbed the social doctrines indigenous there or they have signally failed in whatever missionary work they may have attempted in behalf of the black brother.

Miami is a city of transplanted Northerners. It has grown almost magically, practically all of its accessions to population during the last census decade being due to the influx of people from north of the Mason and Dixon line. In 1900 it was a settlement of 1,681. In the succeeding 10 years it grew to a town of 5,471. But in the decade from 1910 to 1920 its increase was almost 500 per cent, the total shown by the census return being 29,549. Miamians boast that their city gained a larger ratio of population in that period than any other incorporated place in the country. Other Southern cities are proud that their attractions have proved irresistible to people of the North. The influx from above the Potomac and the Ohio has been regarded as highly desirable in that it gave promise of developing new industries in the South and moderating traditional doctrines and customs in a wholesome degree.

But here in Miami, "the biggest Northern city in the South," a churchman is seized by a mob and treated to a coat of tar and feathers, after being whipped and subjected to other indignities, because his Christian teachings ran counter to ancient local sentiment. Miami is the home of WILLIAM J. BRYAN. It would seem that this fervent champion of the oppressed might profitably devote himself to inculcating a better spirit among his fellow-townsmen.

JACKSONV'E FLA METROPOLIS
JULY 22, 1921

THE TRIAL OF STATES BY OTHER GOVERNORS.

THE practice of refusing to permit extradition of negroes wanted in the South for various crimes and charges appears to be spreading among Northern Governors, who place their power above that of the courts and assume the roles of self-appointed judges of the people of this section.

A few months ago the Governor of Indiana refused to release a negro until the citizens of a Georgia community had convinced him that the man would be given a fair trial—this after every assurance had been given him that the law would be allowed to take its course.

Now comes the Governor of Michigan and announces that extradition papers for a negro prisoner will not be recognized until the people of Wilkinson County, Georgia, refute the reports that preparations were made to lynch the man about a year ago, when Albert Sleeper, then Governor, signed the extradition papers.

These prisoners are entitled to trials by jury as promised citizens in the Constitution of the United States; but before being placed on trial it is an outrage for the Governors of Northern States to try the Southern States that will try these prisoners.

If the practice continues, and it is becoming more general all the time, it is bound to cause trouble, because negro criminals will flee from the South and appeal to the Governors of Northern States for protection, and as Governors they are vested with the authority to pass upon extradition papers, but it is not within their jurisdiction to bring other States before bars of justice created by them, and at which their decisions are supreme.

It is customary for one State to hold prisoners for other States and to turn them over to the proper officials, but this custom is being disregarded, which adds a new problem to the administration of justice. Southern States can turn about and play the same game. Lynchings and other outrages are not unknown north of the Mason-Dixon line; adoption here of this system of holding a prisoner indefinitely would also be justified—that is if the Governor of Michigan is justified in pursuing the policy of passing on the integrity of States.

TAKES NEGRO FROM LAW.

Mob Seizes and Whips Him—Police Recover Prisoner.

Orlando, Fla., July 28.—George Betsey, a Negro, who was taken from officers last night by a mob of about 15 armed men, was whipped by the mob, but later recovered by the police. He had been in custody on a charge of violating prohibition laws. It is reported that the mob accused him of taking part in the race rioting at Ocoee last November.

DEPUTY SHERIFF DIES

(Associated Press)

GAINESVILLE, FLA., June 20—Deputy Sheriff Robert E. Arnow, shot at Micanopy Saturday night by John Powyer, a negro, died today in a hospital here. The negro was reported surrounded today in a swamp near Kirkwood and lynching was feared in the event of his canture.

JACKSONV'E FLA METROPOLIS
SEPTEMBER 16, 1921

GRAND JURY TO PROBE SLAYING OF TWO NEROES

Judge John W. DuBose Issues Warrants for Three Men.

Members of the Duval county grand jury are expected to probe the killing of Joe Lang, negro farmer, of Dinsmore, and the mortal wounding of his wife, Ada, who died several days ago at Brewster's Hospital from gunshot wounds. Her husband was shot to death on the morning of August 28.

John and Will Higginbotham, white, fermers of the same section, held in connection with the double murder, failed to secure their release on bond in habeas corpus proceedings before Judge George Couper Gibbs in the circuit court Thursday.

Ed Johnson, negro, first of the trio taken in custody for the killing, did not petition for his release with the two Higginbothams Thursday.

Notice of the proceedings was given to Sheriff R. E. Merritt with the writ returnable at 10 a. m. Thursday. Judge Gibbs went into the case, and after hearing testimony for nearly four hours he announced his decision at 2:30 p. m.

A warrant to hold the three men was drawn before John Dubose, county judge, and presented in court as follows:

"In County Judge's Court, in and for Duval county, State of Florida.

"In the name of the State of Florida, to the sheriff or any constable of said county.

"State of Florida vs. John Higginbotham, Will Higginbotham, and Ew. Johnson.

"Before me, Jno. W. DuBose, county judge in and for the county of Duval, state of Florida, personally came Emery Lang, who being by me first duly sworn, says that John Higginbotham, Will Higginbotham, and Ed Johnson on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1921, in the county and state aforesaid, in and upon one Joseph Lang, and Addie Lang, in the peace of God then and there being, feloniously, willfully, and of malice aforethought, and with a premeditated design to kill the said Joseph Lang, and Addie Lang, did then and there make an assault, and that the said John Higginbotham, Will Higginbotham, and Ed Johnson, with a certain shot gun which the said John Higginbotham, Will Higginbotham, and Ed Johnson then and there had and held, in and upon the person of tthe said Joseph Lang, and Addie Lang, a mortal wound did inflict, of which said mortal wound the said Joseph Lang, and Addie Lang, died, and that the said John Higginbotham, Will Higginbotham, and Ed Johnson, in manner aforesaid, the said Joseph Lang, and Addie Lang, then and there did kill and murder, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Florida, these are, therefore, to command you to arrest instanter the said John Higginbotham, Will Higginbotham, and Ed Johnson, and bring them before me to be dealt with according to law.

"Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of September, A. D. 1921.

"JNO. W. DUBOSE,
"County Judge, Duval County, Florida."

Frank Wideman, state attorney, and Henry Lilienthal, county detective, conducted the state's part in the hearing Thursday. Charles Durrance and Miles Lewis, attorneys, represented the defense.

FIVE MEN CHARGED IN ASSAULT CASE

Marianna, Fla., November 7.—Five men said to be employees of the St. Andrews Bay Lumber company, which operates mills at Millville and other points in Bay county, were at liberty today on bail of $500 each for their appearance in federal court at Pensacola this week, as a result of the assault upon John E. Winstanley, a labor organizer of Mobile, who was taken from a train at Fountain the night of October 29 and severely beaten.

Winstanley is confined to his bed here and is said to be in a serious condition.

The men arrested on federal warrants and released under bond by United States Commissioner W. W. Bruce, of this city, are R. F. Ennis, J. W. Stokes, R. E. White, J. T. Wall and A. I. Beebe. All deny they had anything to do with the assault and have employed counsel to represent them. The Bay county sawmill district has been the scene of labor trouble for several months.

Lynchings – 1921.
Side Lights.

Georgia

947

MOB'S BOLD MOVE STIRS GEORGIANS

South Carolina Lynchers Enter Augusta; Search Jail for Prisoners

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 19.—The boldness of Southern lynchers was demonstrated here last Thursday, August 11, when a mob of unmasked men from South Carolina points, estimated at 100 or more, traveling in 25 automobiles, made an attempt to enter the Richmond county jail and the county stockade, a few miles from the city, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning to seize C. O. Fox and Jesse Gappins, charged with killing William Brazell (white), 19-year-old taxi driver and college student of Columbia.

Sheriff Foils Mob

Reports of men gathering at various points in South Carolina caused the sheriff to rush Fox and Gappins to a jail at some interior point in Georgia. When the mob reached the jail they found the two men had been spirited away.

Eager to seize their men, the mob sent three of its members chosen by the ringleaders to make a search of the premises. They entered the jail yard with a flourish of guns, and the jailer acted as pilot to satisfy them that the prisoners were not confined in the Richmond county bastille. Over 60 prisoners stood about in their cells and submitted to inspection as the mob leaders rifled the place. Several of the mob wore army uniforms. Word was sent to the local police department, but no one was sent to investigate until the mob had given up the search and returned to Carolina shores just across the Savannah river.

Demands Apology

Judge Henry C. Hammond of the Augusta circuit of the superior court has written to Governor Hardwick at Atlanta requesting the governor to demand of Governor Cooper of South Carolina an immediate apology for the invasion of Georgia. The communication suggests that South Carolina deliver to Georgia at least one member of the mob.

Citizens here declared that Thursday's action demonstrated how easily mob violence could be carried out in Augusta without police interference. The fact that the jailer acted as "pilot" for the lawless mob gives ground for immediate investigation of the situation. Many years ago Willie Wilson, a schoolboy, was taken from the Richmond county jail and lynched several miles from this city because he refused to permit a white man to insult a girl on a street car. The man attempted to shoot Wilson, but missed his aim and killed a friend. Wilson was blamed for the crime.

Recalls Mob Violence

The Georgia Baptist, a religious publication edited by the late Rev. White, gave the true story of the crime and a mob visited the office, demolished the press and brutally attacked several employes. Rev. White escaped the mob by hiding in a lumber yard. Ghastly souvenirs cut from Wilson's body were exhibited in the city shortly after the lynching. No arrests were made.

FOUL PLAY IS SEEN IN FREIGHT WRECK; TWO NEGROES HELD

Atlanta Constitution

Valdosta, Ga., August 17.—(Special.)—A double-header freight train of 89 cars on the Atlantic Coast Line struck an open switch early this morning near Kinderlou, six miles west of Valdosta, and a serious wreck was narrowly averted. The switch led into an open spur track, and both giant locomotives ran off the open end into soft dirt, several cars being thrown off the track.

Both engineers and one fireman were injured, but not seriously. The freight train left Valdosta just ahead of a passenger train. The passenger train was stopped, however, by danger signals. Had the fast passenger train hit the open switch, railroad men declare, a frightful wreck would have resulted. The switch had apparently been tampered with, the lock having been broken off and thrown in the bushes. Bloodhounds were rushed to the scene and followed a trail to a negro house, where officers arrested two negroes.

POSSE SEARCHING FOR ASSAILANT OF CRISP FARMER

Atlanta Constitution

Cordele, Ga., August 25.—(Special.)—Butler Ray, a prominent Crisp county farmer, was seriously injured late Wednesday when he was attacked by Joe Nelson, a negro farmhand, with a club axe. The difficulty occurred on Ray's farm near Cordele when the negro refused to pull some fodder as directed by the white man. The victim's left leg was crushed below the knee by a blow from the axe and he sustained a severe injury to the left shoulder.

Ray was unarmed and was entirely on the defense, in the fight with the negro it is said. After the negro had failed to end Ray's life with the axe, he is alleged to have turned a revolver on him which failed to fire after being snapped three times. The screams of the negro's wife, who was with him at the time of the difficulty, probably saved Ray's life, so frightening the black that he ran into a nearby swamp.

As soon as the news reached Cor-dele a posse of seventy-five to one hundred citizens was organized, but after an all-night search, lasting up to a late hour today, the negro had eluded capture. Nelson's wife and four negro men are held in the county jail in connection with the case.

POSSES SEEK SLAYER OF PIERCE SHERIFF

Atlanta Constitution

Blackshear, Ga., August 23.—(Special.)—John W. Robertson, sheriff of Pierce county, was slain this afternoon in a swamp, into which he and others had gone in search of a horse which had been stolen from a farmer living near Patterson. Armed posses are scouring the woods for the slayer, and violence is feared should the man be found.

In approaching the swamp, smoke was seen, and an investigation determined upon. The searchers divided, and the sheriff went into the swamp. Shots were shortly afterward heard by the others, who rushed in and found the sheriff mortally wounded. He died without making a statement. A moonshine still was found in operation at the scene of the killing.

John Aspinwall, said to have been seen leaving the swamp shortly after the shooting, and carrying liquor, is being held in the Pierce county jail. Officers have expressed the opinion that Aspinwall could throw light upon the circumstances under which the sheriff met his death.

Sheriff Robertson, who had served Pierce county in his official capacity for fourteen years, is survived by a wife and ten children. During his tenure of office he had made many friends throughout the county, and sentiment is inflamed.

N Y C TIMES
AUGUST 27, 1921

Race Problem in Augusta.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of your recent issues was a heading "Five Men Killed in Race Riot" over a story from Augusta, Ga.

Augusta did not have the semblance of a race riot. Only one negro was involved. Two men were killed together with the negro. This negro was crazed and ran amuck and shot right and left. In the end he was killed himself, as had to be. If a white man had run amuck the same facts would have obtained. The act of this negro was not racial.

The negroes and whites in this city are about fifty to fifty. In no city in the United States is there, or has there been, less of racial feeling than in this city. I am acquainted with the negro living conditions pretty well throughout the country. In no other city possibly has the negro so largely his own home. There are more flowers probably in front of these homes than are found in the front yards of the whites.

This prosperity of the Augusta negro and the good relations between the races here have largely come through the work of the Rev. Charles T. Walker, D. D., possibly the most prominent negro in the United States—or in the world—and who was known everywhere as the black Spurgeon. Rockefeller and Taf and a great many other prominent men were his warm friends. He had here one of the largest churches in the country. He was a most wonderful and remarkable man. Two weeks ago he died and was buried. Our papers here gave him longer notices than to any white man probably who has ever lived in this city. His funeral was probably the largest one ever held in the South, and whites were as prominent at it as were the blacks, and all of this came as a sincere tribute to the worth of this man. It is too bad that just after his death there should be circulated reports of a racial riot in this city.

N. L. WILLET.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 24, 1921.

GEORGIA MOBS STILL AT WORK

Not Classed as Lynching

Lynches Race Man Who Kills Sheriff In Pistol Duel—Lynches by Posse

Journal-Guard 4/24/21

Vienna, Ga., April 24.—Herbert Jones, a race man, who is alleged to have snatched a pistol from Sheriff Cossie Vinson, while the latter was attempting to arrest, was shot and killed by a posse near here.

Regardless of efforts to wipe out such outrages in this State by Federal and State authorities, the crime of lynching keeps up by the hoodlooms of the State.

POSSE KILLS NEGRO WHO RESISTED ARREST

Constitution 4/25/21

Vienna, Ga., April 24.—Herbert Jones, negro, who is alleged to have snatched a pistol from Sheriff Cossie Vinson, while the latter was attempting to arrest him, was shot and killed by a posse near here late last night. The sheriff says that the negro opened fire on his pursuers and they returned the fire.

NEGRO WHO SLEW OFFICER IS KILLED

5-22-21.

Mat Holsey, Slayer of Laurens Police Chief in Liquor Raid, Shot by Posse.

Constitution (Atlanta)

Dublin, Ga., May 21.—(Special.)—Mat Holsey, negro slayer of Chief of County Police George W. Crawford, was killed late this afternoon by officers and a large posse when he resisted arrest. The negro, armed with a high-powered rifle, the same he used to kill Crawford, was trailed to a dense thicket two miles from the scene of the killing and when called upon to surrender, opened fire on the posse. The fire was returned and after a few minutes his body was found riddled with shot and bullets.

After destroying a still on Holsey's place, it is stated, Crawford and County Policeman E. B. Osburn went to the home of the negroes.

BODY OF MURDERED MAN IS DISCOVERED

The Atlanta Constitution 10/1/21

Three Negroes Held and Search Is Made for Another, Following Coroner's Investigation.

Forsyth, Ga., September 30.—(Special.)—With his head crushed in the front and back apparently by an ax, and tied in a sack with a quilt around his feet and weights attached, the body of C. H. Winn, a well-known Forsyth man, was discovered this afternoon in a shallow pond by a party of small white boys.

Following an investigation, the police tonight are searching for Will Phinney, a negro, who disappeared immediately after the body was discovered. Another black and two negro women already are in jail under suspicion of having been connected with the crime.

Tracks were found leading from the pond to a negro house, and a spot was found where efforts had been made to hide blood stains.

Physician Called.

The boys in the party saw only the hands of Winn protruding from the pond. Thinking some one was drowning, they telephoned for a physician, who hurried to the scene and pulled the gruesome body from the water.

A coroner's jury examined the body and adjourned until Saturday without reaching a verdict. It is known that Winn was not killed until after 8 o'clock Thursday evening as he was seen in the city at that time.

Reward Offered.

He was unmarried; 50 years of age and a contractor.

A reward of $50 already has been offered for Phinney, who is known here as a "bad negro." He has just completed a term in the Spalding county chaingang.

NEGRO CONFESSES COOPER SLAYING

The Atlanta Constitution 10/2/21

Fires Four Bullets Into the Body of Prominent Gwinnett Farmer and Flees.

Wesley Cooper, Gwinnett county negro, confessed slayer of W. A. Cooper, prominent farmer and former president of the Bank of Grayson, is in a cell at Fulton county tower, while sentiment in Gwinnett county, which was said to have become rather intense for a few hours after the shooting, has gradually subsided. The slain man met his death early Saturday morning at his

plantation, just outside the city limits of Grayson.

Following the shooting the negro was pursued for over an hour by a quickly-formed posse, led by the sheriff. Bloodhounds were used in trailing him. He was finally captured near Lawrenceville, and was immediately rushed to Fulton county tower in Atlanta for safe keeping.

The negro was a tenant on a farm belonging to Mr. Cooper and adjoining his plantation. The shooting is said to have been without provocation. With two bullets through his chest and two in his abdomen, Mr. Cooper died shortly afterwards at his plantation home.

Tenant Becomes Enraged.

The negro tenant is said to have been pulling corn on his farm when Mr. Cooper rode past in an automobile. Mr. Cooper is said to have suggested that the time was too early and remonstrated with the negro, asking him not to pull the corn.

The tenant then became enraged, reports state, and pulled out a revolver, firing the four bullets into Mr. Cooper's body without a word. He hurled the pistol to the ground a short distance away and fled, being overtaken later by the sheriff and his posse.

Cooper, the negro tenant, was well known in Gwinnett county, and is said to have leased the farm from Mr. Cooper for a number of years. His family is one of the largest negro families in the state, with sixteen children, three pairs of which are twins and one set of triplets.

Mr. Cooper, prior to moving to Gwinnett county several years ago, was a resident of Decatur. Last year he removed to Decatur, but early in 1921 moved again to Grayson. He was 52 years old at the time of his death.

Cooper, the negro slayer, is 50 years old and has been in Mr. Cooper's employ for about five years. He worked for his employer while his home was in Decatur.

Surviving Mr. Cooper are his widow and four children. Funeral services have not been announced.

Frankly Admits Shooting.

The slayer, in a cell at Fulton Tower, is stoically facing the situation. He frnakly admits the shooting, but stated that Mr. Cooper, in ordering him to "cease pulling corn and start picking cotton," was unnecessarily harsh and said that as he was being driven away, he thought Mr. Coper was going after a pistol and meant to kill him.

The negro shot six times, the last four bullets taking effect in his victim's body.

Telephonic reports from Grayson characterize the shooting as cold-blooded, stating that the negro fired without a word of warning or intimation of his intentions, and that after two of his bullets had entered Mr. Cooper's body, the latter began backing away, raised his hands and asked the negro not to shoot again. Nevertheless, reports said, two additonal bullets were fired into his body, and turning the negro dashed away into the woods.

NEGRO CONFESSES TO KILLING WHITE MAN

The Montgomery Advertiser 10/7/21

(Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 21.—Wesley Cooper, negro farm hand brought here from Gwinnett county today for safe keeping, confessed to killing W. A. Cooper, well to do farmer and banker according to deputies at the Fulton county tower.

The negro who is 50 years old and the father of 16 children including triplets and three sets of twins had been working for Mr. Cooper for five years. He was said to have grown angry when the latter told him today to stop picking corn and pick cotton and according to his alleged confession feared the white man was going after a pistol to shoot him. The negro fired six shots from a pistol, four taking effect.

Mr. Cooper was 53 years old and leaves a wife and four children.

Revenge and Robbery Advanced as Motives Which Brought Reagan to His Death.

WARRANT FOR MURDER SWORN AGAINST NEGRO

Officials Ridicule "Whisky Ring and Plot" Story. Brand Conducting Rigid Investigation.

Atlanta Constitution 10/8/21

BY PAUL WARWICK.

Constitution Staff Correspondent.

Conyers, Ga., October 7.—(Special.)—Charles E. Reagan, president of the Bank of Rockdale, was murdered by Joshua Pressley, negro employee, who is believed to have accompanied him on the death ride from his farm late Thursday, is the theory tonight advanced by authorities.

A warrant charging murder has been sworn out against Pressley, and working on the belief that the black killed the prominent banker with robbery and revenge as motives, a far-reaching search for him is under way. Reagan, it was disclosed, had expected an attack from Pressley and had secured a permit to carry a pistol in order to protect himself.

During the coroner's hearing this afternoon, evidence to the effect that Reagan had the negro placed in jail about three months ago on charges of robbery was introduced. Since then, another disagreement is said to have occurred, and Reagan secured a pistol license.

The banker was dead before his body was thrown into Yellow river. Physicians testifying at the hearing declared that no water was in his lungs, and that his death was caused by a fractured skull, the wound being inflicted with a blunt instrument.

Pockets Turned Inside Out.

A heavy window-weight was discovered under Reagan's automobile, which was found with the motor running and lights burning about 7 o'clock Thursday night. Officials expressed the opinion that Reagan's skull had been fractured with the weight, and are seeking to identify it with one of the tenant houses on the banker's farm.

In support of the theory that robbery was one of the motives inspiring the brutal killing, it was found that the trousers' pockets of Reagan's clothing, at the time the body was taken from the murky waters of the river, were turned inside out and their contents were missing.

Four one dollar bills were found in an inside coat pocket, however, and his watch was in his vest. It is not known whether Reagan had a purse when he left his bank for his farm, but none was found on his body. A light overcoat, which he was wearing, was slashed in several places, evidently by a knife, but the victim's skin was not broken, the physicians testified.

In addition to evidence tending to prove that Joshua Pressley was in Reagan's automobile at the time he was killed, it was testified during the hearing that Putt Pressley, a young negro, accompanied the banker when he arrived at his farm. The negro is said to have left the car and did not return with Reagan.

"Whisky Ring Story" Is Ridiculed.

Officials ridiculed and denied a story sent from here this afternoon, stating that Reagan may have been murdered by a "whisky ring." A member of the coroner's jury declared that no evidence which might have in the least degree given grounds for such a theory or news story had been introduced during the hearing.

Published reports of a plot, in which two white men and negroes were said to have been the chief participants, were also branded false. The two men with guns, who were seen to approach the bridge, had been hunting, it was established, and had passed over the bridge long before the automobile is known to have stopped there.

Reagan had made trips to his plantation almost daily for a period of three or four years, it was stated. He had established a reputation for generosity, and officials believe it is possible that he may have stopped his car to give some one or several individuals a ride to town, and that he was attacked then.

The banker's automobile was seen to pass a small store near the river after the two men with guns going in an opposite direction had passed. The front lights were not burning at this time, and testimony at the hearing was that one of the men at the store had remarked that the driver must have been having trouble with them.

A short time later, it was testified, one of the men at the store left to go home and discovered the car on the bridge. The engine was running, the lights burning and all four doors open. A few minutes later John and Will Pressley, two of Reagan's tenants, appeared on the scene.

One of the blacks is said to have identified some vegetables in the automobile as those coming from the farm. A hurried investigation followed and then the alarm was spread.

When the body was found, early Friday morning, the arms and hands were rigidly pressed against the chest. The fingers were tightly clasped. Physicians stated this indicated Reagan had been knocked unconscious and killed while still driving the car.

Four of Reagan's tenants are now in jail at Conyers, pending the outcome of the investigation. They are being held now as material witnesses, but the belief that some one of them may be connected with the crime has been freely expressed in Conyers and the surrounding territory.

Brand Conducting Investigation.

Solicitor Alonzo M. Brand, who won for himself national recognition by the rigid investigation he directed in connection with the famed case where John S. Williams was convicted of the murder of eleven negroes on his farm, is conducting the investigation and confidence is being expressed in his ability to unravel the mystery which now surrounds the case.

In the Williams case, Solicitor Brand directed the work of the federal and state investigators and worked tirelessly to obtain the mass of evidence which resulted in the conviction of Williams and Clyde Manning, a negro farm hand and confessed accomplice.

Several Atlanta detectives have already come to Conyers and the actual scene of the murder to assist Solicitor Brand in his work on the case, it developed Friday afternoon. Major Robert Guinn, of Atlanta, and a brother of Mrs. Reagan, is also on the scene of the tragedy and Friday was interviewing various citizens and tenants of Reagan, with a view to assisting in the clearing up of the mystery, which still surrounds the happening.

Newport Lanford, former chief of Atlanta detectives, is also working on the case.

Jury Will Meet Again Monday.

The coroner's jury adjourned Friday afternoon until Monday morning, by which time it is hoped that white and colored tenants who might have information relevant to the death of Reagan, will be rounded up and ready to deliver their testimony to the deliberating body.

The body of Reagan Friday morning was found about 300 yards from a bridge on the Yellow river, about four miles from Conyers. Thursday night Reagan's automobile, the motor running, was discovered. He had left Conyers about 5 o'clock and the car was found at 7 o'clock.

The alarm spread, a search was instituted; all night long scores of citizens dragged the river and in the early morning Friday the body was found.

The six negroes who have been arrested as material witnesses in connection with the case are Gordon Merritt, who Mrs. Reagan is said to have ordered off the place recently, and who is said to have been seen near the Yellow river bridge Thursday afternoon before the murder; Dave Kinsley, Buck Merritt, Will Langston and Bertha Bowen. There is no fear of mob violence.

The river, which, Friday morning, gave up the body of Reagan, is the same stream which delivered the bodies of negroes for whose murder John S. Williams was convicted in the famous "peonage" case.

It is understood that the coroner's jury is solidly of the opinion at present that the death of Reagan came by murder. The details of the killing, of course, will remain a mystery until the people now being sought as knowing much of it can be found and brought before the tribunal to testify.

Owing to the sensational elements of the case and the wide range of possibilities afforded in final apprehension of the guilty parties, the hearings on the case are being held secretly before Coroner T. L. Farrell.

Chief James L. Beavers, of the Atlanta police, who is a relative of the Reagans, spent Friday in Conyers, aiding in the investigation of the crime. He returned to Atlanta Friday night, but it is expected that he will again return to the Rockdale county town to give whatever aid his experience may afford in tracing the guilty party or parties. A reward to total between $3,000 and $5,000, is being made up by Conyers citizens for the apprehension of the banker's murderers.

Indicted and Given Death Sentence All in Few Hours

The Atlanta Constitution

Quick Justice Meted to Negro Charged With Killing Grayson Capitalist.

10/25/21

Lawrenceville, Ga., October 24.—(Special.)—Wesley Cooper, colored, who was placed on trial Monday morning for the murder of W. A. Cooper, a retired capitalist and banker of Grayson, about three weeks ago, was indicted this morning at a call session of the Gwinnett county superior court, and was tried, convicted and sentenced to hang November 18, by Judge Blanton Fortson.

It is not likely that an appeal will be asked for the condemned man. He will be carried to Atlanta and remain there until the day of the execution. The crowd, estimated at about two thousand people, which came here to the trial, maintained good order.

Lynchings - 1921.
Side Lights.

948

Negroes Exonerated Of Killing Charge

The East Tenn. News. Knoxville 10/13/21

GEORGIA GRAND JURY FAILS TO FIX BLAME FOR B_NKER'S DEATH ON NEGROES.—MYSTERY SURROUNDS FINDING OF BODY OF WEALTHY PLANTER.

Conyers, Ga., Oct. 10.—Following the finding of the body of Charles E. Reagin, president of the Bank of Rockdale and wealthy farmer, on a trot line in the Yellow river, every Negro in the community for miles around was taken into custody by the officers of the law but thus far all have proven satisfactory alibis and the mystery surrounding the alleged killing of the banker is yet unsolved. The body was found in the same river where Farmer Williams is said to have thrown many Negroes and for which he was recently convicted in this county.

NEGRO ACCUSED OF REAGAN KILLING PUT BEHIND BARS

The Atlanta Constitution 10/10/21 W

Joshua Pressley Arrested After Search of 24 Hours by Officers Under Solicitor Brand.

CAUGHT IN NEGRO HOME NEAR CONYERS

Offers No Resistance When Told of Charge. Coroner's Jury to Meet Again Today.

Conyers, Ga., October 9.—(Special.) Joshua Pressley, a negro, accused of murder in connection with the finding in the Yellow river Friday of the body of Charles E. Reagan, banker, of Rockdale, was behind bars tonight.

Officers assigned to assist Solicitor-General A. M. Brand in the investigation of Reagan's death, Sunday afternoon arrested the negro after a search lasting more than 24 hours. This hunt culminated when Pressley, was found at a negro house three miles from Conyers, in the opposite direction of Reagan's farm.

Pressley offered no resistance when arrested. He has made no statements.

A scheduled meeting of the coroner's jury, headed by Thomas J. Calloway, for Saturday, was postponed late Saturday until Monday on account of important developments Saturday. It is believed now that Pressley has been arrested, the meeting of the jury will take place tomorrow, as planned.

NEGRO SLAYER OF BANKER TO HANG TODAY

Atlanta Constitution 10/28/21

Lawrenceville, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)—Wesley Cooper, negro, convicted of the murder of W. A. Cooper, prominent banker and farmer of this county, will be hanged Friday between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon.

The negro shot his landlord four times with a pistol after he had been told to quit pulling corn and start picking cotton.

There has been no appeal in the case. Cooper was put on trial at a special session of Gwinnett superior court, called by Judge Fortson.

This trial was held October 24 and the murderer has been in the Fulton county tower since his conviction.

Georgia

CONDUCTOR SHOT AND NEAR DEATH

Had Forced Negro to Give Seat to White Women. Shot Is Fired at Night Chief Jett.

Ga.
The Atlanta Constitution
10/22/21

After he had forced a negro to relinquish a seat near the front of a Piedmont avenue street car Friday morning in order that white women might be given seats, C. O. Phillips, conductor of the car, was probably fatally wounded by four bullets from a pistol in the hands of the negro at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening, directly in front of the Piedmont Driving club.

The black, as yet unidentified, fired from the sidewalk as the door was opened to admit passengers, the conductor stated, and fled. Conductor Phillips was taken to the Davis-Fischer sanitarium, where physicians stated that two bullets had entered his abdomen, and one his right shoulder, and that the fourth had shattered his right arm above the elbow. He is not expected to live.

The morning trouble with the negro occurred at Five Points. As the negro left the stret car a block beyond, the conductor informed officers, he muttered "I'll get you for this."

Police have spread a dragnet for the negro, of whom they have been furnished a goo description by the conductor, who stated that he at once recognized his assailant as the negro withw hom he had had trouble in the morning.

The direction in which the negro fled is unknown, as in the excitement attention of bystanders was centered in the conductor, who collapsed upon the platform as the three shots were fired by the negro in rapid succession. Police investigation is being conducted by Officers Goode and Evans.

Assistant Chief of Police E. L. Jett narrowly escaped falling a victim to a bullet from a negro's pistol at about dark Friday afternoon, when the black fired at Chief Jett while he was riding in a police automobile driven by Officer L. D. Cody, on Frazier street.

The officers state that the sing of the bullet as it passed near Chief Jett's head was distinctly heard. The negro fired just after the automobile in which Chief Jett was riding had passed Woodward avenue. Officer Cody at once turned the machine, and attempted to overtake the negro. In the darkness, however, the black made his escape.

Prisoner Taken From Indiana Gets Peculiar Trial in Georgia

Chicago Defender 3/5/21

SPIRITED TO HIS DEATH CELL

Sylvester, Ga., March 4.—Mace Giddens, who was arrested recently in East Chicago, Ind., on a murder charge, and sent back to Georgia by Gov. Warren McCray of Indiana, has been sentenced by Judge Robert Eve, in the Worth Superior court, to hang April 8. Giddens was not permitted to attend his own trial, and was in the court room only five minutes, and that was when the sentence was read to him. He was hurried back to jail and placed in the death cell.

Didn't Hear Trial

The verdict did not come as a surprise to those who were acquainted with the facts in the case. Efforts to have counsel to represent Giddens, selected from members of his own race, were carefully evaded by authorities here who had him in charge. While his relatives were arranging to have attorneys sent to this city, Giddens trial was hastily called and the death penalty decided upon. It is reported that the evidence of self-defense, which Giddens' attorneys had pleaded in the hearing before Gov. McCray, was not permitted to enter the "trial" here.

Giddens, himself, it is declared, did not know his case had been called until the verdict was read to him. When interviewed by a representative of this paper, he said the following:

Makes Statement

"I am not afraid to die. It is no more than I expected in the state of Georgia. I killed a white man who tried to kill me and my family when I refused to let this man Aldridge work me for nothing, and I guess this a crime in this part of the country. I want to thank the people of the north for putting up a fight for me. They did all they could to get me justice, but I am a black man and cannot speak for myself and protect my wife and mother from the gun of a white man who tried to murder them.

"I am glad they did not burn me alive. If I am to die I would rather go to my death in a decent way. I don't regret what I did. I would protect my wife and mother against any man who stood at the door with a gun in his hand threatening them. I know I did not get a fair trial. No one spoke to me, and I have been called nigger and other ugly names by men here who say they stand for the law. My advice to any young man is to stay out of Georgia if you have any manhood in you."

That Gov. McCray made a mistake when he gave Giddens over to the Georgia authorities was proven by the verdict and trial that the latter received recently. While the case took on a legal attitude it is regarded as a "railroad verdict."

Others Sentenced

Giddens will have company on the gallows the day he is to pay the penalty, for Joe Jackson was sentenced by Judge Eve to hang on the same date. This county, it is said, has never gone on record as imposing the capital punishment on a white man. Several brutalities have occurred in this vicinity during the past years. The unmerciful beating of a returned soldier by a mob led by officials of the city was among them. This evidence was presented to Gov. McCray, but too late for him to take action. It is reported that Giddens' case will be taken to the United States Supreme court, if necessary.

948

M'DUFFIE FARMER IS KILLED BY NEGRO

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Thomson, Ga., December 7.—August Reese, 60, a farmer, of McDuffie county, was shot and instantly killed at his home seven miles northeast of here late yesterday by Claude Dunn, negro ex-convict, who escaped after the shooting. Posses are searching the county for the fugitive.

TRAIL OF NEGRO ROBBER OF WHITE GIRL IS LOST

Atlanta Ga. Constitution 12/9/21

Rome, Ga., December 8.—Bloodhounds today lost the trail of an unidentified negro who entered the dormitory of Shorter college here last night, bound and gagged a girl student and stole $30.

The entrance was made during the dinner hour, when the burglar apparently thought no one would be in the sleeping quarters.

Deputy sheriffs and police took up the search as soon as the alarm was given, and were still making efforts tonight to apprehend the man.

Four Negroes Held For Brutal Murder Of Aged White Farmer

Macon, Ga., December 31.—(Special.)—Joe Buster Bonner, a 30-year-old negro of Jones county, was lodged in the Bibb county jail tonight charged with the murder and robbery of A. S. Jones, an aged white farmer of Jones county, on Thursday of last week. Three other negroes, Jim Sims, aged 40; Dan Wiggins and Willie Gray, younger negroes, are in jail at Gray, charged with the same crime, having been implicated by Bonner. A fifth negro is also being sought.

Bonner was brought to Macon to prevent a possible lynching, the crime committed having been one of the most brutal in the history of Jones county. Mr. Jones' head was split open with an ax and his house, where he lived alone, had been ransacked. When Bonner was arrested the dead man's .38-caliber revolver was found on him and during his examination at the scene of the crime, he is alleged to have confessed to Sheriff Middlebrooks, of Jones county, implicating the others.

It has been learned that on the day of the murder Bonner went to Mr. Jones and asked him for money. He was unable to get it and left, with the statement: "I've got to have money for Christmas." That night Jones was killed in his home, presumably for the money, he is alleged to have had in his possession.

Bonner and his wife spent Christmas at Milledgeville, and he is said to have had plenty of money after the murder. Sheriff Middlebrooks stated tonight he anticipates no trouble at Gray, although in his alleged confession Bonner is said to have charged that Wiggins is the negro who wielded the ax with which Mr. Jones was killed.

NASHVILLE G A HERALD
APRIL 21, 1921

Colquitt County Negro Not Lynched

The grand jury called into extraordinary session by Judge W. E. Thomas of the Southern circuit, to investigate persistent and widespread rumors to the effect Johnnie B. Bailey, a negro was put to death by a party of men last Fall, recessed late today until such times as "the State is able to submit witnesses and evidence on which we may act intelligently."

The two-day investigation, during which time a large number of witnesses including Bailey's wife and other relatives, were examined, failed to even establish that he had been killed, much less placed the responsibility for the alleged slaying. Bailey's wife said that the last time she saw him he said that he was going to Fla.

The rumors that gained widespread circulation were to the effect that Bailey was killed about eleven o'clock in the morning within sight of one of the most frequently travelled highways in Coquitt county and that his slaying followed his confession to his wife that he had burned a barn and a number of livestock, belonging to his employer. Bailey's wife, however denied that her husband had made such a confession, but on the contrary disclaimed any connection with the burning of the barn.

Lynching — 1921.
Side Lights

Georgia.

949

NIGHT-RIDING REPORT IN TALIAFERRO DENIED

Crawfordville Mayor Challenges Statements of Negro Being Whipped There.

Constitution 4/12/21

Reports that Taliaferre county and the city of Crawfordville had figured recently in night riding incidents were warmly denied by Mayor A. J. Melton, of Crawfordville, in a telegram sent Saturday night to The Constitution. He challenged a statement in an afternoon paper that a negro had been whipped in Crawfordville, and said that steps had been promptly taken by the sheriff to suppress night riding. The telegram follows:

There having been a good deal of criticism of Taliaferro county in the daily papers with reference to a negro being whipped Saturday night, an Atlanta afternoon paper referring to the incident as taking place in the corporate limits of Crawfordville, as mayor of Crawfordville I wish to challenge the statement as to where the incident occurred, and state that it was not in Crawfordville.

The statement that nothing has been done about it is likewise incorrect, as warranets were placed in the hands of the sheriff Monday and he promptly arrested each one named by the negro, and each defendant was put under a bond of $500. The people here feel that these false reports are a grave injustice to the officials of the town and county, as well as to the people of the county. The entire affair has been greatly exaggerated and is calculated to do our community a great injustice.

A. J. MELTON, Mayor.

STORY IN PAPER SAVES LIFE OF CONVICTED MAN

Defender Exposes Plot to Send Man to Death Without Fair Trial

4/9/21 Chicago Defender

Atlanta, Ga., April 8.—An appeal to Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey by Attorney Lewis E. Johnson, 2 East 31st street, Chicago, Ill., in behalf of Macie Giddent, sentenced to die on the gallows at Sylvester for the alleged murder of a deputy sheriff, may yet save the life of the condemned man. Johnson based his protest on the manner in which the Chicago Defender told of the trial which resulted in Giddens' conviction. Gov. Dorsey, acting upon information contained in a clipping from the Defender, ordered the records of the Giddens case sent to him for careful inspection before sentence was executed. Giddens was to hang Friday, April 8, but the governor's probe has automatically stayed the execution.

A communication to the governor from Judge Eve, who presided at the Giddens trial, states that he "regretted that he could not present for the governor's consideration the speeches of the attorneys for Giddens." This is thought to be a partial confession that Giddens was feebly represented at the trial. The Chicago Defender story of the trial stated that while efforts were being made to send Giddens an attorney of his own Race, the trial was hurriedly called and he was convicted without due procedure of court.

The governor has been informed since making inquiries that "attorneys" for Giddens have made motion for a new trial, and that a motion is now pending in arrest of judgment based upon alleged defects in the indictments. All of this action, however, was said to have been taken after the Georgia executive made inquiries into the court procedure of the case. Sylvester, Ga., has a bad reputation for its treatment of our people. A returned soldier was also beaten to death when he resented an insult cast upon his uniform and the American flag by a white hoodlum there.

NEGRO CONTINUES TO ELUDE POSSE, AFTER SHOOTING

Constitution 4/14/21

Sencia, Ga., May 13.—(Special.)—Rolzia Ross, the negro sought by between four and six hundred armed men from Coweta, Meriwether, Pike, Fayette and Spalding counties, in connection with the shooting and serfously wounding on Wednesday of J. A. Kempson, a deputy sheriff of Coweta county, is still at large. Last reports stated that the negro is believed to have been located near Hogansville. Sheriff J. B. Brewster has offered a reward of $250 for the negro dead or alive.

It is stated that when the deputy sheriff approached the negro in a fled Wednesday to arrest him upon a warrant charging theft, the black drew a pistol and shot the officer. He then, it is charged, took the deputy sheriff's pistol from him, while the officer was on the ground, and with it fired five more bullets into the body of the prostrate man. The shooting is said to have been witnessed by a white boy named Quick. Ross had been charged with stealing gasoline from County Warden Gilbert. The condition of Deputy Kempson, physicians declare, is critical.

Ex-State Senator Perry, Large Georgia Farmer, On Law Enforcement

Constitution 5/24/21

Editor Constitution: Very much has been written about lynchings murder farms and peonage in Georgia. I fear too much.

Sensationalists have taken it up and I fear people outside of the state will believe conditions in Georgia are one hundred times worse than they are.

To put an end to lynching, stop delay in the enforcement of law against murder.

When one is charged with murder give him a fair trial without delay.

When a jury says he is guilty, and he appeals for a new trial, have the appeal heard in less than 15 days. If a new trial is refused by the court and appeal is made to supreme court, require that appeal to be heard within thirty days. If the higher court confirms the verdict of the jury, let the law be promptly enforced.

Do away with the cause and lynchings will be prevented.

Delay and continued delay and inefficiency in the enforcement of law is the chief cause of trouble.

To prevent peonage, cease to put fines on men for violations of law. Wipe out fines.

When one is convicted of a violation of law make him pay the penalty on the public roads, under supervision of the state's officers where he will be humanely treated, and where there will be no inducement for peonage. Do away with the cause and there will be no peonage.

With the laws thus amended there will be much less violation of the law.

G. D. PERRY.

Madison, Ga., May 17, 1921.

FORD WILL HANG IN BROOKS COUNTY ON DAVIS BIRTHDAY

Constitution 5-22-21

Shortly hereafter, the negro convicted of the murder of a farmer in Brooks county by the name of Smith, will be hanged on June 3, the birthday of Jefferson Davis.

Ford was one of several negroes involved, according to testimony in his case, in the murder of Smith and an assault upon his wife. Growing out of the tragedy several negroes were lynched in Brooks county, one of them a woman.

Consequently Ford was apprehended in Jacksonville, was brought back to Brooks county, placed on trial, and convicted.

Application was made to Governor Dorsey for commutation of the sentence, the negro claiming he was a victim of mistaken identity. On the ground, however, that this point was fully covered in the trial, and that there is nothing offered to change the trend of that testimony, and the further fact that the trial appears to have clearly established the guilt of Ford, the governor has declined to grant clemency.

Informal suggestion then was made to Governor Dorsey that, since the date fixed by the court for the execution of the negro falls on the anniversary of Jefferson Davis' birthday, which is a legal holiday in Georgia, the execution should be postponed for a day at least. No reference is made to that by Judge Meldrim or others of the officials, however, and the announcement comes from the governor that he will not in any wise interfere with the order of the court.

Negro is Wounded.

Louisville, Ga., April 25.—Warrants were sworn out here late today against six men, charging them with assault with intent to murder in connection with the shooting of Edward Fleming, a negro, whom they are alleged to have attempted to lynch a short distance from here Saturday night.

B. T. Hattaway, C. M. McNeil and Millett Harrold have been arrested. Judge C. M. Hardman refuses bail for the men and has called the grand jury to meet Monday morning.

The wounded negro was carried to a hospital in Augusta and reports from there say that he may live.

According to the confession of Millett Harrold, one of the men now in jail, Edward Fleming was accused of shielding an unknown negro, who, during the early part of Saturday night, seriously cut Charlie McDaniels, a young white man, who was in a party of men who scught to overpower the negro because he had jostled McDaniels on the street. McDaniels is in a serious condition, but will recover.

Late Saturday night six men are alleged to have gone to the home of Edward Fleming, got him out of bed and made him enter an automobile, and tried to force him to give the name of the negro who cut McDaniels. The negro denied knowing anything about the cutting affray and after several lashes had been applied, he broke and ran. They then shot him down, it is alleged, one shot penetrating his spinal column.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES ried in
JUNE 17, 1921

MOB BURNS NEGRO CHURCH.

Georgia Outrage Follows Murder of a White Girl by a Negro.

AUTREYVILLE, Ga., June 16.—A negro church was burned here today by persons whom the authorities believe to have been members of the mob which last night applied the torch to the homes of several negroes, as well as to a lodge and church buildings. Several negroes were whipped by the mob, and one was shot when he opened fire with a shotgun.

The disturbances have resulted from the brutal murder early this week of Lorena Willies, a 12-year-old white girl. John Henry Williams, a negro, was arrested, charged with the murder, and in custody of officers narrowly escaped a crowd of several hundred men who pursued the officers and their prisoner in automobiles. Williams is now in jail at Muscogee and will be brought to Moultrie tomorrow for examination before a Grand Jury.

ABDUCTION CHARGE BROUGHT BY NEGRO; SUSPEND OFFICER

Constitution 6/23/21

Columbus, Ga., June 22.—Patrolman Bowles was suspended today by Chief of Police Moore pending the outcome Friday of a preliminary hearing on charges made by a negro bootblack who said he was seized and carried across the river near Girard, Ala.

This is the third time that a negro has been seized here within the past two months and taken into the woods by cars filled with white men, it is said.

As Negro Is Saved, Other Rescuers Arrive on Scene

Constitution 6/23/21

Columbus, Ga., June 22.—(Special.)—The arrest by Alabama officers of three Columbus officers, who were supposed by the Alabama men to be the abductors of a negro whom the Columbus officers declare they had just rescued from some unidentified men who had forcibly taken the blacks into the woods, was a remarkable story, the detail of which were sworn to this afternoon in the court of Mayor Knowles, in Girard, Ala.

A rapidly-traveling automobile, which passed through the business section of Columbus, across the river bridge and thence through Girard, attracted the attention both because of its speed and the fact that screams came from one of the passengers.

Officer Hill, of Girard, summoning reinforcements, hurried after the car in another automobile.

The pursuing officers overtook the party at Kaolin, Ala., several miles from the city. They saw three white men and a negro and promptly arrested the white men and carried them back to Girard. In the net were Leonard G. Bowles, a Columbus policeman, and Sam Jackson and Robert Campbell.

The negro, Henry Allen, a bootblack at the Ralston hotel in Columbus, declared that he had been seized and kidnaped for some reason unknown to him, by hooded men. Not long ago another party of hooded men seized a Columbus negro, took him off in a car and gave him a severe beating.

Charges of assault with intent to murder were preferred against Bowles, Jackson and Campbell, but were afterwards dismissed by Mayor Knowles. At the preliminary trial this afternoon Officer Bowles declared that he, Jackson and Campbell were standing on a street corner in Columbus when an automobile passed. Some one in the car was screaming and they got another car and followed, they said.

According to their statement, they finally came to a spot where two cars were parked. A negro came out of the woods and several men ran away. They declared that the Girard officers came up at that time and arrested the Columbus officers through mistake, Officer Hill declared that when he arrested Campbell the man had a cloth over his face.

Chief of Police Moore has suspended Officer Bowles until a full investigation of the affair can be made.

MILLEN TAKES DRASTIC STEPS FOR PROTECTION OF COLORED CITIZENS

We are informed that the mayor and aldermen of Millen, Ga. have arranged to protect their Negro citizens from onslaughts of some of the irresponsible whites of the community. Sometime ago trouble arose between representatives of the two races as the consequence of a remark made at a funeral. The minister in funeralizing the body of a colored man, ruthlessly killed, it is stated, by a deputy officer, made the remark that some line of protection of the lives and property of Negroes should be formed. This remark was enlarged and carried to some of the whites by some Negro. The result being that many of the most prominent Negroes of the city were ordered to leave or to remain and suffer the consequence. Most of the Negroes chose the former as the line of least resistance. Some of them remained and armed themselves for defense.

The men who remained have been protected by the conservative and liberal minded whites. Their sentiment against the threatened evil of the rougher elements and the fact that the Negroes armed themselves for mutual protection have had a quieting effect and some of the colored brothers may return to their homes.

The city of Millen has redeemed itself in the eyes of the people. The decision of the officers there brought relief to the bewildered blacks who had committed no crime at all except that it is criminal to the lawless set of any community that a Negro show the slightest inclination to protect himself.

All of these outbreaks, we believe, are the echoes from the discordant notes of the KuKlux Klan, though they may be contrary to the intents, as advertised, of that mysterious and useless organization.

We congratulate the officers and citizens of Millen, Ga., and we warn our people against any act that may foment further disorder.

TWO DIE ON THE GALLOWS

Two paid the death penalty Friday, June 3rd, both dying protesting their innocence with their last expiring breath, namely, Israel Waters and Lemon Wright, alias Shorty Ford. Israel Waters was sentenee at Clide. Ga., Bryan Co., and was brought here for safe keeping. Shorty Ford was sentenced here in the last term of court.

Three weeks before their execution, neither professed faith in Lord Jesus Christ. On 6th of May, through invitation of Rev. J S Wilder, we visited the jail and became their spiritual advisor. Our first advice was a full confession of crime for whcih they were charged and sentenced, stating to them whether they were guilty or not, God was willing to forgive them, if they would truthfully confess their sins. Both of them declared their innocence and held out to the last moment.

After much praying, singing teaching the Bible and persuading them, they accepted Jeuss Christ as their personal savior and were baptised by Revs. J. L. Dudley, pastor of Union Baptist church, and myself. We kept up our visits to them, encouragng and strengthening them in the faith as the time drew near for their execution. Thursday, June 2nd, we spent most of the day with them. At 4 p. m. Israel Waters was carried back to Clyde to die on the gallows next morning. He requested that one of us go with him to see the last, the lot falling on Rev. Dudley, I remaining here to be with Shorty Ford.

On June 3rd Ientered Shorty's death cell at 8:10 a. m. and found him neatly prepared to pay the debt that we all must pay at some time, yet not at the end of a rope. We greeted each other with a smile. Rev. W. F. Underwood accompanied me. The time was spent in praying, singing, advising and reading the scriptures until 9:45 a. m. at which time Rev. J. S. Wilder joined us, and he, Rev. Wilder, had a consultation with the condemned. After this the lawyer, C. Graham Baughn, went into a private consultation with the condemned man. The lawyer only met him after he was sentenced to hang this lsat time and became his friend. Lawyer Baughn made two trips to Atlanta at his own expense in behalf of Shorty. With the time almost expired, Shorty with tears in his eyes bade them farewell, expressing his thanks for the kindness shown him. At this moment the crowd began together, the doctors, reporters sheriff and other officers. They came to the death cell and said the time was up. Rev. Wilder addressed Shorty in these words "Shorty do you realize that you are standing in the shadow of death and in a few moments more you will be hurled into eternity; and do you realize that going to God with a lie on your lips you cannot be saved?" He said, "I do," Mr. Wilder," Are you guilty or not guilty?" and without a moment's hesitation, lifting his right hand to heaven, he said, "I am innocent, Lord" Then he was led into the death cell upon the death trap. His hands were laced to his sides, the rope being wound around the body down to the feet. When this was done he repeafed, "I am dying an innocent death." He asked that I should come in and sing for him, "We shall meet beyond the River." I then came out and mingled with the crowd. The black cap was placed upon his head. He then called for his preacher, and said "Come and put your hand on my head and pray for me." The cap was removed and I offered him up to God. After prayer, he said "I'm ready now."

The death warrant was read closing with these words "May God have mercy upon your soul." The trap was sprung and Shorty was spun off into eternity,being declared dead 19 minutes after.

Because Lawyer Baughn believed fully in Shorty's innocence, he wanted him to have a Christian burial and gave a check for $52.00 and $15.00 worth of cut flowers. Mrs. Annie Orner Whitmire gave him a burial place in their family lot. His funeral was held from Mt. Tabor Baptist church, Saturday at 4 p. m., more than 1500 persons viewing the body.

His history—His mother died when he was 6 months old and he was reared by an aunt who is very intelligent. He attended Morris Brown College through 9th grade, but feeling he ought help in his upkeep he went to work. At the time of his execution he was a boy not yet out of his teens. Every one who has had close touch with him, believes him innocent. These are the facts as I know and see them.

Signed
Rev. N. H. Whitmire

HOBOES RESIST PEONAGE LORDS; GUN BATTLE ENSUES

Chicago Defender

Vienna, Ga., June 17.—Twenty men and two women are under indictment on a charge of murder growing out of the clash between three hoboes and a posse at Byromville on May 17 in which three white men were killed and several wounded.

The dispute which caused the shooting arose between a white farmer of the John S. Williams type, who endeavored to make three train hoboes work on his place for 30 cents a day. The hoboes, it appears, stopped off at Byromville to catch a train en route to Savannah, when the farmer demanded that they work on his place or be arrested.

Neighboring farmers joined in the attempt to force them to work and a general battle followed. Byromville has a notorious reputation as being a place where peonage flourishes, and it is thought that the men and women now under arrest were seeking to escape from the farms during the battle and took no part in the actual shooting.

MURDER CHARGE AGAINST WOMAN

Mrs. Mary Townsend Accused of Slaying Gainesville, Ga., Doctor—Dead Man's Son Tells Story.

Constitution

Gainesville, Ga., July 3.—(Special.) Mrs. Mary Townsend today stands charged by a coroner's jury's verdict with murder, as the result of the killing Friday of Dr. J. R. Arrington.

Alleged mob activities following the killing have left Mrs. Townsend's house in ashes, the live stock, a cow and a calf, dead in the ruins.

At the coroner's inquest, held yesterday, the verdict charging Mrs. Townsend, who resides six miles from here, with Dr. Arrington's murder followed the story told by Dr. Arringson's 12-year-old son, who said he witnessed the killing of his father.

According to the boy, Mrs. Townsend shot Dr. Arrington when the latter asked her to pay a bill. He described the scene graphically. He said that wnen his father asked the woman for some money on his bill, she replied, cursing, that she would never pay the bill and went into the house. When she returned from the house she carried a shotgun with which she shot down Dr. Arrington, who died instantly, the boy told the jury.

Late Friday after the killing of Dr. Arrington, a crowd gathered at the Townsend home, and it is said made threats to burn the Townsend residence, some being alleged to have cried for the burning of the house at the moment. When the house was burned, after midnight Friday, members of the Townsend household were in Gainesville and the two animals in the stable were allowed to perish in the flames.

Howard Thompson and W. J. Phillips have been retained by Mrs. Townsend for her defense. County Solicitor Kenyon will assist Solicitor-General Collins in prosecution of the charge.

PITTSBURG PA. DISPATCH
JULY 25, 1921

A Governor With Nerve

In refusing to extradite a Negro prisoner except under conditions he names, Governor Groesbeck of Michigan has set a precedent which should become irremovably fixed. The Governor flatly declines to send Thomas Ray to Georgia unless the authorities of the Southern State assure him the prisoner will not be lynched and will be given a fair, impartial trial. The basis of Governor Groesbeck's stand is a statement that when former Governor Sleeper signed extradition papers a Georgia Sheriff, sent to bring Ray back, wired the time of his expected arrival with the fugitive, and that preparations were made at once for a lynching. Governor Groesbeck is entirely right in refusing to become a party to a crime and will be commended for informing the Georgia authorities that unless they can disprove the story of the lynching plans he will order the prisoner set free. At the same time he ordered Michigan authorities to requisition the telegraph companies of that State to produce copies of telegrams sent to Georgia by the Sheriff in the case.

"Only a year ago," the Governor reminded the Georgia attorney, "a man went out of this very room on a requisition from Kentucky and 24 hours later was hanging dead from the limb of a tree. No such thing will happen again so far as I am concerned." Governor Groesbeck is right in declining to share in the "punishment" for one crime without a trial by the commission of another.

Lynching – 1921

Side Lights

Georgia

950

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INTER-RACIAL TROUBLE REPORT MADE BY NASH

Constitution 1/20/21

Says Leaders Can Be Arrested If Sheriffs Will Do Duty.

—Adjutant General Van Holt Nash's report of his investigation of inter-racial trouble in Hall, Lumpkin and White counties was officially received by Governor Hugh M. Dorsey Tuesday morning.

General Nash declared that leaders in the lawlessness recent in the three counties could be apprehended if the sheriffs would do their duty and furnished the governor with names of several men alleged to have assumed the lead in running the negroes out of that section of the state.

The governor has no authority to send troops unless the respective sheriffs request such action, but General Nash stated in his report that a number of citizens had admitted that the trouble was just as bad as reported.

There has been trouble in the northern end of Hall county for about a year and it has spread over into White and, Lumpkin counties, according to reports. Several big lumber companies employing negro laborers have been forced to employ guards to protect them, while railroads running through that section have had trouble in keeping negro employees.

GEORGIA OFFICERS BACK FROM INDIANA WITHOUT GIDDENS

Atlanta Constitution

Sylvester, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff E. J. Hancock and an assistant who went to East Chicago after a negro, who killed a county deputy several weeks ago returned this morning without the negro. Colonel T. R. Perry, employed by Worth county commissioners to represent the state at the hearing before the governor of Indiana Thursday as to whether Giddens would be extradited or not, and who had accompanied the officers, also returned.

Colonel Perry reports that the negro was represented entirely by negro council and that he was informed that $5,000 had been raised by the negroes there for the defense of Giddens; the governor finally withheld his decision and stated that the only question in his mind was as to whether the defendant would be given the protection provided by the constitution of the United States and to determine this he would send a committee of three men, two white men and one negro, to Georgia and to Worth county to investigate this question.

The governor of Illinois issued a warrant to hold the negro until he received orders for his release or his delivery to the state of Georgia.

Lawyers In Legal Fight to Save Man from Georgia Mob

Chicago Defender 2-5-21

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 4.—Attorney Lewis E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., appeared before Gov. McCray here Feb. 2 to protest against the extradition of Maccie Giddens, arrested recently in East Chicago, Ind., on a charge of murdering a deputy sheriff in Sylvester, Ga. Giddens, it is said, killed the white man after he had broken into his home and endeavored to place a rope about his neck.

Mrs. French L. Gary, a relative of Giddens, retained Attorney Johnson to represent the accused man at a hearing before Judge Hardy in Hammond, Ind. Giddens was released on a writ of habeas corpus, but Chief of Police O'Donnell kidnaped him and held him for several days awaiting the arrival of a Georgia sheriff. It is said he lost his nerve, and ordered Giddens held in Indiana until a hearing before the governor.

Efforts are being made to continue the hearing before the governor pending the arrival of lynching data in the state of Georgia from the N. A. A. C. P. headquarters, New York City. Attorney Johnson declared he would take action against Chief O'Donnell in the event Giddens was turned over to the Georgia authorities in violation of the extradition laws.

GUTHRIE WILL REPORT ON WORTH CONDITIONS

Atlanta Constitution

Sylvester Meeting Condemns Mob Violence in Resolutions to Governor.

2/8/21

Sylvester, Ga., February 7.—(Special.)—The committee named by Warren T. McCray, Governor of Indiana, which he stated upon the hearing of the requisition matter of Mace Gidden, negro held in Indiana for the killing of Deputy Sheriff of Worth county, he would name and send here for the purpose of making a general investigation of existing conditions, arrived in Sylvester this morning in the person of Hon. W. A. Guthrie, who was most cordially received by citizens of Sylvester and Worth county and shown every courtesy possible.

Mr. Guthrie made a most favorable impression upon those who met him, being assuring in his statements that it is not the purpose of his state to harbor criminals in the least and that his was a mission to give to Governor McCray first-hand information as to conditions here. Citizens here feel confident that he will make a fair and impartial report of his findings.

At a mass meeting of about 150 of the most influential and best citizens of Sylvester and Worth county held at the courthouse this evening, a strong resolution was unanimously passed, addressed to Governor McCray, asking that he see that Giddens, who killed Deputy Sheriff Ellington, be given a fair trial and that he be protected from mob violence.

ACQUIT NEGRO WHO HAD NARROW ESCAPE FROM A MOB OF GEORGIANS

Atlanta Constitution 2/5/21

(Associated Press)

THOMASVILLE, GA., Feb. 4—Ralph Wilson, a negro who was saved from a mob intent on lynching him, by the officers of Thomas county in connection with an alleged attack on a white girl near Pavo, was found not guilty by a jury in Thomas county superior court late today. The young woman victim of the assault was not positive in her identification.

INDIANA GOVERNOR TO DEFER ACTION ON GEORGIA NEGRO

Atlanta Constitution

Indianapolis, Ind., February 8.—Governor McCray said today he would take no action regarding the extraditon of Mace Giddens, a negro fugutive wanted at Sylvester, Ga., fo murder until W. A. Guthrie makes a report of his investigation in Georgia. No word has yet been received from Mr. Guthrie, the governor said.

2/9/21

NEGRO MAKES ESCAPE AFTER KILLING YOUTH

Constitution 6/21/21

Clarksville, Tenn., June 20.—Clarence Hodge, a youth, was shot and almost instantly killed here late today by Alvin Boyd, a negro, who made his escape. According to the officers, Hodge had trouble some time ago with the negro, following the killing by Hodge of another negro. Posses are searching for Boyd tonight.

W (2)

INDIANA GOVERNOR DOUBTS WHETHER PRISONER WILL GET PROPER PROTECTION

SENDS COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

Chicago Defender, 2-12-21

By Staff Correspondent

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11.—At the hearing before Gov. Warren T. McCray on the extradition of Macie Giddens, charged with murdering a deputy sheriff at Sylvester, Ga., and recently arrested in East Chicago, Ind., the governor announced that he would hold Giddens until the state of Indiana had sent a committee of three persons, two white and one of our Race, to Sylvester, Worth county, in order to determine whether the prisoner could secure a fair and impartial trial.

Show Lynching Pictures

Gov. McCray stated that he did not care to place himself in the attitude of shielding crime, but neither would he turn a man over to the authorities to be lynched after he reached the state of Georgia. Attorney Lewis E. Johnson, Chicago, represented Giddens, and was called in the case by the Chicago Defender, after relatives of the prisoner had appealed to this newspaper for help and advice. Attorney Johnson, armed with pictures of lynchings in Georgia and southern newspapers with glaring headlines advertising the overthrow of law and order, all collected by the Chicago Defender, made an eloquent plea in defense of the prisoner.

Regarded as Precedent

This action of the governor is regarded as a precedent in matters of this kind and it is thought will go far toward showing the southland that their method of administering justice is being closely watched by states north of the Mason and Dixon line. An amusing incident of the hearing was the statement of a white Georgia lawyer, T. R. Perry of Sylvester, who proclaimed that a man of our Race would be treated in Georgia the same as a white man, that the relations existing between the races were very "friendly," and that a "fair and impartial trial" would be guaranteed. Attorney Perry had been sent by Georgia authorities to represent that state at the hearing.

All Named Giddens

A witness, also sent by Georgia, to testify, finally admitted on cross-examination by Attorney Johnson that he knew nothing at all about the case. A peculiar circumstance was brought out which confused the governor for awhile. It was found that the deputy sheriff who was killed, the witness from Georgia and the prisoner all had the same name, Giddens.

Has Worst Record

Attorney Johnson made a plea that requisition papers be denied on the ground that Georgia had lynched over 350 men and that Giddens would, beyond a doubt, share the same fate; that Giddens was compelled to fire in self-defense, when a mob surrounded his house and threatened to lynch him; that he fired only after his door had been broken down and the life of himself, wife and his aged mother were at stake. The deputy sheriff died with two revolvers in his hand.

Fair to Act

A telegram to the N. A. A. C. P. headquarters in New York, requesting that a representative be sent to this city to testify to the record of Georgia as a lynching state, or that such data be forwarded to aid Attorney Johnson in his fight, received attention after the trial.

Many prominent citizens attended the hearing from Gary, including Rev. Hawkins, Prof. Garnett and Attorney Caldwell. Editor Stewartr of the Indianapolis Recorder, Prof. Long and Attorney Henry, of Indianapolis, also attended the hearing. A mass meeting was held at the Baptist church in Indiana Harbor Tuesday night in the interest of Giddens. Rev. King presided. Attorney Johnson was the principal speaker.

RUMORED KILLING OF NEGRO PROBED BY GRAND JURORS

Constitution 4/13/21

Moultrie, Ga., April 12.—(Special.)—To investigate a rumor that a negro had been killed by a party of men in the northern part of the county last fall, Judge W. E. Thomas, of the southern circuit, this afternoon ordered the Colquitt county grand jury to convene in extra session Wednesday morning.

The rumor reaching Judge Thomas and causing the grand jury to be convened was that the negro was put to death a short time after the destruction by fire of a barn that housed a large quantity of feed stuffs and quartered eleven mules. It was on the site where the barn stood that the negro is alleged to have been killed. Destruction of the barn was reported to the officers in Moultrie and the assertion that it was the work of an incendiary was made. No inkling of the killing of a negro then reached the office of either the sheriff or coroner.

Negro Disappears Puzzles Officers Of Lowndes Co.

Atlanta Independent 2/24/21

Valdosta, Ga., Feb. 22.—Much concern is felt here over the alleged disappearance of H. H. Holder, of Albany, an advocate of the Supreme Council, an organization among the Negroes which looks after insurance upon their lives, burials, etc. He came here Saturday to hold a meeting at Mineola and was stopping at Isaac Felder's, six miles from this city, when Felder's boy, "Buddy," shot five times at a brother of Yancey Blanton, a well-known white man, who was looking into Felder's pen at the hogs. Blanton was looking for stolen porkers and, it is said, the boy probably thought he was trying to steal his pigs.

That afternoon, just after the conference at Mineola, where a number of death claims were paid, four men in an automobile drove up and asked for Holder. He stepp out and told them he was the ma... They put him in the car and drove off toward Valdosta. Nothing has been heard of the posse or of Holder since.

The Negroes fear that he has been killed, since he was not brought to jail. Deputies from the sheriff's office are investigating the case.

It is said that the boy who shot at Blanton ran off and has not been seen since. The men who took Holder in charge thought, it is presumed, that he instituted the shooting. What became of him is the question which is agitating the Negroes and the legal authorities.—Atlanta Journal.

NEGRO KIDNAPED BY WHITE MEN

Savannah Tribune 2/26/21

Taken To Woods And Severely Beaten

He Was Thought to Be Connected With Shooting Affair

Cairo, Ga., Feb., 23.—H. H. Holder, well known Negro, who, according to advices from Valdosta yesterday, was believed to have been kidnaped by a party of white men in Lowndes county, is at his home here suffering from a broken arm, and other very painful bruises, inflicted supposedly by citizens of Lowndes county before they found out that Holder was not the man they wanted for shooting at a white man named Blanton, near Valdosta last Friday afternoon.

Holder came here Sunday night, immediately following his release by the four white men who took him from the crowd at Mineola Saturday afternoon. It is said that he was severely beaten besides having his arm broken, by the whites, but that soon after his injuries had been inflicted, the white men found that Holder was innocent.

Holder bears an unusually good reputation all through this section, and has many friends, both among the whites and blacks. Expressions here today among a number of citizens show sympathy that what is termed an outrage was committed upon a purely innocent man who has done so much to help his race, and who stands so well through this section.

He did much war work among the Negroes during the war. He is an officer of the Supreme Circle, an insurance concern and went to Valdosta Friday from Albany his headquarters to attend a meeting at Mineola and pay some sick and death claims Friday afternoon he went to the home of Isaac Felder, colored, living on the Milltown road, several miles northeast of the city.

While he was there "Buddy Felder," son of Isaac Felder, fired several times at a white man named Blanton, who was seen standing near the Felder hog pen. Blanton left the hog pen and later Holder came to Valdosta and went to his meeting at Mineola Saturday. After his work there was completed he was standing near the road in a crowd of Negroes and an automobile containing four white men stopped and one of the men asked for Holder. Holder stepped forward and was told to get in the car and the party drove off, carrying him to the woods where he was beaten severely before the men found out that he did not have anything to do with the shooting at the Felder place tnd then released.

Special Term Convened Negro Given Fair and Impartial Trial and Jury Returned Verdict of Not Guilty--- Trial Consumed Entire Day.

THOMASVILLE GA ENTERPRISE
FEBRUARY 5, 1921

Judge W. E. Thomas convened a session of Thomas superior court Friday at nine o'clock for the trial of the negro Wilson charged with haivn assaulting a white girl near Barwick on Nov. 29th.

The negro was arrested next day after the crime was committed and carried to the Albany jail by Sheriff Rehberg for safe keeping at the time on account of the atrosity of the crime. He filled the description given by the giri but there was some doubt all the time as to his guilt.

The negro was brought here Thursday night by Sheriff Davis and court met promptly at nine o'clock. The Grand Jury soon returned a true bill and the trial began immediately. Col. J M Austin assisted by Col H H Merry and D Roy Hay were appointed to represent the defendant and Solicitor C E Hay was assisted by Col. J B Cheshire. A jury was agreed upon by both sides and about thirty five witnesses were sworn and put under the rule.

Every precation was taken by the court and officials to avoid any disturbance or demonstations. The court room was cleared and the doors were guarded by a large force of officials and deputies from several neighboring counties. A more orderly or better term of court was never witnessed here and Judge Thomas was in complete control and maintained a most thorough respect and cooperaton throguhout the entire session.

The taking of evidence required several hours it being five o'clock before both sides closed and then the defense consumed about two hours arguing their side. Col Merry spoke first then D Roy Hay and Col. Austin closed for the defense in one of the best speeches ever heard fall his lips. Solicitor Hay made the argument for the state and he was clear, forceful and logical in his every effort.

The evidence for the state was purely circumstanati, but it were of a dangerous not about the defendant. But the the weakest part being the uncertain manner of the victim in her identify of the accused. On the other hand the defense roved an alibi with strong support. The crime was shown to have been committed between two and four o'clock in the afternoon and the defense showed that this negro was never nearer the scene than three to six miles from twelve to five thirty on that day. His witnesses being several substantial reliable white men and women as well as negroes who live near Patten. They all declared that they had seen and talked with the defendant that afternoon and by them his mivements were traced by prepondrence of evidence from twelve to five thirty.

The jury was out less than an hour when it returned a verdict of not guilty about eight o'clock. When the jury filed back into the court room Judge Thomas ordered every one seated and declared there must not be a dminstration.

He ordered that every one keep seated until the sheriff removed the defendant from the court house after the verdict was read and his orders were obeyed ti the letter When the verdict was read Sheriff Davis and several of his deputes took the negro to a waiting car and rushed him to the outskirts of the city and gave him a safe liberty

There was not the slightest semblance of excitement shown at any time during the entire day but the precaution taken by the court was most commendable and is appreciated by every good citizen of the county. The entire handling of the case was a credit to our courts its officials and the county.

One interesting feature of the tral was a fine of one hundred dollars assessed by Judge Thomas on one if the important witnesses who failed to obey the court summons which caused some delay in the progress of the trial.

NEGRO WHO KILLED BOY NEAR MACON IS HUNTED IN SWAMP

Constitution 4/24/21

Macon, Ga., April 23.—A negro who shot and killed Lee Hardy, 16, at a public park here late today, is being hunted tonight in a swamp south of this city.

Hardy was fishing from the top of a tree that hung over the river. The negro shot him out of the tree and then ran, according to eye-witnesses.

Lynching - 1921.

Georgia

951

SIDE LIGHTS.

ISLAND NEGROES FIRE ON WHITES; TROUBLE FEARED

Constitution 1/27/21

Savannah, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)—Trouble between white men and a number of negroes on a remote place on Ossabaw island was reported to the county police tonight, and included the shooting of Major Brabham.

A detail of officers has gone to investigate, but will hardly return before morning, as they must travel by water. The report said that a boatload of slaughtered hogs was found in the river and turned over to Bob and George Hester and Major Brabham, who suspected that the animals might have been stolen.

George Hester and Major Brabham made an investigation, and two negroes ordered the bateau of meat placed back in the river, which was done. Later, it is said, eleven negroes, some of them with winchester rifles, appeared and opened fire. Brabham fell and Hester ran for his life. Hester says he believes Brabham was killed.

NEGRO SLAYER OF MACON YOUTH AVOIDS POSSES

Constitution 4/25/21

Macon, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—The negro who shot and killed Lee Hardy, 16-year-old white boy, yesterday near Central City park, is still at large. Sheriff's deputies trailed him as far as Mogul, but lost trace of him. The search continued all day today without the arrest even of a suspicious person.

No motive for the killing developed at the coroner's inquest today, the fact disclosed indicating that it was the work of an insane man or a degenerate. Young Hardy, with two other boys, Willie Blackwelt and Hilliard Sasser, were on their way to a "wash hole," when they met two negro girls. They were talking to them when the negro man came from his hiding place and opened fire with a pistol, killing Hardy instantly. Early reports that the boy was shot from a tree were denied today. The two negro girls are still being held in jail. They deny knowing the identity of the negro who did the killing.

policeman was killed, but denied either had fired the fatal shot. Authorities of Columbus have been notified and are expected to send for the men.

Jackson Planter Attacked by Negro Late Wednesday

ATHENS GA BANNER
FEBRUARY 11, 1921

W. R. Spencer, well-known farmer of Jackson county, was attacked and seriously though it is thought not fatally injured by a negro tenant, Roscoe Banks, at his home Wednesday, and Banks is now in jail at Jefferson, where he is being held pending the outcome of Mr. Spencer's injuries. It is alleged that the negro attacked Mr. Spencer with a hammer, following a conversation the farmer is said to have had with him prior to the negroe's leaving his plantation.

Banks was found yesterday at the home of his brotherin-law in Barrow county and following his arrest was turned over to the sheriff of Jackson.

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
MARCH 19, 1921

Two Negroes Held For Columbus Police

City detectives Lowe and Holley Saturday morning captured Joe Tanks and Price Clark, negroes, wanted in Columbus for the death of a city policeman, who was shot Jan. 11 in an attempt to arrest two men.

The negroes were caught at Decatur and Cornelia streets, and made no effort to resist arrest. They admitted they were present when the

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
JUNE 28 1921

Posses Seek Negro Who Pursued White Woman

A posse was searching Tuesday morning for a negro charged with having chased a white woman, Mrs. Ada Farlow of 18 Strong street, as she was going to work at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. Mrs. Farlow was walking through the Davis Street School Park, near Magnolia street, when a negro leaped at her from ambush. She ran, pursued by the negro, for more than 100 yards.

Her screams attracted white men and the negro fled. She was unable to give an accurate description.

A CREDIT TO OUR NEGROES..

COMMERCE GA NEWS
JULY 7, 1921

The negroes of ...merce deserve special mention for the manner in which they have conducted themselves druing recent days. A few days ago, Ben Lee, a Chinaman, was brutally mangled in his laundry in this place. His skull was crushed into small particles. Since then he has been hanging by a brittle thread between life and death. Two negroes, accused of the crime were arrested and are in Jefferson jail. It is said that one of the two has made a full confession, im-

plicating the other. Naturally all our people, including the negroes have been intensely interested in apprehending the guilty parties. This is true of the negroes as a whole. In fact, if there are any exceptions among them, we have not heard of it. So far as the writer has heard, there is only one sentiment, one conviction and one expression among the negroes and that is that the guilty parties should be punished to the full extent of the law. These are the convictions of all the negroes so far as we have heard. They have held themselves ready to do anything in their power to apprehend the guilty parties. The women, who cook and wash about the homes do not hesitate to say that whoever did it should be hung. We feel like the News would be untrue to its mission to fail to make these statements. During recent months there has been much said, pro and con, by the people and through the press about the negro; his attitude to lawnlessness; his standing as a citizen, and his influence, for good or bad. Right in the heart of this discussion, the negroes of Commerce have had an opportunity to show their attitude to such questions as have been under discussion in this state in recent months, and they have "acquitted themselves like men." Time was, during the sixties, when our mothers and their children were at the mercy of the negro and not in a single instance in all the southland did the negro betray that confidence, and its refreshing to know that, that when emergencies arise there are yet many among the race who will stand side by side with the best element in the community and stand for law and order. And our people are glad to have evidence unmistakable, that the negroes of Commerce can be depended upon when emergences like that of last week arise.

NOT PLEASANT FOR GEORGIA

Atlanta Georgian

When Thomas ..., the Georgia Negro charged with murder in that state, was about to be taken from this state by a Georgia sheriff under a requisition approved by Governor Sleeper, it is charged that the sheriff wired his home designating the train on which he would arrive and the time of his arrival. This would seem an innocent proceeding if it were not for testimony tending to show that there was a well settled plan in Georgia to lynch Ray immediately upon his arrival. If that is true, and if the sheriff knew it, the message could not be regarded as anything but notice to get a rope.

Legal proceedings stopped the return of Ray and the case has now had a second hearing before Governor Groesbeck, who says Ray shall not be permitted to leave Michigan until the facts about the sheriff's telegram and the lynching party are cleared up. If inquiry proves the charges made on Ray's behalf, it may be assumed that Georgia will have to give unusual guarantees of Ray's safety or get along without him.

It is not a pleasant thing for one state in the Union to manifest a doubt whether another state is fit to have custody of its own citizens when they are charged with crime. It was not a pleasant thing for Governor Groesbeck to refuse the request of the Governor of Georgia because of that suspicion. But neither this state nor its governor can be accused of violating those principles of comity which guide the states in their intercourse when Georgia's lynching record is remembered. The true cause of Georgia's humiliation in this affair arises from the failure of the state to restrain those of its own people who keep the state constantly at the head of the list when the statistics of lynching are published.—Detroit Free Press.

USE BLOODHOUNDS TO CAPTURE NEGRO

Atlanta Constitution

Lyerly, Ga., November 20.—(Special.)—With the assistance of bloodhounds belonging to J. R. Clo...lis, of Lyerly, sheriffs officers and county policemen on Friday captured Ed Lee Jackson, a negro, who is charged with burglarizing the store of Per... Bros., at Crystal Springs, just across the line in Floyd county, Thursday night. Only a small amount of cash and a quantity of clothing was taken from the store. None of the stolen articles was recovered.

TIME TO START OVER.

Recently the governor of Michigan refused to honor the requisition of Georgia for a negro wanted in this state for murder, and arrested in Michigan, until he could be satisfied that the prisoner would be given a fair trial and not subjected to lynch law when returned to the scene of the alleged crime.

The Michigan executive declared that he had reason to suspect a conspiracy in this state to lynch the negro and that not until he was satisfied that such was not the case would he consent to turn the prisoner over to the Georgia authorities.

Commenting editorially upon this incident The Detroit Free Press said:

"It is not a pleasant thing for one state in the union to manifest a doubt whether another state is fit to have custody of its own citizens when they are charged with crime. It was not a pleasant thing for Governor Groesbeck to refuse the request of the governor of Georgia because of that suspicion. But neither this state nor its governor can be accused of violating those principles of comity which guide the states in their intercourse when Georgia's lynching record is remembered. The true cause of Georgia's humiliation in this affair arises from the failure of the state to restrain those of its own people who keep the state constantly at the head of the list when the statistics of lynching are published."

Just so long as Georgia continues to head the list of states in lynching it may expect from time to time to be subjected to this sort of humiliation—often unjustly, as, no doubt, it was in this instance.

It is only natural for people at a distance to judge the character of a state by its record; and so long as Georgia's record for lynching is such as it is, its standing in the outside world will suffer accordingly, whether justly so or not.

It is time to turn over the leaf on that record, and to start over.

HOW IT HURTS.

Governor Groesbeck, of Michigan, has flatly refused to honor the extradition of the negro Ray, who some time ago was arrested in that state on a charge of murder alleged to have been committed in Georgia, basing his refusal upon the grounds that he has not been convinced either that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged, or that he would be given a fair trial if brought back to Georgia.

Several days ago we commented editorially upon the fact that the Michigan executive was holding the Ray extradition temporarily in abeyance pending an investigation of rumors to the effect that a prearranged lynching reception was awaiting the negro in this state.

Subsequently the governor announced that those rumors had been confirmed to his satisfaction, and he accordingly made his refusal permanent.

When the issue was first raised The Detroit Free Press took occasion to severely arraign Georgia upon its malodorous "lynching record," and cited that as measurably justifying the unusual position taken by the governor of its state.

Again, since the incident has been closed so far as the Michigan governor is concerned, our Detroit contemporary has taken advantage of the opportunity offered to give Georgia some free and decidedly deleterious editorial advertising in connection with it.

The paper argues that technically Governor Groesbeck has acted contrary to law; that the federal statutes say that "when a fugitive from justice is found in another state it shall be the duty of the executive authority to cause the arrest of the fugitive and to deliver him to the state which demands him," and that the federal constitution provides that "persons who flee from justice to another state shall be delivered up."

Yet, says The Free Press, "while the law says 'shall' (thus robbing the executive from any discretion in the matter of extraditing fugitives) there is no method by which it can be enforced."

There is, however, a moral penalty which strongly supports the extradition law, for any state that makes a practice of refusing to honor warrants from other states stands in grave danger of soon becoming the haven of criminals; also it is likely to be seriously embarrassed by its own extradition processes being disregarded.

All of this The Free Press concedes; and it goes on to say that—

"Governor Groesbeck considered this penalty and decided that Michigan would incur it rather than send a man accused in a doubtful case back to a community where he would probably be lynched."

And our contemporary closes its discussion with this highly significant observation—

"The decision may make trouble in Michigan but it may also stir the good people of Georgia to more vigorous measures against lynchers."

The negro Ray would be just as safe in Georgia as he is in Michigan, and he would be given a fair trial here, acquitted if innocent and convicted if guilty.

Undoubtedly he has taken advantage of Georgia's shameful record in leading the "lynching states," using it to convince public sentiment in Michigan that lynching is an every-day occurrence in Georgia, and that he would be doomed to perish by the mob route if returned to this state.

That argument has evidently served its purpose in Michigan, though it does an injustice to Georgia.

The incident emphasizes, however, the extent of the damage that is being done to Georgia, and that the state is doing to itself, in permitting the continuance of its leadership in mob law!

Until our utterly discreditable record in this respect is wiped out by the assertion of righteous public sentiment, the state will continue to be misrepresented, maligned and mistreated, just as it has been in this instance.

No more forcible illustration of the injury that is being done to Georgia by its record on mob law could possibly be presented than this incident affords.

Certainly the time has come when the better public sentiment of Georgia should assert itself by putting the world on notice that lynch law will not be tolerated any longer within the borders of this state!

KOGLE MET DEATH BY POSSE'S GUNS, FINDING OF JURY

AUGUSTA GA. HERALD
AUGUST 4, 1921

Coroner Held Inquest at Negro's Home — Sheriff Stated That He Believed Negro Was Killed by His Men.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict Wednesday afternoon in the inquest of Clancy Kogle, colored, 18 years old, to the effect that he came to his death by gunshot wounds. Kogle's remains were found in a shallow creek near Hephzibah Monday afternoon by his father, Robert Kogle. The inquest was held at his father's house, which is a quarter-mile from where the shooting took place.

It is reported that Sheriff Plunkett admitted on the stand that bullets from the guns of the members of his posse had probably caused the negro's death. It was explained by the sheriff that the boy was being hunted by his posse for attempting to hold up a white farmer, Ben Thompson, who was driving a banana wagon. He said the negro dodged into the brush, carrying his double barreled shotgun, and after repeated commands to halt. Whereupon he was made the target of the posse's guns.

WELL FROM BEATING, NEGRO IS SENTENCED

Thomasville, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Oscar Meeks, a negro who was brought to the city hospital a week or two ago in a battered up condition and who was charged with attempting to pull a young white woman from a vehicle near Big Creek church, has been tried in the city court, where he pleaded guilty to being drunk on the public road and given a sentence of twelve months on the chaingang.

Only the fact that Meeks was drunk at the time he made the attempt caused him to be let off with merely a whipping, which was administered by several men. It is said that the brand of "shine" he had been drinking seems to give negroes something like asphasia, as it was some days after he revived at the hospital before he could remember anything about what had happened to him.

Hardwick Asked To Seek Apology For Mob Invasion

Atlanta Constitution 8/6/21

Augusta, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—Requesting that Governor Hardwick exact of Governor Cooper, of South Carolina, apology for the invasion by a South Carolina mob of Georgia soil last Thursday morning when over 100 South Carolineans assaulted Richmond county jail to seize C. O. Fox and Jesse Gappins, confessed slayers of William Brazell, 19-year-old Columbian, Judge Henry C. Hammond, of the superior courts of the Augusta circuit, has addressed a letter to Georgia's chief executive inquiring why the sister state should not be requested to deliver to Georgia at least one member of the mob of invaders.

The judge asks "what does she (South Carolina) propose to do? And what will you (Governor Hardwick) exact of her?" The jurist makes the point that the instance was the first in his memory when a mob invaded another state. He asserts that heretofore they have all been intrastate mobs, whereas this was an interstate mob. He declares this a flagrant violation of the friendship existing between the two commonwealths.

"A new condition is presented to your excellency," the letter says "and you should take thought—serious thought—of how you should meet it. Here is invasion of your state by an armed force, defiance of its laws and of your authority, assault and capture of your jail and stockade and seizure of your property—and what have you from South Carolina or its governor in satisfaction for these unthinkable outrages? What answer does she propose to make or will you exact?"

Captured Carolina Prisoners.

Discussing the activities of Sheriff J. T. Plunkett, in capturing South Carolina prisoners and delivering them back to officers from that state, the Augustan says:

"However this may be as a general proposition, the concrete situation is presented to your excellency of your sheriff exerting almost superhuman effort to render to the state of South Carolina successful service, and the reward of such service being the invasion of Georgia territory by an armed, organized mob, the peace and quiet of a great city violated, the state's stronghold assaulted, its keepers and defenders defied.

Asked to Seek One of Mob.

"Must you not require of the state of South Carolina genuine activity in securing and delivering to Georgia authority some of the one hundred offenders who have outraged it? Three South Carolina criminals were arrested by Georgia authorities and returned to South Carolina with evidence to convict. Will not South Carolina arrest and deliver to Georgia one of the one hundred men who broke and defied the laws?

"Had this very incident occurred between the countries of Mexico and the United States on the south, or the Dominion of Canada and the United States on the north, would not full explanation and apologies have been instantly made, and if not, would the occurrence not have been a cause of war? Georgia and South Carolina are as distinct sovereignties as are two countries."

An effort was made Monday night to interview Governor Hardwick relative to the proposal for him to seek an apology from Governor Cooper, of South Carolina, for the action of the South Carolina mob in attempting to take prisoners from the jail in Augusta. The governor, however, could not be reached.

Lynching – 1921.

Illinois

946

SIDE LIGHTS.

BODY OF GIRL FOUND IN WATER TROUGH

Kansas City Sun. 7/16/21

Police First Believed Crime to Have Been Committed by Colored Man—White Confesses to Having Assaulted and Killed the Girl.

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Springfield, Ill.—Following his confession of killing Beatrice Kincaid, ten-year-old daughter of James Kincaid, a farmer residing near Winchester, Ill., last Sunday night, Ed. Mundy, 32, was brought to Springfield for safekeeping. Mundy said he choked the girl and placed her body in a water trough because she screamed when he assaulted her. The police had asserted their belief that a Colored man had committed the crime.

BRUTAL POLICE

Chicago Defender 6/25/21

CHIEF FITZMORRIS has done much to improve the police service in Chicago. Frequent shakeups have occurred and scores of inefficient officers have been discharged. But there is yet one thing that the average patrolman must learn and that is to treat citizens with some degree of respect, and not bully them upon every occasion. Officers are servants of the people, not their masters, as they seem to think the moment they are clothed with a little authority.

TO THE WHITE OFFICER every black face is a potential criminal, and many are the complaints registered against patrolmen or detectives of cold blooded and deliberate brutality. It is no wonder rumors are in constant circulation about men being beaten almost to death in police wagons and stations and during the administration of the "third degree." There are many honest and decent men on the force, and it is too bad that the brutes overshadow their good record. Chief Fitzmorris is the right man in the right place, and given a little time he will undoubtedly permanently retire the bullies from the department.

Negro, Tar Party Victim, Found Innocent By Jury

BELVIDERE ILL REPUBLICAN NOVEMBER 2, 1921

Completing an investigation of the tarring and feathering of Simon Preston Johnson, Elgin negro youth, the Kane county grand jury censured the lawlessness and exonerated the colored youth of alleged improper conduct with a white girl.

The grand jury reported that they believed the "open violation of the law was the result of too much publicity upon much too few facts." The jury was unable to find the slightest evidence of any misconduct on the part of the colored boy nor upon the part of the white girl with whose name his was linked.

[illegible] 1921

[illegible] ged by the civil service commission for intoxication, but later was reinstated.

Lynching – 1921

Indiana

945

SIDE LIGHTS.

INDIANAPOLIS IND TIMES
MARCH 11, 1921

COLORED GIRL REPORTS ATTACK.

Helen Dalton, 18, colored, 1442 North Missouri street, told the police that she was attacked by a negro who dragged her into an alley at Fourteenth street near Missouri street late last night. Miss Dalton said she was employed as an usher at the Park theater and was on her way home when attacked.

Seymour Ind. Tribune
NOVEMBER 27, 1920

PRISONER IS NOT SERIOUSLY HURT

Henry Bentley, Held in City Jail, Removed by Armed Mob—Noose Placed Around His Neck.

LIBERATED BY HIS CAPTORS

Colored Man Arrested on Charge of Assault, Sentenced to Six Months at Penal Farm.

After a noose had been placed over his head and he was lifted from the ground by a rope thrown over a limb of a tree in the outskirts of the city, Henry Bentley, aged twenty-eight, negro, who was taken from a cell in the city jail by a party of masked men early today, was lowered and given his liberty upon the promise that he would immediately return to the police station. Bentley was removed from his cell about 2 o'clock this morning after the mob had overpowered Marion Weddell, night patrolman, who was on duty at the police station at that hour.

Bentley was arrested Tuesday night on charges of assault and battery and peeping in windows of residences. He was held for preliminary hearing which was conducted by C. W. Burkart, mayor, in city court this morning. The charge of assault and battery was pushed and he was found guilty. Mayor Burkart fixed his fine at $1 and costs and added a sentence of six months at the state penal farm.

Officer Weddell was alone at the police station when the mob entered. He was sitting with his back to the desk and the party of masked men assembled so quietly that the policeman did not know any one was near the jail until they entered the door.

Immediately the leader of the party, flashing a revolver, demanded that Weddell surrender the jail keys. The officer was unable to reach his revolver which had been placed on the desk. He grabbed a chair and hurled it at the men who approached him. He was at once surrounded, all the men pointing revolvers at him.

The demand for keys was repeated but Weddell refused to give them up. He was backed into a corner of the jail, he said, and was hit on the shoulders and in the side with butts of revolvers. One of the men hit Weddell as the latter raised his hand for protection. The revolver caught the little finger on his left hand, tearing the flesh.

One of the party started to search the desk. As he tried to pry open a drawer which contains papers and other documents belonging to Charles Wallace, sanitary inspector, Weddell told the men that the keys would not be found in that drawer. They were soon recovered, however, and entrance gained into the corridor.

While members of the masked party were endeavoring to secure the keys, others stepped to the door leading to the jail corridor and told Bentley to dress as he was wanted outside. Some trouble was experienced in opening the door to the cell corridor.

Bentley was bound hand and foot and Weddell said the suggestion was made that he be tied also. However, the suggestion was not followed. While the skirmish was in progress in the station Weddell said he noticed several men, all masked and armed, walking in front of the door and window at the jail.

After the mob got Bentley the party left the jail and Weddell noticed that they went eastward on St. Louis avenue. As soon as the men had departed with the prisoner, Weddell telephoned to Officer Wallace and Mayor Burkart, explaining what had occurred. Mayor Burkart was the first to respond. Just after the mob left the city jail Peter Sensback, also a night policeman, stepped into the station, but the whole affair had been conducted so quietly and quickly that he did not know of the trouble until he reached the jail.

Mayor Burkart and Officer Sensback in the police automobile went after Wallace and John T. Abell, chief of police, and a search of the city was immediately started. The police officers believed that the mob intended to hang the prisoner and they worked as rapidly as possible in an effort to locate the men and prevent the negro's death.

Officer Weddell took up a trail on St. Louis avenue and walked through the alley between the city building and Baltimore & Ohio division office building. A short distance from the city building he found the prisoner's hat and knew that the mob had taken him in that direction. He searched in the vicinity without finding other clues.

As he was returning to the police station about thirty-five minutes later he heard the sound of someone walking rapidly on North Chestnut street, near the fire department. He hastened to the corner of St. Louis avenue and Chestnut street and met Bentley returning to the jail.

The colored man was breathless. His face and hands were covered with blood. Officer Weddell inquired if he was hurt and Bentley replied that he had been kicked and beaten but did not believe his injuries were serious. Weddell telephoned to Dr. L. B. Hill who came immediately to the police station and dressed Bentley's wounds which were not found to be serious.

Before the physician left the station the members of the other searching party returned to the jail, and were surprised to see Bentley there.

The colored man was questioned closely and his answers revealed that he was frightened. He said that just as he was being taken from the jail he was hit over the head with a revolver butt and was dazed. He was dragged through the alley back of the jail, he told the police, and at Tipton street was placed in an automobile. He said that he remembers nothing else until he revived and found himself in the machine in the neighborhood of Bitsi's Mills. He was unable to state accurately just where the mob took him but declared that the machine crossed the interurban tracks and also the railroad tracks.

At one point, Bentley said, he was taken from the automobile, the ropes with which he was tied were cut, and a noose was slipped over his head. The other end of the rope, he said, was thrown over a limb of a tree and he was pulled off the ground. He pleaded with the mob to have mercy on him, he said, and he was then lowered so that his feet again rested on the ground.

"Where will you go if we let you go?" Bentley said he was asked.

"Where do you want me to go?" he replied.

The colored man said that one member of the masked party then asked him if he would return at once to the police station if he was liberated and the prisoner replied that he would, as he is not guilty of any charge against him.

Bentley said that later he was placed in the machine again and was driven some distance away. He said that he feigned unconsciousness after he had been hit and kicked several times and that at the first opportunity he found he jumped up and started to run. He was overtaken, however, but released when he promised to go at once to the police station. Bentley said that he was released near Gaiser's and that he hurried to the police station.

The colored man suffered from injuries in his side where he was kicked, he said. He also had a slight scalp wound and had an abrasion over one eye, the result of a blow.

Bentley said that when the mob first appeared at the police station he thought that one of the night policemen had arrested a "drunk," but he soon realized that something more serious was in progress. He said he heard the command to Weddell for him to "throw up your hands," and also heard the officer refuse to comply.

Officer Weddell was overpowered and was unable to prevent the colored man from being taken from the jail. It is not known how many masked men were in the party, but the crowd is estimated all the way

from ten to eighteen or twenty. All of them did not enter the jail. Bentley said that some remained in the alley and others were probably located on Chestnut street as guards.

Weddell said that he did his best to protect the negro.

"It makes no difference to me whether the prisoner be black or of what nationality he may be," said Weddell. "I have taken an oath to protect all prisoners and that was what I tried to do with Bentley until I was completely overpowered."

A pair of handcuffs which were the personal property of Wallace and which he kept in his own locker are missing, and the officer would be greatly pleased to have them returned. It is possible that they may be found later.

Mrs. Harry Hoover was the principal state witness against Bentley at the trial this morning. It was charged that Bentley entered the lawn at the Hoover home Tuesday night and attempted to take hold of Mrs. Hoover when she stepped from the door. She called and her husband hurried to her assistance. The man, however, had fled, but as he ran Mr. and Mrs. Hoover were able to see his face clearly in a ray of light that came from a window. They identified Bentley. The charge of peeping was not pushed at the hearing.

Lynching - 1921.

Iowa

735

Side Lights

DOGS LEAD TO NEGRO'S CABIN; ANOTHER GIRL FIEND HUNTED

DES MOINES IA REGISTER
JUNE 6, 1921

Found Bound and Gagged Following Murder of School Teacher.

Trailing the murderer of Miss Sarah Thorsdale with the result that Tom Lewis, Negro is held as the slayer, two bloodhounds yesterday were put on the hunt for an unidentified fiend who committed the city's second attack on a girl within forty-eight hours and left her bound and gagged, lying in a deserted spot as dead.

The second victim is Miss Dorothy Crail, 15 years old, 944 West Seventeenth street. She was found early yesterday morning by newsboys after she had lain out all night. She regained consciousness later at a hospital. A man who said he was a minister had picked her up as she was going to a camp-meeting, she declared. She believed he had hit her on the head with a motor crank or other heavy instrument.

Sheriff Robb, following the dramatic trailing of Miss Thorsdale's murderer to a cabin on the Coon river bank, where Tom Lewis, Negro, hermit had lived, declared he was satisfied the evidence of the bloodhounds justified holding Lewis for trial as the slayer.

The second of a series of terrific questionings of Lewis began at the county jail shortly after 11 o'clock last night. At an early hour this morning the Negro was still strongly protesting his innocence. The questioning was conducted by Sheriff Robb, Jailer Sloan and state agents. It was said at the jail that the grilling probably would continue until daylight.

SLAYER TRAIL DIM AS LEWIS BAFFLES ROBB

Search Turns to Second Member of Pair of Negroes Seen Before Murder.

DES MOINES IA REGISTER
JUNE 8, 1921

Search for the slayer of Sarah Barbara Thorsdale was concentrated yesterday on a hunt for the man who wore the bloodstained army jacket found near the scene of the murder.

After four days of terrific and almost ceaseless questioning, Tom Lewis, Negro hermit suspect, stoutly was sticking to his original story of his whereabouts on the afternoon of the murder and his questioners still face a stone wall of protested innocence.

Seek More Evidence.

While not willing to abandon their contention that Lewis is guilty, state officers and police admit that they have reached an impasse in the case.

Hence the hunt for the wearer of the bloodstained army jacket. The theory was advanced that this as yet unidentified man, if not guilty of the murder, may have been a partner in the crime.

Saw Two Negroes.

According to a story told by George Stillwell, of Valley Junction, who passed the girl in his automobile about ten minutes before the time at which the woman is supposed to have been accosted, he saw two Negroes at the side of the road north of the bridge across the Raccoon river, and on an east and west line from the scene of the murder.

Stillwell told Sheriff Robb that he was certain Lewis was one of the Negroes he saw.

Except for slight discrepancies and occasional contradictions attributable to his illiteracy and fear of facing so grave a charge, Lewis maintains his story covering the hours from immediately before the murder of Miss Thorsdale until the time when her body was discovered.

Lewis says he was fishing Thursday afternoon and that he went to the cement plant Thursday night about 7:30. He slept in the cement bathhouse Thursday and breakfasted at a house near by Friday morning.

Hoop Goes to His Home.

Hy Yackey, state agent, and John Sloan, county jailer, speaking for Sheriff W. E. Robb in his absence, last night positively stated that William Hoop, reported to have been held in connection with the Thorsdale murder and with the assault at Valley Junction Monday on Mrs. Dorothy Winger, had nothing to do with either attack.

Hoop, it was said, was brought to Des Moines to assist in finding the assailant of Mrs. Winger, and at no time has been charged with any crime, nor has he been detained or booked on any charge. Lst night he returned to his home in Valley Junction.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAPH
JUNE 5, 1921

FIVE HELD IN MURDER OF GIRL

Two Mexicans, Three Negroes, Arrested for Iowa Crime.

(By United Press to The Morning Telegraph.)

DES MOINES, Ia., June 4.—Two Mexicans and three negroes were arrested late to-day by Sheriff Robb as suspects in the murder of Miss Sara Thorsdale.

One of these was Tom Willis, 40-year-old negro, who had been camping on the Raccoon River, near where the teacher's body had been found.

Sioux City Grocer Slain; Chicago Lady Returns Dogs Lead to Negro

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Adolph Lunic, grocery store proprietor, was shot and killed by one of two Negro holdups as he was closing up late Saturday. The wife of Lunic was the only witness.

Bloodhounds led officers to a Negro resort, where a man answering the description of the one who did the shooting was arrested.

Worked as Laborers to Trap Murderer

DES MOINES IA CAPITAL
AUGUST 10, 1921

Word Dropped by Negro Boy Put O'Brien and MacDonald on Thorsdale Trail.

With evidence now in the hands of the grand jury, upon which an indictment probably will be returned for the murder of Sara Barbara Thorsdale, pretty teacher at the Clara Barton school, James MacDonald, former chief of detectives, and James O'Brien, assistant county attorney, revealed today the evidence against the new Negro suspect, and how it was scured.

To establish the identity of the Negro, these two sleuths put on dirty overalls, let their whiskers grow, and spent two weeks working with gangs of laborers at the Hawkeye Portland Cement company's plant near Valley Junction.

MacDonald and O'Brien obtained jobs as repairmen about the plant. While working, the two sleuths pieced together all the information they could obtain from various employes about the plant concerning the movements of various suspects until they obtained a definite clue to work upon.

BOY OPENED TRIAL.

A word dropped one day by a little Negro boy, living near the plant, gave the officers a bit of information that set them on the right trail.

"Why did Joe —— always keep asking me about my school teacher?" the little Negro lad inquired of the officers during one noon hour after they had brought up the Thorsdale case for discussion among a bunch of fellow workmen.

Without arousing suspicion, MacDonald and O'Brien ascertained from the lad that the Negro now suspected continually inquired about Miss Thorsdale and often called her "his girl."

From a Negro woman living along the road which Miss Thorsdale traveled, the officers learned that the Negro proceeded the school teacher on the afternoon she was murdered by about fifteen minutes.

SUSPICIOUS ACTIONS.

After the crime was committed, the Negro went to Valley Junction and later to the cement plant.

The Negro did not work on the day the crime was committed. He boarded a bus at the Eighteenth street bridge to go to the cement plant on the day following the murder. His clothes were covered with mud and fellow workers inquired as to whether he had been praying. The Negro, usually talk-

JAMES O'BRITN.

Lynching — 1921.
Side Lights

Kansas

942

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE OFFICERS ARE TARRED

Constitution 3/14/21

Former U. S. Senator Burton Is Escorted From Great Bend, Kansas.

Great Bend, Kan., March 13.—Details of the anti-Non-Partisan league demonstration in Butler county yesterday and last night which reached a climax in the escorting from Great Bend of J. Ralph Burton, former United States senator from Kansas, and the tarring of J. O. Stevic and A. A. Parsons, officers of the league, revealed today that Stevic and Parsons were compelled to apply a coating of tar to themselves after their clothing had been removed. After they had been forced by the crowd of several hundred men to roll on the ground, their clothing was returned and they were told to leave the county.

The whereabouts of Stevic and Parsons, who are state organizer and state secretary, respectively, of the league, were not known tonight. Neither had word been received here as to the whereabouts of Burton, or of a Professor Wilson, another organizer for the league, who was with Burton when he was forced to leave Great Bend.

Burton and Wilson were on their way to Ellinwood, a small town in this county where they were to address a meeting yesterday afternoon. When they did not appear, Stevic and Parsons came here to learn what had become of them. The latter pair was then taken out of the city and told not to return. Later, when they appeared again, in Ellinwood they were tarred.

FORT SCOTT KAS TRIBUNE
JANUARY 26, 1921

POSSE HUNTS 2 NEGROES

They Broke Jail at Iola Last Night, After Assaulting Jailor George Stafford—Was Unconscious.

Word received by local officers last night told of a jail delivery at the Allen county jail at Iola, Kans. Two negroes whose names were not learned, knocked George Stafford, jailor and deputy sheriff, unconscious and then made their escape. Several posses were organized and searched for the negroes throughout the night, but this morning they were still at large.

The two negroes were the only prisoners confined in the jail. They were awaiting sentence to the penitentiary, having recently been convicted of burglary at Moran. Mr. Stafford had gone to the cells about 6 o'clock to give the prisoners their supper, when one of them picked up a cuspidor and struck him in the face, breaking his nose. Several other blows were struck by the two men, and the jailor fell to the floor unconscious. The negroes then made their escape. Stafford laid on the floor for some time, being found by the sheriff, who came to the jail to see how things were, as had been his usual daily custom.

The sheriff immediately gave the alarm and phoned all the surrounding towns to look out for the negroes.

The following description of the two negroes was received this morning by Sheriff Armour:

Two slender negroes, medium black. One is 5 feet 9 inches in height, the other 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height. Age, 21 to 22 years. Both wearing jersey sweaters, one a blue serge coat, the other a dark coat; one wearing black shoe laces, the other brown shoe laces; both wearing caps; one giving the name of Williamson, the other Franklin.

Word received from Iola this afternoon stated that Stafford had recovered consciousness and was not seriously hurt. The negroes have not been caught.

Lynching - 1921

Kansas

943

SIDE LIGHTS.

NEGRO BREAKS IN ON TWO WOMEN

PARSONS KAN SUN
APR 1 5 1921

Mrs. J. Herndon's Home Is Entered In Orchard Park.

TRY TO KEEP HIM OUT

Negro Smashes in a Window and the Women Pick up Children and Flee—Negro Escapes.

Hearing some one pounding on her back door screen yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, Mrs. J. Herndon, who resides in Orchard Park near the Heacock home, went to the door and found a negro there.

He demanded to get in Mrs. Herndon, frightened, slapped the back door in his face and locked it. Seeing that he was unsuccessful in gaining an entrance at that door, he hurried around to the front door, but a Mrs. Pruitt, sister-in-law of Mrs. Herndon, who was visiting at the Herndon hom hurried to the front door an locked it.

By that time the negro had become furious and was making every effort to gain an entrance to the house. There was no one at home except the two women and two small children, who by this time had become so frightened that they knew not what to do next. Having no phone they were unable to call the police.

Mrs. Herndon hurried through the house and locked the windows, and had just finished locking a window opening on the back porch when the negro again appeared at the back window and seeing that he had been beaten at his game, smashed the kitchen window in.

The Women in Flight.

Seeing that he was bound to get into the house and that they were powerless to keep him from gaining an entrance, the two women picked up the children and hurried out of the house to the home of Mrs. Anna Heacock, with the negro after them, but they were too fast for him and reached the Heacock home before the negro could get out of the Herndon yard.

The police were phoned for, but due to the distance they had to come, the negro made his get away and was last seen going toward the railroad tracks.

A good description of the man was secured by the police and every effort is being made to locate him, but the chances are that he made his get away as he made for the railroad tracks and knew that the officers would be on his trail soon as the frightened women could get word to headquarters.

Sidelights.

Lynching—1921.
Side Lights

Kentucky.

944

LYNCHING TOWN BOYCOTTED BY STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

New York, N. Y., March 30th.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, today announced receipt of news that the State Medical Society of Kentucky had voted to call off a meeting which it had been planned to hold in Versailles, Kentucky.

Versailles is the scene of the lynching of Richard James on March 13, as a result of which Governor Morrow removed the jailor who permitted the mob to take its victim from his custody.

The change in the State Meeting of Kentucky's medical society is a direct consequence of the lynching, according to the president of the society.

NEGROES OFFER REWARD FOR NEGRO CRIMINAL.

Tribune Plain Dealer 9/26/21

Madison, Ky.—The action of the Negroes of Madisonville in offering a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of the Negro murderer of Sheriff Hunter not only allayed much anti-Negro excitement at the time, but has promoted confidence and good feeling between the races since. A number of white citizens expressed their appreciation of the Negroes' action by offering to pay the reward when it became due; but the Negroes preferred to pay it themselves, as proof of their determination to shield no member of their race from just punishment in the courts.

WHITE MAN ASSAULTS CHILD; NEGRO ACCUSED

Baltimore Md. Herald 11/2/21

Daily Press Inflammatory About "The Black Brute" Before Truth Is Brought Out Silent Afterwards

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 26.—After inflammatory headlines had been published in the daily papers here such as "Black Brute Assaults White Child," "Lynching Is Threatened If Negro Is Caught," suddenly these papers shut up like clams and not a word further on the subject could interest the editors because, instead of it being a "Black Brute," it was found to be the act of a "White Brute." So, there was no more talk of lynching or brute force, but a white gentleman of a prominent family was the guilty party.

The girl's first statement was that a Negro had criminally assaulted her while she was playing near her home here and following the arrest of o dozen Negroes, two of whom narrowly escaped the hands of the moh that scoured the country for miles around, the thorough grilling of the white child by the police officers resulted in the little girl finally admitting that no Negro attacked her, but that a white man aged fifty years and a member of one of the most prominent white families of this section was the one who assaulted her.

The man, whose name has been suppressed by the papers was rushed to Frankfort upon orders of Circuit Judge R. C. Stoll, for safekeeping. The girl stated thot she had placed the blame on a Negro because the white man had threatened her with death should she tell of his relations with her.

The mother of the child, noting her soiled clothing, questioned her as to the cause and it was then that she stated that a Negro had assaulted her.

THO DYING, STICKS TO DISCREDITED TALE OF ATTACK

Chicago Whip 6/11/21

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 11.—Although standing on the threshold of death itself, Mrs. Mollie Coyle, 52, 441 Fehr Ave., stuck to a story to the effect that she had been struck by an unidentified man of our Race. She was found unconscious at the foot of the steps leading into her house.

Gottfried Schlaug, white, was standing directly underneath the steps when the aged woman stumbled and fell down them. He swears that no other person was near. Other witnesses swear that Mrs. Coyle was alone at the time of her accident. Yet, so inbred is it in Southern whites to lay every ill at a Black man's door, that Mrs. Coyle died with this repudiated falsehood on her lips.

Lynching – 1921.
Side Lights

Louisiana

940

Minstrel Troupe Stripped And Thrashed

BENBOW'S DARKTOWN FROLICS EXPERIENCES INHUMAN TREATMENT AT HANDS OF LOUISIANIANS.—ORDERED TO LEAVE TOWN FOLLOWING FLOGGING OF MEN AND WOMEN

2/3/21

Special To The News.

Shreveport, La., Jan. 21.—A group of colored men and women, traveling as a ministrel show under the name of Benbow's Darktown Frolics, were divested of every rag of their clothing shortly before the time for their appearance at the local theatre and thrashed severely and ordered to leave the town by a mob composed of white men. "Billy" Bradford a member of the company relates the following story of the experiences of the members:

For two years, the Bradfords have been with the show known as William Benbow's Darktown Frolics, and all who know me will bear me out when I say, that I have always been truthful.

Benbow's show while playing one night stands through the state of Louisiana, recently had a very humiliating experience. The company arrived at Mansfield in that state on January 18th and while preparations were being made by everybody to give the first show, several of the ladies decided to take a walk through the white settlement of the town accompanied by a bull dog, to show off, I suppose with their clothes and the dog too. It is said that the animal playfully jumped at a little white child who it encountered on the street. The mother of the child becoimng alarmed at this remarked to the show ladies "be careful with that dog. If he bites the girl I will kill it." Now instead of apologizing for the dog's actions, they walked away contemptuously. One of the number went so far as to call the white woman ugly names. As a result of which, the whole company (guilty as well as innocent) suffered in the outrageously uncivilized manner which it is my intention to try and describe below. Rather than explain or say something to us about what had happened to them, the ladies on their return to the colored section of the town said absolutely nothing to anyone. We were all in the dark.

The white woman in the meantime got busy. At the supper table that evening, the latter related to her husband in detail everything that had transpired between the dog and child and herself and members of the show. Of course, the white man became exceedingly indignant and angry. He quietly and quickly got a mob together and marched it down to the theatre. Had it not been for the fact that we were advised in advance by a kindly colored servant of what was being contemplated on the part of the white people. God only knows what would have happened. We warned the girls. I pleaded with Benbow to have his wife who was to blame, go and apologize. He refused. He would not humiliate her to that extent. So he got a car and sent the latter and others on the road to Shreveport. When the mob arrived later, it found none but innocent people. My wife was in a hair dreser's parlor in the same building at the time. Benbow deliberately pointed her and two other girls out to the mob as show girls. The mob soon found out all about what had happened and that the guilty ones had left town for Shreveport. This led up to every road leading to the latter city being blocked by telephone. That night at 10:30 the fleeing party was caught and brought back to Mansfield. The mob which was bent insistently on lynching the whole show was dissuaded against carrying out the wholesale murder program, by what appeared to have been disapproval of its more level headed leaders. What this very mob did though was only a little less hideous. For it unclothed every one of us (men and women) completely, and whipped us in our nude condition in a manner we will never forget for its extreme cruelty and savage brutality. The beating which we and our poor helpless women (absolutely divested as we were compelled to be of all our clothing) were given by the contemptable brutes and despisable cowards was indescribably unmerciful and heartlessly severe. It is interesting to note however that Benbow (who could have, but refused to prevent the whole thing) got the worse beating of all in the company. There was a poor girl in the party, whose name is Edna Dudley, Benbow knowing full well that it was his wife who was guilty of having insulted the white woman deliberately told the leader of the mob that it was Miss Dudley who was responsible for the trouble. After whipping us in the manner above described we were ordered out of the town.

(Signed.)

BILLY BRADFORD
MARION BRADFORD
ARCHIE MAJORS
FRANK BUTTER
JAPRISE ADAMS
OSCAR ADAMS
ROSF WHITTING
BELLE WATERS

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
MARCH 27, 1921

NEGRO FACES LYNCHING BY LOUISIANA POSSE

Shreveport, La., March 26.—Hunted by a posse of 500 citizens of Leesville, La., a negro named Johnson is surrounded tonight in a clump of woods near Fullerton, La., following an attack on a young married woman today. The attack occurred near Leesville.

ACTORS STRIPPED STARK NAKED AND FLOGGED WITH WHIPS and STICKS

Afro American 2-5-21

Louisiana Crackers Disrobe Whole Show Including Men And Women And Whip Them In The Streets

Mansfield, Lo., Feb. 3.—More than a dozen actors and actresses belonging to William Benbow's Darktown Frolics show in one of the theatres, were set upon by a mob, divested of all their clothing and in the nude state severely beaten, after which they were driven out of town.

Mob action followed an incident in the white section, where one of the show women "talked back." Mrs. Benbow with her companion, walked through the white settlement leading a bull dog. The animal playfully jumped at a white child and the mother becoming alarmed, said, "Be careful with that dog, if he bites the girl I'll kill it." Angry words on both sides followed.

Excitement spread throughout the white section and part of the show people hearing what was going on, escaped in a motor car, but were captured when the roads were blocked by telephone.

At first the mob insisted on lynching the whole show. Later the leaders as a compromise, suggested that everyone, both men and women, be disrobed completely and whipped in a nude condition. With over 500 jeering, cheering people looking on, the clothing was torn from the backs of the actors and blows and lashes applied with whips and sticks. They were left then to get out of town the best way they could.

Among others in the show were: Mr. and Mrs. William Bamboes, Pearlie and Lillian Bradford, Oscar Adams, Frank Butler, Archer Majors, Pearl Waters, Rob Whitting, Jeopize Adams and Edna Dudley.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
APRIL 16. 1921

Negro Killed by Posse.

SHREVEPORT, La., Saturday.—While resisting arrest in a house near Rodessa, La., to which he had been trailed following an alleged attempt at assault on the wife of a white citizen near Myrtis, La., Tony Williams, a negro, was shot to death last night by an official posse.

MRS. RUSSELL'S SHOT KILLS WES BELL AS NEGRO TRIES ENTRANCE

MONROE LA STAR
JUNE 1, 1921

BASTROP LADY SHOOTS THROUGH WINDOW AND KILLS NEGRO BENT ON ROBBERY

Mrs. Emma Russell, of Bastrop, shot and killed Wes Bell, a negro, at an early hour Saturday morning when Bell tried to enter her home in the northwestern part of that town. Mrs. Russell was alone with her children when the negro tried to enter her home, her husband being at El Dorado, where he has been employed for some time.

The negro was killed as a result of one buck shot hitting him in the forehead just above the nose, there being no other wounds or marks on him, indicating that he had been struck by any other bullets. Mrs. Russell told Sheriff Frank Carpenter and other officers that she heard some one at the window about 2 o'clock in the morning and that she fired a shotgun through the window without noticing that anyone was there, but believing that some one was trying to enter her home.

She then ran to the home of a neighbor and notified them of the occurrence. They had heard the shots, however, and were on their way to give assistance when she arrived. When they reached her window the dead body of the negro was found, indicating that he had been killed instantly.

Bell had a sack in his hand and it is believed by officers that he knew that the woman's husband was away from home and that he intended to rob her. Mrs. Russell said that someone was frightened away from her place earlier in the evening and that she believes the

person was the negro who was killed.

The coroner's jury exonerated Mrs. Russell from any blame in the shooting.

Convicted of Beating Wife, Man Is Taken by Mob and Whipped

Monroe, La., August 22.—Albert Chenvert, recentiy sentenced on a charge of beating his wife, yesterday was taken from jail by a mob here and given a whipping. Then the mob passed the hat and took up a collection for Chenvert's wife and two-months-old baby. The whipping was administered with a long rawhide thong. Chenvert is said to have been advised to leave town. He has left.

ARMED MEN SEARCH FOR ACCUSED NEGRO

Monroe, La., September 2.—Groups of armed men from Taylor, Arcadia, Dubberly, Darley, Gibsland, Athens and other towns in Claiborne and Lincoln parishes continued today to search for a negro believed to have killed William Murrel, a Homer, La., oil contractor, whose body was found in a freight car near Dubberly yesterday.

These little towns were practically depopulated last night, nearly everyone physically able to take to the field having joined in the chase. It is stated that members of train crews deserted their posts to assist in scouring the swamps where the negro is believed to be hiding.

The negro, whose name is unknown to the officers, is believed to be surrounded in a large swamp about three miles from Athens. Members of the posse intimate that the negro, if captured, will either be lynched or burned. The negro was seen to jump from the train on which Murrel was going to Texas. A short while later the body of Murrel was found.

Young Negro Confesses Slaying Aged Minister

M. V. C. TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 21, 1921

LAKE CHARLES, La., Wednesday.—Jesse Reen, a young negro, has confessed that he killed the Rev. Charles Havens, a seventy-year-old Apostle minister, according to a statement by Sheriff Lyons. The motive was robbery, the negro is said to have admitted. Court is in session here and steps have been taken to give Reen a speedy hearing.

SHERIFF AFTER LAST OF BLACK BAND, LYNCHING IS NOT LIKELY

MONROE LA STAR
SEPTEMBER 27, 1921

CALDWELL SHERIFF DECLARES THAT THIRD NEGRO IS WANTED FOR MANHEIM MURDER

Sheriff J. E. McClanahan, of Caldwell parish, said today he did not anticipate any further trouble in connection with the arrest of Floyd Abrams, 34 years old, a negro, who was arrested at Clark's station Monday, and who confessed to having been an accomplice of Gilman Holmes, a negro, who was lynched at Columbia for the murder of Sidney Manheim, station agent for the Missouri Pacific railroad at Columbia.

Sheriff McClanahan said Chalres Blair, a third negro, is wanted for the murder of Mr. Manheim and that he would be arrested within the next day or two days.

The sheriff said he did not anticipate any attempt at mob violence until Blair is placed in jail at Columbia, but that an effort might be made at that time to string both negroes up.

The sheriff said Abrams, who is now in the Columbia jail, had confessed to everything in connection with the Manheim crime, except actual participation in the murder of the station agent.

All three negroes had been positively identified by white and black people, he said ,as having been loitering around the depot on the day of the tragedy.

A crowd gathered at the Caldwell parish jail last night, when Floyd Abrams was arrested.

Sheriff McClanahan told them that there was a third negro and asked them not to take the law into their own hands.

The crowd was indignant and many declared that he should be summarily dealt with. The sheriff soon got them quieted down, however, and in a short while they had dispersed.

Lynching - 1921
Side Lights

Maryland
941

941

Mass Meeting Ends In Uproar

Afro American 2/4/21

Speaker's Hot Attack On 'Garveyism' Leads To Indignant Outburst At Trinity Baptist Church On Sunday Afternoon.

Cries of "lynch him," "take him down from there" "let me at him" and the like closed the otherwise orderly mass meeting held under the auspices of the local branch of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at Trinity Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon.

The objection of these threats was Attorney W. Ashbie Hawkins, whose address was interrupted, and who was forced to leave the building heckled by the crowd.

Earlier in the meeting Mr. Fred Toote of New York and other spealters extolled the plans of the Honorable Marcus Garvey for the redemption of Africa thru the Black Star Line of steamers and the Liberian loan. Just before the session came to an end, Attorney Geo. L. Pendleton spoke of the need of securing adequate counsel to defend Henry Brown, accused of murder of a Naval Academy nurse.

According to Rev. J. J. Cranston, the presiding officer, Mr. Hawkins who was also invited to say a word, launched into an attack upon Garveyism, declaring that he had listened to the various speakers and was no more enlightened than when he came in.

"Garveyism," Mr. Hawkins is quoted as saying "is mere bosh," and continuing he asked "how many of you own land in Africa?" Nearly every hand went up.

"Where is your title and deed" asked the speaker and then the storm broke. Outcries against Mr. Hawkins were heard on all sides. Women and men surged from their seats, and one man with his coat off was seen vainly trying to get down the aisle.

Sensing the situation Rev. Cranston ran to the front of the platform and announced one verse of the hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers." In a tumult that did not subside, he pronounced the benediction.

POSSES SEEK NEGROES WHO ASSAULT GIRL

Victim Says Trio Beat Escort And Dragged Her Into Woods.

MAN MAKES ESCAPE AND SOUNDS ALARM

Hanover Street Bridge Neighborhood Combed For Assailants.

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN
MARCH 7, 1921.

Late last night a posse of about 100 men, including city and State police, were hunting three negroes who are reported to have criminally assaulted Miss Gladys P. Sargeant, 19 years old, 602 Hanover street, about a block from the south end of the Hanover street bridge. Before attacking her, the police were told, they had severely beaten her escort.

MAN MAKES ESCAPE.

The man, Fonnin Daniels, 17 West Lee street, escaped by rolling down the steep bank. He jumped on a passing automobile and was taken at full speed to the Brooklyn Police Station to sound the alarm. In the meantime, the keeper of the bridge had heard the screams of the girl and had telephoned to the Southern Police Station.

Posses were formed immediately from the Brooklyn, Southern and Southwestern police stations. The Southwestern posse captured three negroes at Graveyard lane and Maryland avenue, Westport, and took them to the Southern Police Station for identification about 10.30 o'clock.

NEGROES FREED.

In the meantime, the girl had been taken to the South Baltimore Hospital.

When the negroes arrived at the police station, the girl was taken there to identify them. Neither she nor the man could identify any of the three, who were then released. Search of the whole Westport section was continued until early this morning.

It was stated that two negroes made an attempted criminal assault on Miss Sargeant Saturday evening near her home.

Miss Sargeant is an orphan and came to this city about three months ago from Allentown, Pa., to stay with her cousins here. Later she secured a position as nurse and housekeeper at the home of Oliver D. Smith. She and Daniels started for a walk shortly after supper last night, walking down Hanover street and continuing across the bridge.

NO WARNING OF ATTACK.

After reaching the south side they stopped to talk. Without warning, they say, they were attacked by the negroes. Daniels says he finally rolled down the embankment, when he slipped out of his overcoat. When he hit the bottom an automobile was approaching from the bridge. He stopped it, told briefly what was happening, and was taken at full speed to the Brooklyn Police Station, where the alarm was raised.

In the meantime Miss Sargeant had been taken a little way from the road up the embankment and had been criminally assaulted by all three negroes, according to her statement to the police. Then, she declares, the negroes fled through the woods toward Westport. She managed to crawl to the edge of the embankment and roll down to the road, where she was picked up by passing motorists and taken to the hospital. She was treated there by Dr. Reynolds.

POSSE CARRIES SHOTGUNS.

As soon as the general alarm had been given, Captain Santry, of the Southern district, began organizing the hunt. Acting Marshal Henry was notified and went to the Southern district. Lieutenant Robinson and four patrolmen of the Brooklyn station, who first responded to Daniels' alarm, organized a large posse of men, armed with shotguns, to start the hunt around the scene of the assault.

Sergeant Weber and several motorcycle patrolmen of the Southwestern district began the hunt from the Westport end and captured the three negroes who were inspected and released. Both Daniels and Miss Sargeant are confident that they could identify the negroes.

Daniels is a married man, whose wife is in the South Baltimore General Hospital.

ASSAULT STORY MAY BE FIASCO

Afro-American

Local Man Identified By Girl Proves He Was In Belair When Crime Was Committed

Nineteen year old Gladys P. Sergeant's (white) story of being criminally assaulted by three colored men who over-powered her escort, Fonnin Daniels, white, near the Hanover street bridge, may prove a fiasco.

Her first story told the police was:

To the effect that the Negroes attacked Fonnin and the girl while they were walking. She said Daniels was attacked and severely beaten by the Negroes and to escape them he rolled down an embankment.

Later in the week she changed this tale and declared she and Daniels were seated on the ground when the men appeared. She said that when Daniels saw the Negroes coming he left her and ran away, after which the three assaulted her.

Wilford Ball, aged 25, who lives at 809 Charn street, was picked out by Gladys from a number of persons arrested as one of the men who assaulted her. Police went to a Belair church and proved to their satisfaction that he was there at the time of the crime.

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HAGERSTOWN MD HERALD
FEBRUARY 16, 1921

WELCHAM CONVICTED IN POLICE COURT ON A SERIOUS CHARGE

Found Guilty of Indecent Exposure—Sentence Suspended Until Today.

TWELVE WITNESSES HEARD IN THE CASE

Session Lasted More Than Three Hours—Negro Arrested After a Long Chase.

After a sesion of more than three hours during which time twelve witnesses were examined, Frank Welcham, colored, 42 years old, 138 West Bethel street, was found guilty before Justice Halm in the Police Court last night of indecent exposure. Sentence was supended until this morning and the negro was sent back to jail in the meantime.

The Police have been receiving complaints of a negro exposing himself to school children in alleys adjoining West Washington street for more than a year. They have been trying for some time to catch the man but until Monday they were unsuccessful. On Monday afternoon Motorcycle Patrolman Divine saw the negro in an alley and watched him for an hour. He then placed him under arrest and took him to headquarters where five school children identified him as the man.

Eight children were called to testify yesterday and all of them were positive that the negro was the man. The testimony of one little girl, 8 years old, was not admitted because of her age. According to the testimony the negro had been guilty of the practice for more than a year and had at various times accosted the children as they passed through the alley on the way to school.

(over)

(From other side)

The negro through friends including his fiancee, endeavored to prove that he had been at home or at some other place every time he was accused of being in the alley.

State's Attorney Wolfinger summed up the testimony declaring that it proved the guilt of the negro beyond a doubt and classing the offense as one of the most revolting that a man could be guilty of. He asked for a maximum penalty of 2 years in the House of Corerction.

Major Lane in defending the negro said that his guilt had not been proven and that the children were too young to be positive in their identification of the man. He asked for dismissal in that the State had failed to establish beyond a doube the guilt of the man.

GLADYS SEREANT, WHITE, THE KIND OF WOMEN WHO THE CAUSE OF INNOCENT MEN BEING HUNG

To the Editor: Afro-American 7/15/21

Three men were supposed to have assaulted Gladys P. Sargeant, white, 19 years old near the Hanover Street Bridge, Sunday evening.

Wilfred Ball colored, 601 Sharp street, was arrested Monday and identified by this girl as one of the men who assaulted her.

Wilfred Ball came to Belair Sunday noon and spent the day with his cousin having missed the last bus leaving Belair Sunday night and tried to catch a ride to Baltimore. After failing he went to church with his cousin and then went to the home of his cousin, stayed all night and left for Baltiomre Monday morning. He was arrested shortly after arriving. This girl positively identified Wilfred Ball as one of these three men who assaulted her. Wilfred Ball told them he spent Sunday in Belair. Four policemen (headed by Lieutenant Burns) came to Belair Monday to get the evidence.

The Sargeant girl said that she was sitting down on the bank by Hanover bridge with her friend and three Negroes came up and said " wonder if they have any money." Two of them gragged her friend (man) and he rolled down bank and got away and the one grabbed her and dragged her in the woods and asaulted her. She was asked if this Wilfred Ball was the man and she swore in the court room that she knew it was he, but the man friend said he looked like the man and he thought Wilfred Ball was the man but was not sure.

I think she must be of the immoral class as they have her locked up and locked her up after the hearing. This is the class and kind of white women that hang colored men.

Wilfred Ball proved a perfect alibi, only by his lucky visit to our town Sunday or he would have been sent up to hang.

He says he was sweated out Monday night, officers tried to make him admit the crime.

S. P. MOORE

HANOVER PA EVE SUN before.
APRIL 20 1921

NEGRO WHO ESCAPED LYNCHING IS NOW IN COUNTY ALMSHOUSE

Weary and hungry, Charles H. Dorsey, a negro, who had a narrow escape from lynching in Frederick, Md., last Tuesday, was taken into custody yesterday morning, after 2 o'clock, by the local police as a suspicious character. Fear for his safety drove the colored man to walk continually to elude his fancied pursuers, whom he believed followed him after he was released in a lonely spot by Frederick authorities. Dorsey is aged 3[illegible] years.

Almost a year ago he was arrested on a charge of criminally assaulting Miss Dessie Tweedale, a white woman. At his first trial at Towsontown, Md., he was found guilty. Sentence was suspended, however, and he was, after spending six months in jail, granted a new trial. This time the trial took place at Frederick and Dorsey was found not guilty and acquitted.

Almost immediately the court room was thrown into confusion and tumult. An attempt was made by Miss Tweedale's relatives to take possession of Dorsey and threats of a lynching alarmed the authorities. Only after Dorsey was badly beaten was he removed from the court room by a rear door and thrown into an automobile. He was then taken to a secluded mountain road where he was released.

Dorsey was committed to the county almshouse by Mayor Hugentugler yesterday afternoon.

Government Makes An Investigation

Afro-American 7/15/21

Notwithstanding protests from Governor Ritchie, the Department of Justice is making an investigation in the case of Henry A. Brown, convicted in the United States Court for the murder of Miss Harriett A. Kavanaugh, nurse at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. Attorney J. Steward Davis was in Washington twicethis week in behalf of Brown.

It is said that considerable evidence has been secured in an effort to show why Brown should not be hanged. His second reprieve by President Harding expires on August 1.

BROWN CASE IS NOW BEFORE ATT'Y GENERAL

Afro-American 7/22/21

Baltimoreans In Washington To Make Final Plea For Condemned Man

EVIDENCE STARTLING

Light Truned On Cruelty And Probable Implication Of Naval Officer

Startling testimony to establish an alibi for Henry Brown, convicted in the United States Court for the alleged murder of Harriet Kavanaugh, white Naval Academy nurse, was presented to the Department of Justice at Washington Monday by Attorney J. Steward Davis and a local committee.

U. S. Attorney Finche, who is in charge of pardons, listened attentively as various affidavits were presented to show that Brown was in Baltimore at the time the murder was said to have taken place in Annapolis. The evidence will be submitted to Attorney General Daughterty, who will report his recommendations to the President. The condemned man has been reprieved twice by the President, the second one expiring August 1.

Much of the testimony hinged around the allegation that Brown was with Stella Maynard, alias Brown at a house on Wilmer alley atthe time the woman was said to be murdered in Annapolis, and stayed with her until the following day, January 15, last.

Witnesses Prove Alibi

Mrs. Annie Rheubottom and Zachariah Jackson, both of 632 Greenwillow street, submitted affidavits that they saw Brown and Stella on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Hoffman street on the evening of January 14, and that they were apparently on their way to Wilmer alley address.

An affidavit was submitted from Joseph Maynard, the husband of Stella, claiming that his wife asked him to swear before the federal grand jury or at the trial that he was with her at the time Brown claimed she was with him. Allen Stewart and Mrs. Florence Matthews swore that they saw Brown in Baltimore at the time of the murder was said to have been committed.

Testimony was submitted from a white man named Morgan, of Brown's death watch, that Stella visited Brown at the jail before the first reprieve and asked if he wanted her to provide for his burial. He is said to have asked why she testified against him, and tha ther reply was that she was afraid of her aunt, a Mrs. Foote.

Threatened By Cops

Assertion was also made that after Brown had given himself as a deserter from the United States Cumberland, that the several policeman threatened to have her sent to the House of Correction on a prostitution charge if she testified that Brown was staying with her at the time of the murder was committed. Similar threats are said to have been made to the woman at whose house they alleged to have stayed.

The records of the Naval Board of Inquiry were resorted to show that it was at first that the murder was committed by a white man and that the murderer wore a pea coat. Brown wore no such coat when he surrendered at the Northwestern Police Station on a desertion charge.

It was also hinted that the woman had four or five white admirers and that on the night of the murder she confided to another nurse that she had to face an issue she was afraid of. It was also brought out that a white orderly, to whom the dead woman had addressed a letter, when confronted with the letter, denied that there had been any improper relations between them.

Light Turned On Smith

It was alleged that Lieutenant Smith, who is said to have been bitter against Brown, was among those smitten with the nurse.

He is said to have told Brown at one time that when he was on top, Brown must be down in the hold, and vice versa.

Lieutenant Smith was one of the most active in prosecuting Brown. Just before the murder things are said to have been made so hot for the sailor by Smith that he had to sleep on another ship at night.

Lieutenant Smith, has been since transferred to Norfolk on complaint of a white chaplain for alleged brutality to another colored sailor

Detective Bradley's Statement Read

The testimony of Detective Peter Bradley was read to show that Brown and he walked side by side when being taken over the scene of the murder. This was to controvert the claim made that he led the way while they were trying to fasten the crime on him.

Attorney J. Steward Davis told the Department that the affidavits all tended to show Brown absolutely innocent. Mrs. Emma J. Truxton made a fervent plea for fairplay for the man. Bishop Boston Allen and Mrs. Laura Wheatley, who have been most active in trying to save the condemned man's life.

Ataorney Finche seemed to be deeply impressed by the testimony for the accused.

"While at first I thought Brown innocent," Attorney Davis told a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN, I now believe him guiltless. Much evidence since produced for the man was not given at the trial. I cannot blame either Judge Rose or the District Attorneys' office for their view of the case, because they were guided by apparently reliable testimony.

FURTHER REPRIEVE ASKED FOR NEGRO

Washington, July 29.—Attorney-General Daugherty has asked President Harding for a further reprieve in the case of Henry A. Brown, a negro, sentenced to be hanged in connection with the death at Annapolis, Md., January 14 of Miss Harriet M. Kavanaugh, a trained nurse.

Brown has already had two sentences, officials said, the second expiring August 1, but investigation of the case still is to be completed.

FREDERICK OFFICIALS IGNORE MOB OUTRAGES

The Afro-American 9/23/21

Frederick, Md., September 22—(Special) Judges, State's Attorney and Grand Jury ignored the mob outbreak of several months ago when M. Dorsey was freed of the charge of assaulting a white girl.

States Attorney Anders is said to have told the grand jury that he had talked the matter over with a leading colored doctor of the town who is satisfied to let the case drop and that it was only the Baltimore "darkies" who are leading in the agitation. The grand jury refused to bring in any indictment.

Three judges sat in the case which freed Dorsey of the crime and following their verdict, whites stormed the court house, chasing the lawyers and the accused man out of town. Most of the persons involved are well known to the Frederick police.

THE SIMPSON CASE

The Afro-American 9/30/21

The news of the attempted rape of the Simpson white girl on the Eastern Shore comes so close to the alleged outrage upon the sister of the same girl by Isisiah Fountain last year that it deserves more than passing notice.

Fountain maintained his innocence to the last in spite of the third degree mthods of Sheriff Soulsby and his deputies, but nevertheless was hung on circumstantial evidence. Now another of the same family claims to have been a victim of an alleged colored rapist.

The first case has left such a stench in the nostrils of people who love justict and order that they have little patience with the second. There ought to be an investigation into the Simpson family to see if they have all the intelligence of average folk, and whether these are cases of rape or cases of consent.

Lynchings—1921.

Side Lights

938

Maryland.

938

PROFESSOR STEPHEN HANDY LONG

An Appreciation by His Pastor, the Rev. William R. A. Palmer Pocomoke City, Maryland.

South Western Christian Advocate 11/10/21

When the awful tragedy of the assassination of Professor Stephen Handy Long became known, men, women and children, especially his little daughter, who will never forget the murder of her father, who held her by the hand, wept and mourned like Rachel of old, and refused to be comforted, because their leader was not.

No more popular man lived on the Eastern shore of Maryland regardless of race, he was regarded by many white the Booker T. Washington of his race. Soon the news spread like wild fire and men wondered why the burning and shining light, who like Jesus had done nothing amiss should be the victim of murder foul.

A trained Christian educator, and leader. He was born of the flesh in Pocomoke City, Md. April 1st, 1866, and met his most untimely death in the same city Sept. 13, 1921. Aged 55 years, 11 months, 12 days, An upstanding exception to the rule for he was a prophet with great honor in his own country.

The boy Stephen attended the schools of his home, which did not quench his thirst for knowledge. "A little learning is a dangerous thing." He then attended the public schools of Boston, Mass, afterward entering Lincoln University. Oford, Penna, the grandfather of one of our leading white citizens secured for him the scholarship and she says he was until death grateful for this kindness of the sainted Dr. Webb.

About 1893 he began and continued to teach for twenty-eight years almost without a break. As teachers, principal, supervisor of education he left no stone unturned to make himself one hundred per cent efficient He was married in 1894, his widow, two adopted children, two brothers, survive him. Providence left him childless that he might be called the father of the thousands who claim him as their teacher.

A 33rd degree Freemason and District Grand Master Odd Fellow. He took pride in the rites, ceremonies, symbols, mysteries, and rituals of the secret orders, although liberal toward those who were not members. More than once he was their representative on great occasions and thrilled audiences with his burning eloquence and flashes of wit amid deafening applause and cries, "Go on, go on." He was the incarnation of the three golden links friendship, love and truth, and the abiding graces, faith, hope and charity.

Worked Willingly With His Hands.

Physically he was striking in appearance, and in dress, "Rich, not gaudy, for the apparel oft proclaims the man," but he could and did don his overalls which he generally did during vacation, as house painter, original designer, mural decorator making a specialty of church frescoing. Many churches have been beautified and made more attractive by his handiwork, like Jesus, the carpenter, Paul the tentmaker and Peter, the fisherman, he dignified manual labor as the success of the apostles. "The Agony in Gethsemane" and "Christ's Ascension" were his popular subjects. May it not be that in this he left his race a message that suffering heroically on earth will be crowned gloriously with ascension into heaven?

He was born in the Spirit when quite young, connected himself formally with the church about twenty-seven years ago and was standing up and counted in all activities of the same, says his pastor. The last five years of his life there was no member of the church more humble. He would hold no office but preferred to be a "bench member" as he laughingly said, because he could help more. He opposed with all his might "big chiefs" in the church, and was the hilarious giver that God loves.

He was a member of the Conference Board of Education, was secretary of the Conference Board of Stewards and a member of the General Conference which met in Baltimore in 1908 voted for the election of Bishop Lewis, who finished his earthly career just a few weeks before he himself was strangely called from cross to crown.

He shouted over the election of Bishops Clair and Jones, commended the Southwestern light, of which he was a subscriber for a number of years. He was a true, tried friend to his pastor. No one will miss him more that he. His deeds more eloquently than his words showed that he loved his church and her members.

The funeral services were held Thursday, September 15, 3 p. m. outside as the church edifice could not hold the vast concourse of people, more than 2,500, said to be the largest funeral, white or colored, ever held in Pocomoke. Telegrams and letters of sympathy were read by Secretary J. Dickerson of the Delaware Conference; Resolution from the Delaware Conference and Salisbury District by Statistician Parker and many other from fraternal, secret, civil, and educational institutions. The Masons had charge of the body were pallbearers and had their beautiful and impressive services, also the Odd Fellows, home and visiting lodges were represented. A telegram from the Rev. J. C. King, D. D., of Ezin said: "Leave it to God" received a hearty response. There were present a large number of the members of the Delaware Conference and their wives, the Rev. Dr. C. Y. Trigg of the Washington Conference, and the Rev. R. S. Stansbury of the Baltimore Conference A. M. E. Church. The Rev. I. D. Pitts led in prayer, the Revs. W. T. T. Miles and Ross N. Davis read the Psalm and epistle respectively. The Rev. J. S. Coulbourne by request sang a solo, "His Eye is on the Sparrow."

"For All the Saints," "Who From Their Labor Rest," "Come Ye Disconsolate," "I Would Not Live Always," "Fade, Fade Each Earthly Joy," "Asleep in Jesus," "Jerusalem the Golden," were sung by the choir. Missis Catherine Palmer the pastor's daughter, played the organ.

The Rev. L. L. Williams, Commissioner of Education; Vincent, cashier; J. B. Blaine, accountant; B. W. McMaster, Dr. F. W. C. Quinn, Hon. Harry Powell, State Supervisor of Colored Schools; J. Walter Huffington, County Superintendent of Education white, were present, the last two named made very feeling addresses. After the principal eulogy was delivered by the pastor. "Tomorrow is the new moon and thou shalt be missed because thy seat will be empty."

District Superintendent J. W. Jewett of the Salisbury and D. H. Hargis of the Cambridge and Principal T. H. Keah of Powells Ave., made very appropriate addresses. A paper on the early struggles of Prof. Long for an education written by one of our leading white citizens, Mrs. Schoolfield was read. At the setting of the sun his remains were buried in the church cemetery, the pastor reading the ritual, there to await the blast of Gabriels' clarion trumpet, when the dead in Christ shall rise. "His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him that

PROF. STEPHEN HANDY LONG

Lynching— 1921.

Maryland

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SIDE LIGHTS.

NEGRO ATTACKS CHILD ON HER WAY TO SCHOOL

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN
MARCH 8 1921

Eleven-Year-Old Johanna Lemchen Dragged Into Alley And Her Clothes Torn.

POLICE SUPPRESS AFFAIR

Northwestern District Heads Deny Knowledge Of Case After Receiving Full Report.

Johanna Lemchen, 11 years old, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Lemchen, 925 Harlem avenue, yesterday was dragged into an alley off Schroeder street by a negro and assaulted. The cries of the girl and several other children who saw the negro seize her frightened him off and prevented a criminal assault.

The attack occurred at 1.15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The alley runs off Schroeder street, near Edmondson avenue. The girl was crossing the alley, when the negro seized her by the arm, pulled her off the street and attempted to tear off her clothing.

The police of the Northwestern district, in which the attack occurred, attempted to suppress all information concerning the affair. Even late last night an officer in charge of the police station denied that he "knew of the assault or that he necessarily should know of it."

Police Commissioner Gaither likewise had been kept in ignorance of the attack. Called on the telephone last night he said he had not been informed of the affair by the officers of the district. All the while, however, the official report of the case was on file in the police station.

Persons in the neighborhood said they had seen the negro, whom they described as being about 25 years old, loitering near the alley some time before the girl was attacked. When the children screamed, he fled and several men and women gave chase. Patrolman W. L. Squires heard the shouts of the pursuers and joined them. All trace of the negro was lost, however, at Lafayette avenue and Carey street.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
MAY 20, 1921

BRIDE ROBBED AND SLAIN NEAR CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, May 20. — Mrs. John Weber, aged twenty, a bride of seven months, was assaulted, robbed, and then murdered near her home in Columbia Park, Md., near here, yesterday. The body was found in the bushes close by the railway. She had been shot through the head, and a finger on her left hand, on which she wore a diamond ring, had been cut off.

The authorities sent broadcast a description of a Negro who had been loitering in the neighborhood for several days.

Mrs. Weber left her home at 9 A. M. to board an electric train at White Station for Washington. Indications were that the assault and murder took place at some place other than where the body was found, but the finger had been cut off at that spot. The diamond ring, wedding ring, and a purse containing about $12 were missing.

GIRL ASSAULTED BY NEGRO, CHARGE

HINGTON D. C. HERALD
MAY 4. 1921

Overpowered Going to School. Alleged Assailant Is Captured.

Fearing mob violence, an extra guard was placed last night at the Hyattsville jail to prevent harm to Nathan Garrey, colored, 30 years old, held in connection with the attack on Carrie Huston, 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Maud A. Huston, of Muirkirk, Md., who was assaulted, according to the Maryland authorities while on her way to school at Beltsville, Md., yesterday morning.

The girl was on her way to school yesterday morning and when about a half-mile from home she found she had forgotten her lunch and started back. She had gone only a short way, according to Officer Garrison, when she met the negro, who accosted her.

He then grabbed and overpowered her, tying her hands and drawing a scarf tightly around her throat, Garrison says. She was rendered unconscious when kicked in the face and upon regaining consciousness saw she was about forty yards from where she met the negro.

She managed to reach home. Officer Garrison was summoned and found the negro surrounded by a posse of neighbors. Garrey was taken before the girl and identified as her assailant, Garrison says.

The girl remembered having bitten one of the negro's fingers and later when Garrison examined the negro's hands teeth marks were found on one of his fingers, Garrison declares. The negro, however, said he had been bitten by a pig.

The negro denies any connection with the assault. He says that he saw a strange negro in the neighborhood.

Garrey admitted to Officer Garrison that he had been sentenced to the Maryland penitentiary for thirty years following conviction on a similar charge in Charles County, Maryland, and that he was pardoned and paroled about eighteen months ago.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
AUGUST 6, 1921

Not Politics; Justice!

Further developments, as reported yesterday in The American, in the case of the negro Brown, convicted of the murder of Miss Harriet Kavanaugh at the Naval Academy, would seem to emphasize further the sincerity of the Department of Justice in pursuing its investigations, if such emphasis were needed.

The evidence set forth justifying the Department's course in seeking reprieves for the negro may turn out to be untrustworthy. District Attorney Carman asserts that it is. But certainly the people of Maryland, even the people of Annapolis, who were, in the nature of the case, most stirred by the crime, do not want to send the negro to the gallows if there is real doubt of his guilt.

Circumstantial evidence may be excellent evidence if it is incontrovertible, but how incontrovertible was the evidence against Brown? It is the Department of Justice's job to answer that, but if it should be answered in the negro's favor, we hope there will be no further intimations that "politics" is responsible.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT CHARGE FACES COLORED AMERICAN.

Will Try Garry, Accused of Attacking White Girl Near Beltsville, Md.

Washington Bu
8/20/21

Upper Marlboro, Md., Aug. 19.—The case of Nathan Garry, colored, indicted for attempted assault, is on for trial here today. The prosecuting witness is Carry Huston White, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Maude A. and the late John Huston of near Murkirk. The indictment alleges that Garry attacked Miss Huston early Tuesday morning, May 3 last, while she was on her way to school at Beltsville. Immediately after the alleged assault Miss Huston, who resides within a stone's throw of Garry was arrested the same morning as the party who had assaulted her. Garry was arrested the same morning by County Officer Thomas H. Garrison, but the feeling against the colored American was so pronounced that he was removed to the Baltimore city jail for safe keeping.

The crime alleged against Garry is punishable in Maryland by death, but according to court officers, the usual sentence in cases of attempted criminal assault is twenty-one years in the penitentiary. Robert W. Wells has been assigned by the court to defend Garry. He is being tried by a jury.

Stanley Jackson, an inmate of the house of reformation for colored boys located at Cheltenham, Prince Georges county, was acquitted at the special session of the circuit court here yesterday of the charge of murdering William Jones, another inmate. The case was tried by a jury and the full bench, Judges Briscoe Camalier and Bell sat. On June 26 last, according to the testimony, five inmates of the institution were confined in a cell for infraction of rules. During their punishment a hazing party was alleged to have been staged, and Jackson is said to have struck Jones over the head with a bucket, inflicting a wound which resulted in his death a week later.

Robert W. Wells, defending Jackson, argued to the jury that the boys had been confined about twenty days and that the condition of Jones, owing to lack of proper food, was the cause of his death, and not the blow from the bucket. The jury was out about an hour.

PLUCKY GIRL FIGHTS ASSAILANT IN WOODS

Miss Margaret Anderson Puts Negro To Flight Despite Death Threat.

VICTIM ROUGHLY HANDLED

Attacked While On Way To Work At Sparrows Point. Identifies Prisoner.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 20, 1921

Attacked by a negro who held a revolver and threatened to kill her if she made an outcry, shortly before 7.30 o'clock yesterday morning, at Sparrows Point, Miss Margaret Anderson, 22 years old, fought her assailant until he became frightened and fled. The young woman was roughly handled, however, her neck showing deep scratches inflicted by the man's fingernails and some of her clothing being torn off.

Upon a description furnished by the girl and Miss Anna Poluski, who says she saw the negro shortly before the attack was made, the Sparrows Point police arrested Samson Jones, colored, employed in a Sparrows Point lunchroom. Both girls identified the prisoner before Magistrate McNicholas, and he was held for the action of the Grand Jury without bail. He denies the charge, claiming that he was asleep at home when the assault occurred.

Had To Go Through Woods.

Following her custom, Miss Anderson left her home at Edgemere, near Sparrows Point, with her father, William Anderson, in the latter's automobile, to go to her work in the tin plate mill at the Bethlehem plant. She left the machine at a wooded road which leads to the mill, while her father continued to the shipyards, where he is employed.

Usually several girls go through the woods and it is seldom that any one of them has to take the walk alone. Yesterday morning, however, none of the other girls was there and Miss Anderson started the walk unaccompanied.

When she had gone about half of the distance Miss Anderson says a negro jumped from the bushes and grabbed her about the waist, dragging her toward the woods. When Miss Anderson struggled the negro pulled a pistol and threatened his victim with death if she made any further outcry. But the girl continued to fight and scream. Apparently fearing that other girls would appear, the negro then released Miss Anderson and fled.

Tells Friend Of Attack.

Running along the road the victim overtook Miss Poluski and told her of the attack. Together they notified the police and gave them a good description of the assailant. The arrest of Jones and his subsequent identification by the victim and Miss Poluski followed.

According to Miss Poluski she saw the negro this morning as she went through the woods, and although she was alone, he did not attack her. The police believe that the man also saw Miss Anderson approaching. Miss Poluski also said that she has seen the negro in the woods every morning since last Wednesday.

SMITH CASE MOVED TO BALTIMORE CITY

Trial Of Man Accused Of Assaulting White Girl Changed From

(over)

Towson
Afro-American

ATTORNEY FEARED VIOLENCE

Baltimore 11/4/21

Warner T. McGuinn Turned Down Case Unless Granted A Change Of Venue 11/4/21

The trial of Samuel Smith, chauffeur, charged with shooting and attempting to assault Marta D. Lyon, Goucher Colleg student, hase been moved from Towson to Baltimore City.

Judge Offut granted the change of venue at a hearing Monday morning at Towson following an argument by Smith's attorney, Warner T. McGuinn.

Mr. McGuinn told the Court that he had accepted assignment of the case only tentatively and would only go on with it in case the trial were removed to Baltimore City. The attorney explained that his own life and the life of his client would be in danger and he therefore, would not receive a fair trial. He recalled how a mob attacked Attorney Gus Grayson, white, who succeeded in freeing his colored client Dorsey, on a similiar charge sometime ago.

Judge Offu declared that Smith would receive a fair trial in any section of the State, but consented to remove the case to Baltimore where it is expected to come up sometime next month.

Shortly after Smith's arrest, relatives engaged Harry Wolfe, white, as an attorney. Lack of funds however, made it impossible for them to finance the case and the court then asked Mr. McGuinn to defend Smith.

NEGRO KILLED AS RACE RIOT LOOMS

Clash Follows Attack by Another Negro on Young White Girl

N Y C TELEGR
OCTOBER 2(

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday.—A negro was killed in a battle with Baltimore police at Pumphrey Station, a suburb of this city, late last night following a threatened race riot which was precipitated by an attack upon a white girl by a negro. At a late hour a band of negroes were in a house surrounded by police.

Later police forced an entrance into the house and found that the slain negro's companions were two negresses. The dead negro was identified as Robert Brown, of Pumphrey.

The trouble was an outgrowth of the alleged criminal attack on the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Thomas McClure, committed by a negro Monday. One negro is held accused of the assault and two others charged with threatening the girl's mother.

Feeling on the part of both white and negro residents has been running high since Monday, but as the accused had been removed to Annapolis the authorities had not anticipated a serious clash.

POLICE ON TRAIL OF NEGRO GUNMEN

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
OCTOBER 26 1921

Justice At Pumphrey Expects Their Arrest Today

Arrest of the three negro gunmen who last night attacked the home of C. Thomas McClure, storekeeper at Pumphrey Station, Md., and tried to murder McClure's family, is expected before the day is over. Justice Sweetser Linthicum, magistrate at Pumphrey, knows the identity of the negroes.

Justice Linthicum will also hold an inquest this afternoon to investigate the death of Robert Brown (colored) of Pumphrey, who was shot and killed by Patrolman Frank Bowers of the Southern district, when he and other city policemen demanded entrance to Brown's home in search of the gunmen. The patrolmen were called to Pumphrey to defend the McClure family, who were besieged in their home by negroes.

Singled Out For Attack.

The McClures were singled out for attack by the negroes because Mrs. Ethel M. McClure beat 13-year-old James W. Palmer (colored) last Monday after, it is alleged, he had attempted to assault Mrs. McClure's 5-year-old daughter Ethel. The woman was stabbed by James' older brother, Daniel Palmer, and King Parker (also colored), who are said to have threatened Mrs. McClure.

White residents of the section threatened to lynch the three negroes. The negroes are being held for trial in Annapolis, and last night's attack was in retaliation for their arrest.

Justice Linthicum said three negroes were overheard to say they intended going to Pumphrey "to clean out that white trash." He has learned the identity of the negroes.

Phones For Help.

When the negroes attacked the McClure home, Mrs. McClure telephoned to Southern Police Station for help and Lieutenant Robinson, Sergeant Panuska, Patrolmen Bowers, Gordon Norris, Rogers, Swope, Dunsing, Arnold, Dotterweich and Cassel were sent to Pumphrey. With the arrival of the policemen the negroes ran, exchanging shots with the patrolmen.

Believing the gunmen had taken refuge in the Brown home, the policemen went there. According to the police, Brown at first refused to open his door. Then, they say, he suddenly opened the door and lunged at the policemen with an axe. It was then that Bowers fired.

SMITH TRIAL TO BE CONTINUED FRIDAY MORNING

Baltimore Md
Afro-American
11/25/21

Only the Fifty Witnesses of the State Have Testified So Far Against Chauffeur

McGUINN DELIBERATE

Witnesses Writhe As He Grills Them Upon the Accuracy of Statements

One of the most dramatic trials ever witnessed in the local criminal court is now being staged before Judges Gorter, Bond and Duffy sitting en banque to hear the evidence in the case of the state versus Clarence Smith, charged with shooting and attempting to assault criminally Marita Lyon, white.

While the case is particularly brutal, it is not so much so as the Arbuckle affair, nor is there apparent the criminality manifested in the celebrated Couthron case last year. However because of the fact that the accused is colored and the girl white, the law is so drawn tha he may be hanged if proven guilty. Anywhere else outside of America the man would be sent ot prison for five years without excitement.

Smith has not yet been proven guilty. True some fifty witnesses of the state have taken up three days of the trial in weaving a chain of circumstantial evidence around him to show that he was in the neighborhood of the crime at the time it was committed. Bernard Locktie white says he stopped him and asked for a mach. Catherine Murphy, white put up an order for him at the store at noon and another store clerk, William Hooper testified that Smith did not call for it until 12:30 to 12:45. The crime was said to have been committed around 12:20, October 13.

In his usual slow and deliberate manner City Councilman Warner T. McGuinn, counsel for Smith, grills the state's witnesses unmercifully. One Jack Harmon, white, who testified tha the color of the car Smith was driving was maroon, afterwards admitted he did not "know one color from another." Mary Scully, white, who testified that she saw the same car with Smith driving pass her home, afterwards admitted that he car was going so fast that she could not identify the driver. A bit of levity showed itself in the proceedings when Mr. McGuinn ridiculed Katherine Murphy's identification of Smith's coat by the fact that it had wrinkles in it.

Fearful of the grilling to which the defense would subject her, Marita Lyons gave her testimony in open court, but asked to be cross examined by Mr. McGuinn only before the judges. Newspaper men were excluded, and this part of the trial went on in Judge Duffy's private office.

The defense will attempt to prove that Smith was home at the time of the crime. The case will be resumed following the Thanksgiving recess.

LONG'S SLAYER GETS OFF WITH MANSLAUGHTER

John Pollard, White, Gets Lesser Sentence From Jury In Cambridge Court

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
11/23/21

TOWN IS CROWDED

Defense Attorney Pull Out Race Issue and Wave It Before Democratic Jury

BY WM. E. READY

Cambridge, Md., November 23—By Wire. The Eastern Shore of Maryland infamous of mob law and near lynching in the Fountain case two years ago had a shoe pinching the other foot the other foot today. Fountain was hanged for criminally assaulting a white girl, who walks the country roads.

John Pilchard, a white man indicted for the first degree murder of Stephen Long, supervisor of the Worcester County Schools was left let off by a jury witha verdict of manslaughter and a recommendation of mercy.

After two days of continuous sessions in which the race issue was frequently injected and the word "nigger" used, the case was given to the jury a little after nine o'clock last night.

At 12.40 they brought in a verdict of manslaughter with a recommendation of mercy. It is believed that Pilchard will get off with about years imprisonment.

Despite the big crowd of people from the city and from adjacent counties to see the first trial of a white for killing a colored man there was no bad feeling manifested. The court grounds, the yard, halls andthe trial room itself were so crowded, that the Afro representative could hardly squeeze his way in.

Testimony showed that Mr. Long and his daughter were on their way home in the evening when William Pilchard, white stopped him, said he had heard a shot and wanted to know if he carried a gun. Insisting in stopping Mr. Long the two clinched. Then it was that John Pilchard standing in Noah Gunby's store looked out and saw his brother clinch with Mr. Long. He ran out of the store and taking his brother's part stabbed the school teacher in the stomach and in the back, killing him.

He was indicted by a Worcester County grand jury for first degree murder, and fearing conviction had the case moved here from Snow Hill.

BLACK HAND LETTERS CAUSE TERROR IN FREDERICK, MD.

3/18/21
Afro-American

Blackhand letters sent to Joseph D. Baker, white, president of the Citizens National Bank of Frederick; to his son, Holmes D. Baker, white, one of the vice presidents of the bank, and to Sheriff Wertenbaker, white, have caused a small sized reign of terror in this county.

The first letter was mailed to Wertenbaker. He was told that if he carried out the order to hang Charles Robinson, convicted of assaulting and killing a white woman, the sender of the letter would blow up the jail. Robinson was hanged two weeks ago.

Holmes D. Baker received a letter telling him that unless he placed $5,000 at the foot of a tree in a secluded spot near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, on South Carroll street, the following night, the sender of the letter would blow up his home. The money was placed at the tree and Wertenbaker and Deputy Sheriff Klipp stationed themselves nearby to await the coming of the blackhand writer. No one appear that night.

Subsequently Holmes D. Baker received another letter, saying that the money must be placed at another spot, near the first one named, on the following night. That letter said unless the money was placed there the writer intended to kill Baker's father and mother.

Last Wednesday Joseph D. Baker received a letter advising him tto place money under the tree, and he was told that he would be killed unless he complied with the terms of the letter.

Authorities believe some colored person is writing the missives and are on the lookout for him.

Open Season For Shooting Negroes

Baltimore Md.
Afro-American
2/26/21

Cruchstown, Md. News (white)

The Afro-American, a paper published in Baltimore, in the interest of the Negro, sends us a marked copy of an article headed "The Patrid Eastern Shore" commenting on the difference in sentences of a white man who killed a Negro in Dorchester county and received a sentence of 3 years in the House of Corrections (some sentence for a minor offense), and the Negro Perry Castle for attempting a rape on a white school girl in Talbot county, who only was given a sentence of 18 years in the penitentiary—instead of hanging. If this Afro editor will secure a copy of the Maryland Game Law and turn to page 23, he will find that the nine Eastern counties of this white man's state has an open season for shooting or hanging bad Negroes, which will explain the difference in sentence on this Shore.

Lynching — 1921
Side Lights

937 Massachusetts.

NO COLOR IN RAPISM

Guardian 9/3/21

Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, National president of the N. E. R. League, has said, it is the white races and not the black who are the greatest rapists. Such conspicuousness is given by the press to alleged rapes by Colored men that we advise our race and its friends to note press reports as to white rapists. We do not refer to the awfully frequent ravishes of Colored women by white Southerners, for they are not reported in the press, but in cases where both are white.

For instance, at Williamstown, Mass., on Tuesday, Philip Williams, 55, was held under $1,000 bonds on charge of having assaulted a 12-year old girl. Williams is married. On Tuesday, Thomas MacFadden of No. Weymouth, Mass., was held in $600 on charge of criminal assault on two girls, whom he is said to have locked up in his room.

Mr. William D. Brigham, the indefatigable friend of our race, used to keep weekly lists of dirty crimes by the whites, and referring to the details, remarks sarcastically, "These criminals were Colored, of course?" It stung his own white fellow citizens.

CHARGED WITH RAPE

A CHINAMAN THIS TIME—IN BOSTON AND NO TALK OF RAPE.

The Guardian 9/10/21

(Boston Post, Sept. 8, 1921)

Harry Lu Chin, 24 years of age, a merchant living at 291A Warren street, Roxbury, was arrested yesterday morning by the police of the Dudley street station charged with criminal assault upon a 15 year old Roxbury school girl. The girl's name is being withheld by the police.

When arrested and booked at the station house Chin claimed no knowledge of the alleged assault, but upon being searched by the police, furnished a letter purporting to have come from the young girl following the attack.

The assault, according to the police, occurred last Wednesday evening, but Chin immediately disappeared and no trace of him could be found until yesterday. The girl was on her way home when the Chinaman, who knew her attempted to lure her into a vacant lot. The girl told the police that she fought with him but was unable to withstand his attack.

She was later found wandering about the streets in Roxbury in a dazed condition. After being taken home she told her story to the police who were summoned.

937

TWO BRAVAS HELD BUT ACCUSERS MADE RIDICULOUS BY LEWIS

Guardian 9/3/21

One Brava Put Over Into the Juvenile Court for Trial—Disgrac of Mass. Whites, Who Tried to Lynch, Shown Up by the Absurdities of Testimony of Girl and Escort—Escort 6 feet, 2 in Tall and Says He Was Held Prisoner by 16-Year-Old Boy.

HOLDS 2 BRAVAS IN $15,000 FOR CAPE ASSAULT

COURT REFUSES TO REDUCE BOND—HEARING FOR THIRD DEFENDANT SEPT. 6—PRISONERS GUARDED ON WAY TO COURT

(By a Staff Correspondent of The Herald)

Barnstable, Aug. 29—Judge Frederick C. Swift found probable cause at a hearing today on charges of assault on Miss Gertrude Butler of Buzzards Bay and robbery of her escort by two Cape Verde island negroes and ordered them held for the grand jury, which meets here on Oct. 10.

The prisoners, John Dies and Benjamin Gomez, in default of $15,000 bonds, which Judge Swift would not allow to be reduced, were remanded to jail. Joseph Andrews, a minor, the third member of the Brava trio that were threatened with lynching when the charges were preferred, will be given a separate hearing in the juvenile court on Sept. 6.

Prisoners Are Guarded

Many points in the story of Miss Butler and her escort, William Eldredge of Bourne, both of whom took the stand, sounded unreasonable and some of the evidence was ridiculous, said Judge Swift, following the argument of former Asst. U. S. Atty.-Gen. William H. Lewis, who appeared as counsel for Dies. Lewis declared that the tale of the boy and girl was a "cock and bull yarn concocted to protect themselves in the eyes of their unfortunate parents." Judge Swift concludeed, however, that there was sufficient evidence to warrant holding Dies and Gomez.

The prisoners were under heavy guard as they were led from the Barnstable county jail to the court house, a dozen plain clothes officers were in different parts of the court room and extra guards and state motorcycle police officers were on duty. Though the court room was filled and crowds surrounded the building there was no disorder. A large number of the Brava colony in Jungletown, between Onset and Wareham, were among the spectators.

As last witness for the Commonwealth, whose case State officer Ernest Bradford handled, William Eldredge, the escort, took the stand. Gertrude Butler, victim of the alleged assault, had occupied most of the day in telling of their experiences on the return from the dance hall, and her family physician, Dr. Henry C. B. Snow of Buzzards Bay, had described her condition on the following day.

Gave Captor Cigarettes

For an hour and a half, Eldredge testified, he sat in a cemetery with the girl and one of the negroes, whom he said was Gomez, while the other two went for gasolene. He said that he talked with their captor and gave him 10 or 12 cigarettes.

Jumping to the jury box in the midst of his argument, Atty. Lewis re-enacted this scene, placing the girl on one side of him and Eldredge on the other. In his cross-examination of Eldredge he again referred to the graveyard incident, demanding to know why the boy did not reach for the gun and put up a fight with the Brava. Eldredge made no reply.

"God Almighty," Lewis then questioned, "weren't you looking for a chance to escape?"

Again ldredge gave no answer In reply to further questioning by Lewis Eldredge said that later he smoked a cigarette while the men alternately held him 50 feet back of the automobile, parked on a side road, and the other two criminally assaulted Miss Butler. He said that without effect he had pleaded with the Bravas not to touch her, that he knew what was going on and that he had not advised her to yield to them. Were it not for his captors' revolvers continually pointed at him, he declared, he would have been a match for them, but during the automobile ride Dies stood in the front seat, covering them with a gun, and that in the cemetery and thereafter they were similarly covered.

Lewis Lines Up

Atty. Lewis's first act was to line up all the principals on the witness stand, where Eldredge stood head and shoulders above Dies and a head above Gomez.

"Do you mean to marry Miss Butler?" questioned Lewis.

"No, not exactly," answered Eldredge. He then went on to tell how they were sweethearts, merely had been keeping company a year, had gone to dances about once a week together, but had never talked of marriage. When released by the trio, Eldredge testified, he walked with the girl to his home, where they got an automobile in which he took her to her home. They did not talk on the way, he said, and he said nothing to her parents about the affair, although he immediately told his own family.

Questioned as to the identity of his assailants, the young man recalled that they called each other "Ben," "Joe," and "John." He declared that

HON. WM. H. LEWIS

Who Did Great Work as Chief Counsel in the Barnstable C...

though Gomez wore a mask made of a khaki handkerchief, his features were recognizable when he lighted a cigarette. He thought that he had seen Andrews about the town previous to the affair.

"Your Honor, you couldn't identify a rat on this testimony," retorted Atty. Lewis.

Eldredge smiled.

"He may well smile," continued Lewis, "if he can put anything like this over. Was there ever a story of robbery like this? Joseph Lincoln ought to take the tale and dress it up. And as to the identification, the complainants' own story is that it was so dark that the defendants had to put the couple in the glare of the auto headlights to identify them when they are said to have released them with the threat that tattling would mean death."

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Attacks Identification

It was a great tribute to the law-abiding people of Cape Cod, Atty. Lewis concluded, hat the residents decided not to use violence against the prisoners. Their feelings of horror and repulsion he could sympathize with, he said, and could appreciate their wisdom and sound common sense in not going any further. So much weight is placed on the girl's word in such cases, he maintained, that the boy must be given his share of protection, pointing out that Andrews was given no kind of a chance.

"For identification," he declared, Chief of Police Smith stood him up alone. If Smith wanted to be fair he could have found a dozen negroes, stood them up all together and then let the complainants pick their man. They didn't dare."

Eldredge's testimony bore out the story told by Miss Butler. She was under great nervous tension and only after repeated encouragement by Judge Swift related the details of the alleged assault. During the noon recess she startled those in the court room by reaching back from the bar enclosure, where she sat and clawing at Dies, hissing, "You dirty black thing!" Then she sank back in her seat weeping hysterically.

Threaten to Shoot

Direct testimony by Miss Butler and also cross-examination by Atty. Lewis and by Edwin Jourdain of New Bedford, who represented Gomes, brought out the fact that the assailants threatened to "marry her off" and to shoot Eldredge if she did not submit to them. She made no outcry, she said, because she was so frightened, though she had screamed at the very first when the trio made off with them in the automobile. She did not recall that her escort put up any fight. They gave her 10 minutes to make her final decision, she testified. She described the clothing of the different men and said that the man on the front seat of the car, who covered them with his gun, fired one shot during the ride.

Miss Butler said that she and her escort left the dance hall about 11.30 to walk to her home in Buzzards Bay, about 1 1-2 miles away.

At a point opposite the schoolhouse, the girl said, they saw an automobile standing on the left hand side of the road. When the girl and Eldredge were opposite the car two men jumped out. One seized her and pushed a revolver in her face, and told her to get into the machine. Miss Butler identified young Andrews as the one.

Two others seized Eldredge, the girl said, and at the point of revolvers, forced him to get into the car. The machine was then turned around, and started in the direction of Barnstable. Before reaching Bournedale, about 2 1-2 miles away, Miss Butler said one of the trio demanded money.

The car ran out of gasoline on the road near the Lakecroft Inn. The men took the girl and Eldredge from the car, and to the rear of a graveyard, 50 or 75 feet from the road, according to the girl's testimony.

Just before reaching the state road at Bournedale, the car turned to the left, into a wooded road. The car was driven in about 500 feet.

Accuses All Three

Dies, the girl said, got out, and, with a revolver in his hand, took Eldredge to the back of the car, about 50 feet away. Miss Butler said it was a moonlight night, and the glass in the rear curtain of the car was out, so she could see plainly.

Miss Butler said the man she recognized as Gomes came back, got into the car with her and, after making indecent proposals, attacked her. Dies, she said, then got into the car and made improper advances to her. Andrews then made advances.

Eldredge was put back in the car, 20 minutes or half an hour later, Miss Butler said. The machine was turned around and driven toward Buzzards Bay.

At Bourne's Hill the car was stopped. The thugs took Miss Butler and Eldredge in front of the car, in the glare of the headlights, and then

asked their names and where they lived. According to Miss Butler's story, the men said they would "get" the couple again, if they told what had occurred that night.

The girl and her escort were left standing in the road, and the car drove away. The couple walked to Eldredge's home, in Bourne, a short distance away. Eldredge got a machine and took the girl to her home in Buzzard's Bay, arriving about 4 or 5 in the morning.

SWEDISH GIRL SAYS SHE WAS AND THEN SHE WASN'T

Boston, Mass., Sept. 9. A sort of hazy story is told by Miss Elsie Norling, the 15-year-old Swedish girl, who claims that she was attacked by Thomas Murray, 18, Dartmouth court. Murray is now being held for the grand jury under $2,000 bonds, charged with abusing a female child.

The girl's story has wabbled on several occasions. Her first tale she admitted was a lie. Since that time she has told several others to men and women who have gained her confidence, posing as her friends. She sticks to her charge that she was attacked by Murray. He, however, has had the charge of larceny and of a stautory offense, which were at first lodged aginst him, dismissed.

She says that she came to Boston from Rockport and that Murray's wife, who was a nursemaid at the home where she had lived in Rockport, had given her her husband's address. She came to Boston with a man named Nelson. She went to Murray's house and was there assigned a room. About 4 o'clock in the morning she declares Murray stole into her room and sought to attack her. She drove him off for the time being, but a little later he returned and renewed his efforts, which she intimated were successful. Despite three windows being up and her screaming, she could not explain why some one had not come to her aid.

In various stories she admits giving her age differently at times, confesses to having accepted money from men for no particular reason, and says that Nelson paid her fare to Boston.

LEWIS ASKS MISTRIAL IN BRAVA "RAPE" CASE

Boston Guardian

WHEN WOMAN FAINTS TEN TIMES —JUDGE DENIES MOTION—INSANITY MAY BE NEXT CLAIM—GIRL FINALLY FAINTS EIGHTEEN TIMES

Mass. 12/3/21

New Bedford, Nov. 29, 1921—Ten fainting spells and outcries today nine of them in the presence or hearing of the jury trying three Onset negroes, caused attorney William H. Lewis of Boston to file a motion calling on the court to declare a mistrial. Attorney Lewis maintained that the fainting repeatedly of Miss Gertrude Butler, complainant against Benjamin Gomes, ohn Dies and oJseph Andrews, was prejudicial to the defense. Judge Lummus overruled the motion.

Sensation of Night Session

Miss Butler, now in a state of complete collapse, has been taking strychnine and nitro glycerine under the direction of her physician, Dr. Henry R. Snow of Buzzards Bay ever since Thanksgiving, it became known tonight during a cross examination of the doctor conducted by Attorney William H. Lewis of the defense staff of lawyers.

That emotional insanity will be the defense of the three Bravas seemed indicated by the questions propounded by Attorney Lewis, in which he drew from Miss Butler's physician the statement she has been undergoing frequent attacks of entire coma ever since Thanksgiving.

Incident after incident of a sensational nature occurred in the court here today, Miss Butler fainting many times, becoming so wildly hysterical at last that an expert alienist was summoned by the state to pass upon her condition. It was finally decided, over the objection of Attorney William H. Lewis of the defense, that Miss Butler would not be asked to take the stand again until she had, in a measure recovered her poise.

Today, as yesterday, she has been so weak that she could eat but little and was unable to walk into the court room unsupported. Again, today, Attorney Lewis made a motion calling for mistrial on the grounds that the jury was prejudiced by her continual fainting, the presence of a court officer hovering about her at all times and her continual outbursts of tears. This motion Judge Lummus, the presiding justice, denied.

For hours this morning Miss Butler answered the rapid fire questions propounded to her not only by Attorney John L. Sheehan of Boston, representing Andrews, but by Attorney Edwin B. Jourdain, Gomes' lawyer. To her mind was recalled again and again the locality in which she said that three young Bravas attacked her on the rear seat of a Ford car, not three lengths distant from the place where her escort William O. Eldredge, Jr., was under guard, powerless to render her assistance.

The rehearsal of the testimony, for such it proved to be, seemed to crush the girl. She lay back in her great armchair almost lifeless. Now and then she moistened her lips as she replied in a very low voice to the questions hurled at her by the attorneys for the defense.

8 OF 11 HUNG COLORED

The Boston Mass. Guardian 12/17/21

TOM WATSON'S PROBE BRINGS REPLY FROM WAR DEPARTMENT—WATSON'S CHARGES DENIED

Washington, Dec. 8, 1921—Detailed records of the war department relating to the legal execution of 11 members of the American expeditionary forces were presented today to a senate investigating committee by way of denial of charges that scores of soldiers had been hanged without trial. Out of consideration for the families of the dead, the names of the 11 were omitted from the record.

Read by Col. Walter E. Bethel, Gen. Pershing's judge advocate-general in France, the records showed that those executed by the military autorities included eight negroes, two whites and one Indian.

Watson Appears

Senator Watson, Democrat, Georgia whose presentation of the charges on the floor of the Senate led to the investigation, appeared before the committee today as soon as it convened. He declared he was prepared to prove the charges, and submitted affidavit newspaper clippings and letters bearing on the subject.

Lynching – 1921.

Michigan

936

Side Lights.

COURT TO RULE ON MOB MURDER IN SOUTHLAND

Attorneys Claim State Court Should Save Man From "Rope Justice"

Chicago Defender 7/9/21

Lansing, Mich., July 8.—The question whether Michigan courts can take judicial notice of conditions of lawlessness and mob violence leading to lynchings that prevents the courts of another state from functioning properly, was raised in the Supreme Court Friday by attorneys for Thomas Ray, held by the Detroit police for several months to be delivered to the authorities of Wilkerson county, Georgia, to answer a murder charge

The extradition papers on which it is now sought to take Ray back to Georgia are the sixth issued by the governor of Georgia. The first four were rejected because of irregularities. Governor Sleeper signed the fifth. Attorneys for Ray showed that these papers, also, were irregular and Judge Ormond F. Hunt, in the Wayne Circuit, issued a writ of habeas corpus ordering his release.

Habeas Hard Fought

Before he was able to leave the court room, he was re-arrested on a warrant sworn out by a Detroit policeman charging him with being a fugitive from justice. It was represented that the authorities had learned by telegraph of an indictment having been returned against Ray in Georgia. The previous extradition papers had been faulty through lack of such an indictment.

Petition for a second writ of habeas corpus was filed with Judge John H. Goff, and was denied. Robert Willis, attorney for Ray, appealed to the Supreme Court for review of the proceedings by which this writ was denied, claiming that it should have been issued, because the facts had not changed since the granting of the first writ by Judge Hunt.

Mr. Willis based his main argument upon the contention that the extradition papers from Georgia were not issued in good faith. He pointed out that there have been many lynchings recently in Georgia, and that plans have twice been made to lynch Ray. The first time was when he was fleeing the state and several posses pursued him, with intent, according to local newspaper reports, to lynch him. The second was when Governor Sleeper signed the extradition papers and the Georgia officers telegraphed home that they would arrive with Ray on a certain train. The habeas corpus proceedings prevented the officer from taking Ray, but the train was met by a mob.

The present governor of Georgia, according to Mr. Willis, has endeavored to prevent mob violence. He appealed to the clergy and intelligent citizens to work for its suppression, and the answer, the attorney says, was "a Ku Klux Klan protest parade of 10,000 persons, a parade so long that it required two hours to pass the place where the governor was staying in Atlanta."

Admits Killing Farmer

Governor Groesbeck is reviewing the proceedings by which his predecessor ordered Ray's return to Georgia. He may countermand the order and demand the return of the warrant.

Allan P. Cox and J. A. Hamilton appeared on behalf of the state of Georgia, arguing that the officials of Michigan have no right to presume that justice will be denied to a man wanted by the authorities of another state.

Ray is charged with murder of Dewitt Faulkner, a farmer. He admits the killing, but claims it was in self defense. He has produced witnesses in Michigan to support this claim and to show that he would be lynched if returned to Georgia.

MOB NOT ISSUE IN EXTRADITION

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JULY 20, 1921

Hard-Fought Ray Case Put Up to Groesbeck in Ruling of Supreme Court.

Special to The Free Press.

Lansing, Mich., July 19.—The question whether Thomas Ray, a Detroit Negro, charged with murder in Georgia, is to be returned to that state to face what leaders of his race claim is certain death at the hands of a mob, is put up to Governor Groesbeck by the action of the supreme court Tuesday in handing down an opinion denying his application for habeas corpus.

Ray admits that he shot Dewitt Faulkner, a farmer of Wilkinson county, Georgia, but declares that the act was in self-defense. He escaped a mob that newspapers of the district reported to be bent on lynching him. Coming to Detroit, he was arrested a year ago, and proceedings for his extradition have been in progress since then, no less than five sets of extradition papers having been sent from the governor of Georgia to Governors Sleeper and Groesbeck.

Papers Found Valid.

When he was first arrested he appealed to Judge Ormond F. Hunt and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the charge against him was imperfect. He was rearrested before he left the courtroom, and petitioned for a second writ of habeas corpus. This writ was denied in the Wayne circuit court, and he has been in custody of the Detroit police, waiting action by the supreme court on his appeal.

The court finds that the papers sent from Georgia after his first arrest and before his second arrest were valid and in due form and that there is no reason why Governor Sleeper's order in signing the warrant for his return to Georgia should not be carried out.

Only Chance to Try Him.

Governor Groesbeck, however, has reopened the case on petition of the Negroes of Detroit, and the court order probably will not issue until the governor has an opportunity to rehear the extradition case and to affirm or revoke the order issued by his predecessor.

The court declares that "the prisoner's fear of lynching is not based on substantial grounds," and points out that, unless he is tried in Georgia for the murder of Faulkner, he cannot be tried at all.

The Negro leaders that have interested themselves in his case insist that two mobs have gathered for the purpose of lynching Ray, one of them at the time it was expected that Governor Sleeper's extradition warrant was being carried out and that he would return to Georgia on a certain train.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JULY 22 1921

NOT PLEASANT FOR GEORGIA.

When Thomas Ray, the Georgia Negro charged with murder in that state, was about to be taken from this state by a Georgia sheriff under a requisition approved by Governor Sleeper, it is charged that the sheriff wired his home designating the train on which he would arrive and the time of his arrival. This would seem an innocent proceeding if it were not for testimony tending to show that there was a well settled plan in Georgia to lynch Ray immediately upon his arrival. If that is true, and if the sheriff knew it, the message could not be regarded as anything but notice to get a rope.

Legal proceedings stopped the return of Ray and the case has now had a second hearing before Governor Groesbeck, who says Ray shall not be permitted to leave Michigan until the facts about the sheriff's telegram and the lynching party are cleared up. If inquiry proves the charges made on Ray's behalf, it may be assumed that Georgia will have to give unusual guarantees of Ray's safety or get along without him.

It is not a pleasant thing for one state in the Union to manifest a doubt whether another state is fit to have custody of its own citizens when they are charged with crime. It was not a pleasant thing for Governor Groesbeck to refuse the request of the governor of Georgia because of that suspicion. But neither this state nor its governor can be accused of violating those principles of comity which guide the states in their intercourse when Georgia's lynching record is remembered. The true cause of Georgia's humiliation in this affair arises from the failure of the state to restrain those of its own people who keep the state constantly at the head of the list when the statistics of lynching are published.

MICHIGAN TAKES FIRMER STAND IN FUGITIVE CASES

Chicago Defender 7/30/21

Governor Asks Georgia to Prove That Ray Will Not Be Killed by Mob

Lansing, Mich., July 29.—The case of Thomas Ray, who was charged with murdering a man in Georgia, seems to be more hopeful of a happy ending, with Governor Alex Groesbeck's announcement that he would refuse to extradite Race men from Michigan where it was probable that they might be lynched instead of receiving a fair trial.

It will be recalled that some time last year during the administration of former Governor Sleeper, the ex-governor was besought in behalf of Ray and he refused to intervene. The sheriff in Michigan who had come to carry the prisoner back is alleged to have telegraphed the authorities in the South to expect him at a certain time with the man. Later Robert Willis, attorney for Ray, secured his release.

Recalls Last Lynching

In making his pronouncement Governor Sleeper made mention of the case when a Race man sought by Kentucky authorities was given over by Sleeper and lynched the morning of his arrival in that state. It had been argued that if Ray were granted immunity to Georgia law in Michigan all murderers in Georgia would be disposed to seek Michigan in order to escape just punishment for their guilt. The governor refused to listen to any such argument.

It is understood that at the time Ray was ordered returned by Mr. Sleeper preparations had been made in Georgia to lynch him. Charles Jones, a witness produced by Mr. Willis, testified that he saw the shooting of which Ray was charged and that it was done in self defense. He said that although he was not charged with the killing, mobs attempted to take him from three county jails in which he was confined in Georgia and that his life was saved by the action of sheriffs in spiriting him from one jail to another.

Mob Ready for Ray

Jones further said that he was in Georgia at the time the sheriff telegraphed that he would return from Michigan on a certain train, bringing Ray with him. Newspapers of the district printed reports of the assembling of a mob at the station equipped with ropes ready to hang Ray.

The governor asked Mr. Cox, Georgia attorney, to produce the sheriff that had expected to take Ray to Georgia, and asked Mr. Willis to subpoena the files of local telegraph offices to obtain a copy of the message sent to Georgia. The hearing was adjourned pending the arrival of the sheriff and the discovery of the telegram.

N. Y. C. SUN
AUGUST 1, 1921

One State to Another.

Governor GROESBECK of Michigan has attacked the lynching evil in a new way. He has refused to grant extradition in the case of a negro accused of a murder in Georgia, because he is convinced that the prisoner would be lynched as soon as he reached the Southern State.

The Governor's reason for believing this is that the Georgia Sheriff who went to Michigan to get the accused man was said to have sent telegraphic announcement of the exact train on which he would return; whereupon, according to the Governor's information, preparations were made for a mob to meet the train. Governor GROESBECK says that, unless the Georgia officials disprove the statements as to the lynching plan, he will not grant extradition. He points out that a year ago a man wanted in Kentucky was sent there from Michigan, and "within twenty-four hours of the time he left here his body was hanging from a tree."

Governor GROESBECK has not made it clear just what assurances from the Georgia authorities will satisfy him, or whether, lacking adequate guarantees, he will postpone extradition indefinitely or merely until matters quiet down.

In any event, his stand constitutes a severe moral indictment of one State by the titular head of another. When a Governor refuses to turn over an accused man to another State because he is convinced that he will not get the legal justice guaranteed by the Constitution it is a reflection upon the government and people of that State which cannot but have an effect.

D. E. C. MAID
AUGUST 2, 1921

GOV. GROESBECK REFUSES TO EXTRADITE NEGRO

Lansing, Mich., Today.—Gov. Groesbeck has refused to permit extradition to Georgia of Thomas Ray, a negro, wanted on a charge of murder.

Attorneys for Ray, the governor announced, had produced evidence indicating that return of the negro to Georgia might endanger his life from a mob and that he might not receive a fair trial, while Georgia authorities, the governor said, had failed to produce evidence that they had a case against Ray.

Fears for Safety Of Negro Wanted Here for Murder

Atlanta Constitution 8/3/21

Lansing, Mich., August 2.—Governor Alex J. Groesbeck late last night refused to permit extradition to Georgia of Thomas Ray, negro, wanted in the southern state on a charge of murder. Attorneys for Ray, the governor announced, had produced evidence indicating that return of the negro to Georgia might endanger his life and that he might not receive a fair trial, while Georgia authorities, the governor said, had failed to produce evidence that they had a case against Ray.

Ray, held in Detroit on a warrant for several months, claimed he acted in self-defense, and that statement was supported by a witness at the hearing before the governor.

DETROIT MICH. NEWS
AUGUST 27, 1921

NEGRO GOVERNOR REFUSED TO EXTRADITE, RELEASED

The case of Thomas Ray, Georgia Negro whom Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck refused to extradite when Ray's counsel offered proof that the Georgia deputy sheriff who was to have conducted him South to answer a slaying charge had notified friends of the train on which he would arrive with his prisoner, was concluded in Recorder's Court Friday when Judge Harry B. Keidan accepted the recommendation of John V. Brennan, assistant prosecutor, that Ray be discharged.

The Governor in his refusal to surrender Ray to Georgia authorities went on record as declining to yield a man to mob violence. Allan D. Cox was representative of the State of Georgia at the extradition hearing.

A second Negro, John McIlwain, who was extradited to answer a slaying charge, also in Georgia, was discharged on Mr. Brennan's recommendation Friday also.

Lynching—1921.

Mississippi

934

SIDE LIGHTS.

Axe Murderers Escape; Killed Meridian Man

Slayers of Judge Moody Price at Large; Was Hacked to Death While Lying in Bed; Wife Was Wounded

Montgomery Advertiser 1/15/21

(Associated Press)

MERIDIAN, MISS., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Moody Price was able tonight to give a more coherent account of the murder of her husband, Judge Price, whose body was found in bed beside that of his wife this morning, with his head hacked and mangled by the blade of an axe, ten blows having been dealt him by two intruders, either one of which would have proven fatal.

According to Mrs. Price who was dealt one blow by the marauders as she jumped from the bed screaming when her husband was attacked, she was rendered unconscious from the blow, or fainted through fright. She and Judge Price were awekened by a noise and as they sat up in bed they were blinded by a flashlight, and she was only able to distinguish the outlines of two forms. Her screams attracted her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yarbrough, asleep on an upper floor. Yarbrough hurried down-stairs, where he found Mrs. Price in the hallway and Judge Price lying upon the bed mortally wounded, the bloodly axe on the floor. Telephone wires had been cut.

Police investigation revealed that a crow bar had been used to force an entrance through the bathroom window. On the rear porch were found the trousers of Judge Price, two revolvers and a purse belonging to Mrs. Price.

A bloodhound was placed on the trail about noon today, which led east of the city, along a circuitous route, but the trail was lost when it reached a public highway four miles from the scene of the murder. A coroner's jury began an investigation late today, but it is stated that no light has been thrown on the murder. The investigation will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Judge Price was formerly United States commissioner here and deputy clerk of the federal circuit court.

JACKSON MISS LEDGER
FEBRUARY 13, 1921

ATTEMPTS ROBBERY AND STRIKES WOMAN

Lexington Citizens Scour the Swamps for an Alleged Negro Desperado

A telephone report from Lexington last night stated that a posse of citizens is scouring the swamps of Little Black creek in an effort to arrest an unknown negro who attempted to rob the Lexington express office and who, in so doing knocked down and injured Mrs. Weeks, the wife of the agent.

The attempted robbery occurred about 9 o'clock. A few minutes before, Mrs. Weeks thought she heard some one in thebuilding and, locking the door left and told parties that she feared an attempt was being made to rob her. A search was made and no one being found, Mrs. Weeks was advised to return to the office.

Later some one knocked on the rear door and opening she was confronted by a negro who knocked her down. Her cries attracted attention and the negro was frightened away before he succeeded in robbing the office.

Information was to the effect that the search would be maintained all night if necessary and that citizens were determined to bring the desperado to justice.

934

DOG RUN OVER, NEGRO SHOOTS RICH PLANTER

Tom P. Veazey of Coldwater Rushed to Baptist Hospital.

NEGRO SOUGHT BY MOB

Gun Brought Into Play When Occupant of Automobile Refuses to Pay for Damages to Canine Run Over by Machine.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
AUGUST 17, 1921

Tom P. Veazey, wealthy planter of Coldwater, Miss., is in the Baptist Hospital suffering from a serious gunshot wound in the face, inflicted by an enraged negro yesterday afternoon.

The negro, said to be Phillip Walker, is sought by friends of Mr. Veazey and reports from Coldwater last night were that a lynching was probable if the fugutive was caught. He was said to be surrounded in a cornfield by a mob of 300 men. The negro was still in possession of his gun and considerable ammunition, it was said, and a battle was expected if he was brought to bay.

Mr. Veazey and his wife had started to Coldwater, being driven in their car by a young negro, who was to catch a train there. The negro accidentally ran over a bird dog said to be owned by Walker. After reaching a point about two miles from Goldwater Mr. Veazey procured another conveyance to carry the young negro into Coldwater, and started back home. He and his wife stopped at the home of Mr. Veazey's brother for a short visit.

Later in the day, according to Mrs. Veazey's statement here, R. R. Embrey, a planter, was asked by Walker to phone Mr. Veazey and find out whether he intended paying for the dog, which had not been killed.

Mr. Embrey, who is a cousin of Veazey, is said to have complied with the negro's request, and Mr. Veazey, believing that it was not the fault of his negro driver that the animal had been run over, refused to pay for the dog. Mr. Embrey told this to Walker, and the negro is said to have procured his shotgun and started for the home of Mr. Veazey's brother.

Mr. Veazey was sitting on the front porch of his brother's home. He saw the negro riding down the road, carrying his gun, and holding one arm in the air. The negro appeared to be infuriated.

Pleaded for His Life.

Mr. Veazey went to the gate as the negro approached.

"Don't shoot me, Philip," his wife said Mr. Veazey called to Walker as he leveled the shotgun. Mr. Veazey knew the negro well.

Walker paid no attention to the pleading, and fired point blank. Mr. Veazey fell with a charge of shot in his face and neck. He was weak from severe loss of blood when reaching Memphis.

Mrs. Veazey said that the negro returned to the home of Mr. Embrey and told him what he had done. Mr. Embry did not hold the negro, but is said to have told him that he had better surrender himself to the sheriff at Coldwater.

The negro went away, and as Mr. Veazey was being placed on the train for Memphis a report was rife that Walker had been cornered in a corn field. The belief was that he would be lynched if caught.

A posse numbering more than 300 men gathered from far and wide to join in the search for the negro, and a battle was feared, as it was believed that Walker, still carrying the shotgun with which he shot Veazey, and had considerable ammunition.

Mr. Veazey was rushed to Memphis on the fast New Orleans-Chicago Illinois Central flyer, reaching here at 7:30 last night. He was taken to Baptist Memorial Hospital in a Thompson Brothers ambulance. Officials of the Illinois Central here honored a request of Mrs. Veazey (who, with her small son, accompanied her husband to Memphis) to stop the fast train at Coldwater.

According to Mrs. Veazey, who made a statement of the shooting upon her arrival here, her husband was shot in cold blood and without more than an instant's warning. He pleaded with the negro not to shoot him as the negro approached with a shotgun levelled at the planter's head, she said.

Mrs. Veazey was standing in the doorway of her brother-in-law's home, about a mile and a half from her husband's plantation, when Veazey was shot, and witnessed the tragedy.

While Mr. Veazey's wounds are regarded as very serious, authorities at the hospital last night said that his chances for recovery were good. It was first believed that he would lose the sight of one eye, but physicians later expressed the hope that the member would be saved.

WHITE PARENTS SCORED FOR ALLOWING BOYS TRAIL MOB

Times Plain Dealer 9/10/21

Kiwanian Tells of Small Boys Following Mob.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Sept. 8.—Charging that there were 25 or 30 boys "trailing the mob" which lynched Casey E. Jones on the courthouse lawn and asking his hearers what parents are doing to let their boys run on the streets late at night, Senator M. P. L. Love threw a jolt into the Hattiesburg Kiwanis Club at the boys' day luncheon of the club this noon in the Masonic Temple.

Mr. Love claimed to have knowledge that there were a large number of young boys in the mob and claimed that there is entirely too much loafing around in the nighttime by youngsters of school age.

John R. Tally, president of the school board, who preceded Mr. Love, also flayed the habit of "street corner gabbing and gossiping," but declared that there was too much of this by the parents themselves. He said that the home was sacred and is being too little frequented by the men of today, and laid at this door much of the immorality and evil that is being done by the youth of this and other cities.

Supt. J. C. Meadows was the other speaker of the day, and President J. S. Stevens, who presided, described the occasion as the "happiest day in the history of the club." Each of the members had a boy at the luncheon as his guest.

COUNTY AROUSED BY NEGROES' REPRIEVE

Governor Stays Death in Brutal Murder.

Commercial Appeal

LORREST, Miss., Nov. 15.—The citizens of Scott County are highly indignant at the recent action of Gov. Russell in reprieving the negroes, John Viverette and Pattie Perdue, who were sentenced to be hanged Nov. 4.

The murder was one of the most diabolical in the history of the county, a white man being their victim. After killing the man the murderers hacked his body into several pieces and attempted to place them into a stove so as to destroy all trace of the crime.

It is learned now that the reprieve for the negro woman was obtained on a petition signed by only persons of this town.

Previous to granting the woman's reprieve the following letter was sent to the governor by Sheriff Mize and his deputy Robertson protesting vigorously against the action.

Forest, Miss., Oct. 29, 1921.

Gov. Lee M. Russell,
Jackson, Miss..

Dear Governor—We are advised that you have been requested to grant a reprieve to Pattie Perdue, who has been convicted of murder in this county, and sentenced to hang Friday, Nov. 4.

We are familiar with the facts in the case and can say that there is absolutely no doubt about the guilt of the woman, and believe that she should pay the penalty on the day fixed by the court. We find that it is almost a unanimous opinion that this woman deserves the death penalty more so than her confederate and co-murderer.

In view of these facts we ask that you do not interfere with the execution by granting a reprieve.

Very truly,
(Signed) FRANK E. MIZE, Sheriff.
W. T. ROBERTSON,
Deputy Sheriff.

As soon as it was learned that the governor had granted a reprieve to the woman, a petition was circulated, for the reprieve of Viverette and was signed by 130 in both the town and county. Had the latter been hanged at the time designated there would not have been a single living witness to testify against the woman.

At the time of the arrest of the accused they were spirited to a neighboring town and thence to some unknown place for safekeeping, as it was feared they would meet death at the hands of an infuriated mob after the sheriff and other officers pleaded for the law to take its course.

Death Settles Dispute Over R. T. Goldsby

Vicksburg, Miss., March 4.—The death of R. T. Goldsby at the county jail ended an unusual dispute between state and county officials as to which would have charge of him. Goldsby twice escaped from the penitentiary after having been sentenced on conviction of having received stolen goods.

Both times the county paid to bring him back and the last time refused to surrender him to the state on the ground that he would not be "safe" in the penitentiary. Goldsby attended the Republican convention in Chicago, was seen there by Mississippians, and later arrested on a fugitive warrant.

LYNCHING ----1921. (Mississippi)

935

SIDE LIGHTS.

THE STATE PRESS
VICKSBURG MISS POST
MARCH 2, 1921
THE GOLDSBY AFFAIR

Recently a negro died in Vicksburg. He was a prisoner in the Warren county jail, from which the penitentiary authorities were seeking to secure him. He had been a prisoner on the Mississippi penal farm, and twice he bought his way out.

Once he paid money to a clique of Mississippi politicians to secure a pardon for him, but they only got him him a suspended sentence; again he bribed a guard to leave his cage door open so he could escape.

Goldsby was the negro's name. A former saloon keeper, once convicted for murder, owner of gambling houses, and a trainer of thieves, he has given the authorities of Warren county more trouble than any criminal in years. He had money, and was willing to spend it to defeat the carrying out of the courts' decision, and he found a governor, an ex-governor and a number of disreputable attorneys willing to receive it to abrogate the spirit of the laws of Mississippi.

He had paid $3,600 in cash to secure a pardon for him. A suspension of sentence was granted by Governor Russell at the behest of the trio, but no petition was ever circulated for Goldsby's pardon or notice of such suspension was ever sent to the Board of Pardons regarding the matter.

Warren county had spent too much money in convicting Goldsby to trust him in custody of the state authorities, and the governor had instituted habeas corpus proceedings to obtain possession of the negro. Goldsby's death stopped the proceedings. The men to whom the call of a negro criminal's money is louder than the laws of justice are still in the state, and one is a candidate for the United States Senate—Moss Point Advertiser.

JACKSON MISS LEDGER
MARCH 2, 1921

The will of the late R. T. Goldsby, negro prisoner, who for months was the bone of contention between prison authorities and Warren county authorities, both claiming his custody, was filed with the state tax commission yesterday for the purpose of assessing inheritance taxes. The will disposed of between thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars in cash and personal property. In the assets listed was a deposit of between four and five thousand dollars in a Vicksburg bank notes aggregating about eight hundred dollars and a quantity of personal property of various kinds.

NEGRO IS CHARGED WITH KILLING SNOW

JACKSON MISS LEDGER
MAY 28, 1921

C. T. Bailey Case Dismissed at Preliminary; Negro Girl Accuses Henry Thomas

The killing of F. S. Snow, prominent merchant and farmer of the Utica neighborhood recently, was done by Henry Thomas, negro, according to the testimony given by a negro girl in the preliminary hearing of C. T. Bailey, charged with the crime, held yesterday before Justice Dolan, in Raymond. The case against Mr. Bailey, and against Roberta Thompson, negress, alleged to have been an accomplice, was dismissed. Henry Thomas is held without bail.

Mr. Snow was killed in the morning by Henry Thomas, the negro girl said, and declared that she saw the deed committed. The body was then hid until the afternoon, according to her testimony, and then brought up to the house that Mr. Snow lived in, where it was found the next morning, tied to the end of a rope that was hitched to a mule.

pi Valley railroads.

Four negro firemen have been shot and killed and a number wounded as a result of the supposed conspiracy, special agents of the roads say.

Ross Brower and Ross Cardwell were arrested at Water Valley, Miss., on charge of shooting from ambush Gu Embry, negro fireman.

Negro employees of the two roads, the agents say, have received letters ordering them to leave their employment and threatening them with injury if they

PLANTER IS KILLED BY NEGRO TENANT

Green[illegible], Miss., June 11.—Dr. J. E. Slaughter, a planter, was shot and killed today at his plantation at Schlater, near this city, by a negro tenant farmer who escaped, but was reported surrounded this afternoon by a sheriff's posse in a woods near the scene of the killing.

The shooting is said to have followed demands made by the planter that the negro work his crop. Two negro women are being held as witnesses.

REFUSES TO RUN ERRAND BEATEN UNTIL BLOOD

Crystal Springs, Miss., June 3.—A white man asked "Bob" Jenkins here to get a suit for him and offered him a dime. Jenkins refused to go. The white man became enraged and struck him. Jenkins picked up a brick and began to defend himself. A mob gathered. The man with the brick began to run, pursued by the wild whites. When he could run no further, he stopped and turned on his pursuers. They overtook him and beat him until his clothes were red with blood. During all this time no police were to be found. When Jenkins had been beaten into insensibility, officers arrived and arrested him for disorderly conduct.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 1, 1921

Two Held in Alleged Plot Against Negroes

OXFORD, Miss., July 31.—Two men are being held by the Federal authorities here after an investigation by Illinois Central Railroad officers of an alleged conspiracy to intimidate and drive from their positions negro firemen and brakemen employed by the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississip-

Lynching—1921.
Side Lights.

Missouri.

933

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
MAY 3, 1921

MISSOURI'S LYNCHING PROBLEM.

Gov. Hyde has done what he was expected to do in directing vigorous measures for visiting justice on the members of the Bowling Green lynching party. The case is the more serious because the victim was already under the penalty which a court, after adjudication of the facts and mature consideration of the precise degree of the offense, had imposed as adequate for an attempted attack on a woman. The mob snatched the negro from the protection of the court officers and slew him.

Do Missourians appreciate the rank which their state holds in respect to the lynching blot on civilization? It stands eleventh in the list of states. Among the fifteen American states in which this atrocious form of lawlessness is a special problem, ten have a worse record than Missouri. The record of four of them is better. In thirty-five years no less than eighty-four persons have been put to death by the blind fury of Missouri mobs. How many of these were innocent? In most cases the mob did not know, and it generally left small means of determining afterward. Only five years in the last thirty-five have been without a tragic work by mobs. Eleven persons entitled to the full protection of Missouri law have thus met their end in ten years, and twenty-nine in the past twenty-five years. If there has been dissatisfaction with the functioning of the state courts during this time, it has been principally confined to the large cities and did not extend to the up-state districts, where lynchings commonly take place. In surveying the somber record the single cause of relief is that since 1900 there has been a slow decrease in the frequency of lynchings, though population has increased. In one year prior to 1900 there were seven lynchings, but in one year since there were four.

Energetic efforts are being made to lift Missouri from its low place in education. Equally energetic should be the efforts made to lift it from the disgrace of its present standing in mob lawlessness. The sober, thoughtful sentiment of the state will back Gov. Hyde to the uttermost in administering such a lesson to the members of the Bowling Green mob as will serve as a deterrent on Missouri lynchings for years to come.

No Lynchers Indicted

St Louis 5/6/21

BOWLING GREEN, Mo. May 5—The foreman of the grand jury who had been investigating the lynching of Roy Hammond, which took place last Friday, adjourned this afternoon without indicting anyone of the mob.

Rufus Higginbotham, Prosecuting Attorney of Pike County, when informed of the action of the jury, said: "I think all has been done by officers and also by the members of the grand jury that could be done. All have done their duty and a very diligent investigation was carried on."

Sheriff Moore was in the jury room less than fifteen minutes. He told the jurymen how the Negro was taken from him by the mob, but declared he was unable to identify any member of the mob.

Editor's Note—This investigation has merely been a farce. The verdict in this case is travesty on justice. It is an encouragement to mob violence in the State.

It is up to the Governor to apply the remedy for the future. Will Governor Hyde act?—We hope so

The Bowling Green Water-Haul

St Louis Argus 5/20/21

To those familiar with the attitude of witnesses in local investigations of lynchings, the barren result of the inquiry into the mob murder at Bowling Green is not surprising. What else is reasonably to be expected in a community where the bonds of blood relationship are all-pervading, where the grand jury itself might contain one or more members of the mob, where the fear of reprisal runs high and where public sentiment largely condones such crimes as murder of Negro captives charged with certain vicious offenses?

Yet we hope that Gov. Hyde will not let the matter drop. If he cannot reach the offenders he can at least indicate to Pike County the resentment of the State against the blot upon it by removing the sheriff whose attitude throughout was not heroic, to say the least. Though armed, he made no attempt to defend the prisoner entrusted to him, giving the specious excuse that even if he had killed a few members of the mob he could not have saved the Negro. It is not on record that he even threatened to shoot. Why do they arm sheriffs in Pike County, anyhow?

Gov. Dorsey of Georgia recently made a number of suggestions for curbing lynchings, one of which might be put into effect in Missouri, to cure certain counties of the mob habit—imposing a heavy fine on any community where a lynching takes place. We imagine that if a fine of $100,000 or thereabout were assessed against Pike County for its hempen holiday, the citizens of Bowling Green would perhaps turn from lynchings to other less expensive displays of lawlessness.—*St. Louis Star.*

St. Louis White Criminals

Heard—Commonwealth 1/19/21

A new wrinkle in criminology was uncovered Saturday night, Jan. 8, when two supposed "Brown Skin" Negroes held up the Almack Dance hall at Pine and Jefferson avenue. Accoding to the police report the men went to the hall, which is on the second floor, and ordered everyone tohold up hands. One man gathered about $45.00 while the other held the gun.

Joe Davs, the propretor, stated to an Argus reporter that the men came up the stairs like any other Negroes who were going to the hall, that the first one drew a gun and told him to hold up his hands, while the other grabbed about $65.00, the night's receipts, and escaped. When the man with the gun started down the stairs, Davis says he reached for his gun and began shooting. The first shot hit the robber n the shoulder, who yelled, "O Lord! Don't kill me." Davis says he kept on shooting and out of five sots he hit the man three times. The police report mentions only two., the other being a wound on the right ear and the side of the head. The wounded robber ran on Jefferson and west on Lawton, pursued by Davis and Polcemen Bauer and Dundon, to Beaumont where he was captured.

So deceptve was his makeup that the polceman sent him to Hospital No. 2, for colored, where Dr. Winson on examination, fonud that the robber's "brown skin" was only a greasd paint of the kind used by theatrical performers and its wearer was a whte man. He gave his name as Frank Weber of 1702 Stoddard St.

This is the firt instance in the history of crime in St. Louis where a white man was found to have used any other than a black-face makeup todeceive the victim and fasten the blame on some Negro. It is a question how much the deception has been used.

BLOOD SPOTS LED FROM CUTTING

Kansas City Star 8/13/21

Police Didn't Believe Story Told by Man Found Wounded on Sidewalk.

George Page, 27 years old, 1607 Prospect avenue, was found lying on the sidewalk at Fifteenth street and Brooklyn avenue about 4 o'clock Sunday morning by H. T. Woolery and Edward Stanley, patrolmen working out of the Flora avenue police station. Blood was flowing from a cut over the right eye and on the left side of the throat.

Page told the patrolmen that he had been held up at Fifteenth street and Montgall avenue by a Negro. Finding little value in his pockets, the Negro stabbed him, Page told the officers. The patrolmen didn't believe the man's story and started an investigation after Page had been sent to the General hospital.

With the aid of their flashlights and blood spots on the sidewalk, the officers soon found themselves in front of the wounded man's home on Prospect avenue. There they met Mrs. Margaret Page, the wounded man's wife. She told the police that Page had come home in an intoxicated condition about 3 o'clock. He had commenced to abuse their 22-months-old child, she said, and had started after her with an open knife. She told the police that she took the knife away from him and cut him, after which she left the house.

Mrs. Page was taken to the Flora avenue police station where she was booked for investigation. Later she was released on her promise to appear before the prosecuting attorney this morning.

Page's wounds are not believed to be dangerous.

—From Monday's Times.

AN EXAMPLE OF ASSAULT CASES

A few days ago a ten-year old white girl declared that a Negro had assaulted her, while she was playing near her home. The news spread quickly and "lynching parties" continued to swell as each Negro suspect was brought in by the police. Ropes had been secured and it openly declared that a lynching was inevitable.

St. Louis Argus 12/23/21

The local newspapers had played up the "black brute" stuff until the mob was at white heat. But after a long wait for the "black brute," behold the police brought in a "white brute," explaining to the waiting mob, that the girl had really lied to save a prominent white (brute) man.

It is said that upon hearing the news that it was not a Negro, the mob really lost its blood-thirsty appetite and sulked away to their hiding places.

This case is a good example of how many Colored men and boys have lost their lives on account of a white girl or woman, shielding the "White Brute," or sweetheart.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
DECEMBER 1, 1920

POSSE OF 100 SEARCHES FOR HIGHWAYMEN

Heintzville, Ill., Miner Slain and Two Others Robbed of $65—Lynching Threatened if Negroes Are Caught

Jacob Trautwein, Jr., 45 years old, a coal miner, living near Heintzville, Ill., was shot and instantly killed at 6:30 o'clock last night on the outskirts of Collinsville, Ill., fourteen miles northeast of St. Louis, when he resisted the attempt of a negro highwayman to hold him up. The negro, with a companion, had just taken $65 from two men before Trautwein came upon the scene.

A posse was organized by officers and citizens of Collinsville and Heintzville immediately after the murder and approximately 100 men took up the pursuit of the two negroes. Members of the posse threatened to lynch the negroes if they were caught.

Robbed Men of $65.

Lawrence Ardison, a grocer, and Ben Weise, a miner, of Heintzville, were walking on the Lebanon road when stopped by two negroes with drawn revolvers. While one covered them with his weapon the other searched their pockets and took $40 from Ardison and $25 from Weise.

As the negro drew the money from Weise's pocket his companion observed the approach of Trautwein. He told the other to guard Ardison and Weise and said that he would "take care of this other fellow."

He walked toward Trautwein and stopped him, commanding him to put up his hands. Tratuwein refused and when he resisted the highwayman's attempt to rob him the negro fired two shots, one of which penetrated Trautwein's chest above the heart.

Trautwein staggered forward a few steps and then fell. Dr. J. H. Siegel of Collinsville, who examined the body, said death was instantaneous.

The negroes fled after Trautwein fell. Ardison and Weise were unable to say whether they made any attempt to rob the body. The district in which the murder was committed is a deserted one, and the negroes cut through the fields, evading the road.

Unable to Give Description.

Ardison and Weise were able to give only a meager description of the men. They said one of the negroes was about 5 feet 6 inches in height and the other about 3 inches taller. Both were heavy set. They wore coats and overalls. Weise and Ardison were unable to say whether the complexion of the negroes was black or coffee colored.

Chief of Police Joseph Brown of Collinsville and George E. Little, a Sheriff of Madison County, were notified of the murder and immediately started in pursuit. The civilian members of the posse also began the search immediately and made open threats of lynching.

By permission of Coroner Dr. Joseph Krill, the body was removed to Collinsville, where an inquest will be held today.

Trautwein lived with his father, Jacob Trautwein, Sr., about two miles east of Collinsville on the Lebanon road. He was employed as a miner by the Lumaghi Coal Company at its Heintzville mine.

During the summer and early fall Trautwein worked in a barrel factory as a cooper.

It is said that a great number of negroes who found profitable employment in mines and factories in that district during the last few years had recently been laid off. It is thought that the highwaymen were of this class.

5

Lynching - 1921.

New Jersey

931

Side Lights

Warned Out Of County

Camden, N. J., Jan. 14.—Because William Flamen attacked two white women last week, farmers have warned all colored people to leave Camden County.

ELIZABETH N. J. TIMES
APRIL 2, 1921

Mrs. MacNamee's Assailant Attacked Another Woman

Police officials along the shore seeking the negro who attacked Mrs. James MacNamee, formerly of this city, at Bradley Beach Thursday afternoon, were told yesterday of a second hold-up by the highwayman. Miss A. K. Backster, a patron at the Joy Cottage, Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, was attacked on the Heck Street Bridge, over Wesley Lake, about 8:40 o'clock Thursday night.

She fought the negro and her screams attracted Otto Fitchner of Bradley Beach, who was cycling by. He sped to the rescue, crashed into the end of the bridge and fell senseless, but the noise frightened the negro away. The thief made no attempt to injure Miss Mackster, nor did he get her handbag.

Police officials are certain he is the same negro who held up Mrs. MacNamee, who suffered severely all yesterday from shock and hysteria, but is reported by her physician Dr. J. A. Worthington of Bradley Beach, as much improved.

Mrs. MacNamee, Mrs. Effie Glennon and her two children were followed by the negro from Ocean Grove to Bradley Beach. When Mrs. Glennon asked why he was following them, he leaped at Mrs. MacNamee, threw sand into her eyes and mouth, seized her handbag, crushed her in his arms and dashed her to the ground. Screams of Mrs. Glennon and the children freightened him away.

MUTILATED BODY OF GIRL IS FOUND

Missing Seven-Year-Old Girl Is Found in Cellar of Negro Shack Near Home

Montgomery Advertiser 6/12/21

MOORESTOWN, N. J., June 11—The body of seven year old Matilda Russo, who had been missing since last Saturday evening, was found today buried in the cellar of a negro's shack, not more than fifty yeards from her home. The child had been stripped of clothing and the throat and abdomen deeply cut, or hacked. She was the daughter of Michael Russo, a tailor.

Police of Burlington and Camden counties tonight are seeking Lewis Lively, a 35 year old negro in whose cellar the mutilated body was found. The crime was discovered yesterday and kept secret by the authorities for 24 hours, in hope of capturing the negro and the fear that if it became known summary vengeance might descend upon him because of the inflamed sentiment of the townspeople.

While the authorities at first announced the little girl had been mistreated, a physician after an autopsy today expressed his opinion that she had not been attacked.

In Lively's house there is a small negro boy, whom his wife adopted. This child and the Russo children had frequently quarreled bitterly, the police say, in explaining their belief that the murder was the result of a race fued.

Lively's wife and the negro boy are being held as state's witnesses. They could give no explanation of the disappearance of Lively. They had been away on a week's visit, and were taken into custody upon their return last night.

NEGRO SLAYER OF JERSEY GIRL FACES LYNCHING

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JUNE 13, 1921

Moorestown, N. J., June 13.—Louis Lively, negro, was still safe in the Jersey swamps near here today while volunteer posses pursued him through mud and slime, determined to lynch him for the murder of 7-year-old Mathilda Russo.

Mrs. Lively, held as a witness since Friday, when the little white girl's mutilated body was found buried in Lively's cellar, broke down today and agreed to tell everything she knew of her husband's activities for the week the little girl had been missing.

Frightened at the demonstration of the posse on Lively's trail and alarmed over false reports that he had been captured, the woman called County Detective Parker to inform him she was ready to talk.

The woman said she had been in Philadelphia and nearby towns since May 28. Her husband had remained at home, but called for her on June 5. On June 7, the day the girl disappeared, she came back to Moorestown. Lively met her at the train but told her nothing of what had happened at their home.

"If he had told me about this thing, I never would have come back," she said.

Despite the pleas of authorities and Father James Hendrick, of the Russos' church, hundreds of men patrolled the highways and others invaded the swamps with the intention of dealing out summary justice. Father Hendricks pleaded that it would be better for the Russo family if Justice was allowed to take its course when Lively is captured.

Negroes here were apprehensive today. One of them was roughly handled Sunday evening when it was whispered he was Lively. An effort was made to shove him under a train, but city officials rescued him.

MOB GOES TO LYNCH GIRL'S NEGRO SLAYER

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 13. 1921

False Rumor of Arrest Sends Residents, Armed and With Rope, on Futile 15-Mile Trip.

PRIEST OPPOSES VIOLENCE

Pleads at Child's Bier for Law to Take Its Course—Moorestown Negro Badly Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., Monday, June 13.—Louis Lively, the negro sought for the murder of seven-year-old Matilda Russo, would have been lynched last night if angry residents of this place had caught him. A rumor came that he had been arrested somewhere between Salem and Vineland, the last named town about fifteen miles from here. Though it had seemed earlier that the impassioned people were quieter after a plea against the mob spirit had been uttered at the child's funeral, a body of would-be executioners was formed in a twinkling.

Armed with rifles, shotguns and pistols and equipped with yards of rope, the men, many of them Italians but some Americans, piled into a dozen automobiles and set off furiously on the road for Vineland. Their departure was hurried, purposeful and quiet, and they were well out of town long before the local authorities knew anything was afoot.

Suspicion of violence had been allayed by the quiet demeanor of the indignant townsmen after Father James F. Hendrick had pleaded in the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel against organized murder. As a result the lynching party got such a good start that it never could have been thwarted had Lively really been in the hands of some lone officer of the peace in an out of the way place. As it was the rumor was false. Lively had not been caught.

Search Countryside for Hours.

The automobile loads of men were angry at being balked and refused for some time to believe that they had been hoaxed by one of the many rumors that agitated the village all day. It was hours before they had satisfied themselves by scouring the whole countryside that the negro really was not in custody. Then, early this morning, they returned to Moorestown and dispersed as quietly as they had gathered.

Further evidence of the bitter feeling came last night when a crowd at the East Moorestown railroad station seized a harmless negro because someone had whispered that he was Lively. The negro was handled roughly and the more violent spirits in the mob tried to throw him under a passing train. Several persons who knew Lively persuaded his white assailants that the man was not the negro sought and thus brought about his release after he had been beaten severely.

The child's funeral was held yesterday morning.

Father Hendrick advised the 700 relatives and friends of the murdered girl inside the church—and this was communicated to the thousan or more outside—to let the law take its course and not put another stain upon the community.

"It would be better for the family," the priest said after extending his sympathy to the father and mother, "if people viewed the situation with calmness and depended upon the law for punishment of the murderer."

Hundreds Patrol Highways.

Hundreds of residents of Moorestown, Mount Holly and other nearby towns, all armed, patrolled the roads within a radius of twenty miles during the day. These patrols were divided in small groups in automobiles and on motor cycles and bicycles. An effort was made to have a man or boy who knows the negro with each group.

The arrest of two negroes, one at Norristown, Pa., and one in Philadelphia, was reported to Chief of Police Bradshaw of Moorestown in the belief that either might be Lively. Every man who could identify the negro was absent with a posse when the reports were received, but Chief Bradshaw will send a man to each place today.

The negro at Norristown was arrested after he had tried to sell a horse and buggy for sums between $50 and $15, indicating a desire to get rid of it for a merely nominal amount. He was described as light in color, but apparently not as light as Lively.

Says Wife Knew of Murder.

Joseph Dukes, a negro 55 years old, who said he had no home and no occupation, was arrested in the Gray's Ferry freight yards after he had crossed into Pennsylvania from Belair, N. J., about nine miles from Moorestown. Dukes had a red stain on his shirt, which was subsequently found to be paint. Although he did not answer the description of Lively he was held on suspicion by the Philadelphia police.

Mrs. Lively is in the Mount Holly jail, and County Detective Parker said she would be charged with being an accessory to the murder.

Parker said the autopsy indicated that if a criminal assault on the child had been attempted it had not been successful. He advanced the theory that Lively might have killed the girl because she had slapped his stepson, Robert Brown, seven years old, a negro boy known as "Snowball." The latter was accustomed to annoy the girl by referring to her as his sweetheart, Parker said, and the police have been informed that Matilda slapped "Snowball", briskly on several such occasions.

AUTOPSY PROVES GIRL WAS NOT ATTACKED

Louisville News 6/15/21

(Special to Louisville News)

Moorestown, N. J., June 14—According to a physician who performed an autopsy on 7-year-old Matilda Russo, whose body was found buried beneath the cellar floor of Lewis Lively, Colored, she had not been attacked as previously reported by the authorities. It is now believed that the murder was the result of a race feud.

Lively has not yet been captured but the police of Burlington and Camden counties are searching for him.

Lively's wife an dadopted son have been taken into custody and are being held as State's witnesses.

WOMAN LABORS TO PROVE MAN INNOCENT OF CRIME

The Call 9/24/21

(By The Associated Negro Press)

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Mrs. A. V. Jefferson, 91 William Street, Newark, N. J., is giving the country a most glowing example of unselfish humanitarian effort Mrs. Jefferson has been taking a special interest in the case of George Washington Knight of Perth Amboy, N. J., under sentence of death, charged with killing a white woman, an organist of a leading church in this state.

Attorney Isaac Nutter of tAlantic City became interested in the case and was able to present sufficient facts before Gov. Edwards to cause the governor to issue a stay of execution. The matter comes up for hearing in a few weeks, and through Mrs. Jefferson, funds are being raised to pay for the necessary expense of the new legal effort. This does not include attorney fees, according to Mr. Nutter, who has declared that he is not worried about this feature, his only desire being to give the young man justice.

A large number of women throughout New Jersey have interested themselves in helping to raise the necessary funds. Recently a "baby show" was given here with good results. "Because of the spirit of Gov. Edwards in endeavoring to give the young man justice, I think we should do our part. We will be glad to have assistance from law-abiding people everywhere," stated Mrs. Jefferson.

Lynching — 1921.

New Jersey

932

932

SIDE LIGHTS.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
JANUARY 7, 1921

NEGRO ASSAILANT STIRS LYNCHING BEE IN JERSEY

CAMDEN, Jan. 7.—William Flamer, a negro, was sentenced to-day to from eighteen to twenty-seven years in State prison and is under heavy guard pending his removal to Trenton. Farmers of Chesilhurst, where Flamer was captured by a posse last night, have warned all negroes out of Camden County and lynchings are feared.

Flamer confessed to an attack upon Mrs. Elizabeth Wropson, sixty-six years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Katherine Davis, thirty-five, near Fisher station, yesterday afternoon. He was trailed to his home by a posse headed by County Detective Lawrence Doran and was hurried to the jail. He was indicted by the Camden County Grand Jury this morning.

men. While calls were being turned in for the police, he started to fight his captors, and by sheer strength broke loose and ran down to Pacific ave.

On his way to the avenue he picked up a rock from a stone coping, and with this as a weapon, kept back the crowd of pursuers. Arriving at the corner he hurled the rock at those closing in on him and succeeded in getting away by leaping over fences on the north side of the avenue. The hastily organized posse was unable to secure further trace of him.

The police arrived on the scene after he had made his escape. When asked for details last night they professed ignorance, as usual, and further details were not obtainable.

The young woman was treated by a physician in the neighborhood of the attack. She was reported last night to be suffering from hysteria as a result of the attack.

ATLANTIC CITY N J PRESS
APRIL 28. 1921

Negro Attacks Young Woman On Southside

White Girl Battles With Assailant In Darkness of Maryland Ave.

Thug Makes Escape After Being Taken

Shortly after midnight yesterday a burly negro leaped from the shadows midway between Pacific ave. and the Boardwalk, on Maryland ave., and grabbed a young white woman who was returning to her home on Pacific ave. from the Boardwalk, where she had been with a party of friends on one of the piers.

The badly frightened girl was too startled to scream for help as the thug gripped her around the waist and then placed his hand across her mouth, preventing an outcry when she recovered her presence of mind. She was dragged into a ward in the rear of one of the States ave. residences. How long she struggled against her assailant in the dark shadows could not be learned last night.

Shrieks suddenly aroused the neighborhood, and in a twinkling scores of men had rushed out to the avenue toward the vicinity. Jitney drivers stopped their cars and also rushed to the scene. The negro, seeing he was being surrounded, loosened his grip and the young woman broke away.

As the colored man flashed out into the street he was grabbed by two

POSSE FAILS TO FIND ASSAILANT

Advertiser 4/29/21

(Associated Press)

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 11.—The posse which set out early in the day to capture the negro assailant of a white woman, truant officer of Kenilworth, near here, returned tonight without having found any trace of him. The man sibelieved to be in hiding in a swamp near Kenliworth.

The woman, who was found unconscious and badly beaten, on the lawn of her home, told the police after regaining consciousness, that her assailant was about 22 years old. Her condition still is serious, thhough it is said she will recover. She is 32 years old and the mother of two children. The police continued the search throughout the night.

Lynching - 1921.

New York
930

930

SIDE LIGHTS.

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 1, 1921

NEGRO ATTACKS BANK MAN'S WIFE AT BRADLEY BEACH

Mrs. Macnamee, Whose Husband Directs National City Publicity, Is Seriously Hurt.

Police of several cities and towns, including Bradley Beach, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Neptune Township, were conducting a hurried search last night for a giant negro who yesterday assaulted Mrs. J. Macnamee of Plainfield, N. J., wife of the Director of Publicity for the National City Bank of New York, while she was walking along a lonely part of the beach front at Bradley Beach with Mrs. Effie Glennon of East Orange.

The negro surprised the two women and, before Mrs. Macnamee could escape, he had filled her eyes and mouth with beach sand, apparently with the intention of stifling her cries. Mrs. Glennon escaped and ran screaming up the boardwalk.

Her assailant evidently became furious at Mrs. Macnamee's struggles and, lifting her bodily, he squeezed her until sha was breathless and threw her to the ground, her head barely missing a steel girder. He then tore from her grasp a handbag containing $10 in bills and some blank checks which had been signed for his wife's convenience by Mr. Macnamee.

After leaving Mrs. Macnamee, the negro halted in his retreat and returned to where she lay. Mrs. Glennon screamed frantically again and the negro ran at great speed, escaping over a bridge into Ocean Grove.

It was a considerable time before Mrs. Glennon's cries attracted men working on the beach front and Mrs. Macnamee was carried to a drug store, where restoratives were applied. Later she was taken to the Macnamee summer home at No. 30 McCabe Avenue, Bradley Beach, which they had opened prior to the Easter holidays.

It was said last night that although her bodily injuries seemed to be confined to bad bruises, her condition was serious because of the effect of the shocked caused by her experience. Physicians are in constant attendance.

Mr. Macnamee, who was in New York yesterday at the offices of the National City Company, hastened to his home as soon as he learned of the assault upon his wife and last night assisted the police in their search for the negro. The police are handicapped through the inadequate description which the two women have given them.

Police of all neighboring towns and cities have been asked to be on the lookout for him and by guarding all bridges and highways the authorities believe that they can prevent his escape. It is believed that he is in hiding in the foreign section of Asbury Park, and the Asbury Park Police Department has detailed detectives to search for him there. Mayor Frank C. Borden and the Bradley Beach police are also working hard to catch the fugitive.

As a general thing there are many men working in the vicinity of the attack, but yesterday the beach at that point was practically deserted. The women have been in the habit of walking along the beach front every day. Mrs. Macnamee usually takes her two-year-old daughter with her, but she was left at home yesterday.

N Y C EVE WORLD
APRIL 1, 1921

MANY HUNT NEGRO ASSAILANT OF N. Y. BANK MAN'S WIFE

Mrs. Macnamee in Serious Condition at Bradley Beach—Husband in National City.

Police of many cities and towns, including Bradley Beach, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Neptune Township, are searching for a giant negro who yesterday assaulted Mrs. J. Macnamee of Plainfield, N. J., wife of the Director of Publicity for the National City Company, a concern affiliated with the National City Bank of New York, while she was walking along a lonely part of the beach front at Bradley Beach with Mrs. Effie Glennon of East Orange.

Mrs. Macnamee is in a serious condition from shock and bad bruises, and physicians are in constant attendance.

The negro surprised the two women, and before Mrs. Macnamee could escape he had filled her eyes and mouth with beach sand, apparently with the intention of stifling her cries. Mrs. Glennon escaped and ran screaming up the boardwalk.

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The women have been in the habit of walking along the beach front every day. Mrs. Macnamee usually takes her two-year-old daughter with her, but she was left at home yesterday.

PLAINFIELD (N. J.) NEWS
APRIL 4, 1921

VICTIM OF NEGRO ASSAILANT WORSE

Mrs. James J. McNamee, of Myrtle avenue, this city, who was attacked by a negro at Bradley Beach last Thursday, was reported worse today. Physicians have discovered a heart lesion, which they believe was caused by fright. She still suffers from delirium, being in constant fear of her assailant returning.

Mr. Macnamee had planned to bring his wife to the Plainfield home on Saturday, but her condition was such that she could not be moved. She is still at the summer cottage, 306 McCabe avenue, Bradley Beach, where she and her young daughter had gone to spend Easter. The police thus far have not been able to get any trace of the negro who attacked Mrs. MvNamee. He is thought to be the same man who attacked and robbed Miss A. R. Backster of Asbury Park, last week.

N Y C EVE WORLD
MAY 12, 1921

NEGRO'S ATTACK REUNITES VICTIM AND HER HUSBAND

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien Had Been Parted Two Years—Police Seek Assailant.

A reconciliation after two years' estrangement between Mrs. Emma O'Brien and her husband, Frederick, followed the attack on the former yesterday afternoon by a negro in Kenilworth, N. J.

Mr. O'Brien, who is employed in Elizabeth, N. J., went to his wife's home immediately after learning of the attack and remained at her bedside throughout the night.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien have lived apart since the latter accepted the post of school truant officer for Kenilworth two years ago, according to neighbors.

Searching parties, led by Police Lieutenant Alfred Vardx of Kenilworth, abandoned the search of nearby swamps and the near section late last night without having apprehended the assailant of Mrs. O'Brien.

They located the home of a negro whom Mrs. O'Brien's description of her assailant fits, but the man did not return to his home last night. His father told the police that his son is employed in the Jersey City shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and frequently does not return at night.

The description of the only suspect the police have in mind has been sent to the police of all Eastern cities by telegraph and the police of Jersey City in particular have been asked to look for the man. He will be placed under arrest if he returns to his home in Kenilworth.

Dr. William Tilton of Elizabeth, who is attending Mrs. O'Brien, said to-day that no serious consequences were expected from the attack, although his patient will be confined to her bed for several days.

MRS. EMMA O'BRIEN, VICTIM OF ATTACK BY NEGRO IN JERSEY

MRS ANNA O'BRIEN.

New York Dispatch

Attorneys Made Brilliant Fight — Bond of $2,500 Needed—Public Expected to Respond. 8/5/21

On Friday, July 22nd, 1921, Mr. Justice Charles L. Guy, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York County, at the County Court House, 52 Chambers street, upon motion of the attorneys for Will Whitfield, adjourned the hearing of a writ of habeas proceedings over to the 19th day of October, 1921.

The contention was made by Leavelle and Shields, as attorneys for Will Witfield, that Mr. Justice L. Guy, having heard the testimony of Ed.

Smith, the white man, complainant from Marines, Onslow County, North Carolina, and one Mr. Sleeper, a friend of said E. Smith, on July 5th, 1921, in Special Part II of said Supreme Court, that Mr. Justice Guy had thereby vested himself with EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION as trial justice of the said WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDING. That having thus obtained exclusive trial jurisdiction of said Habeas Corpus Proceeding, that Mr. Justice Charles L. Guy had no legal power to divest himself of such jurisdiction or to send the said proceeding to any other judge for trial.

That the District Attorney's Office of New York County, represented by Mr. Meyers, who stated to Mr. Charles L. Guy that he, himself, was born in the South, and therefore could give "personal interest" in the question, "in this Proceeding" opposed the above motion of Whitfield's attorneys, urging, as among other alleged reasons, that the code of criminal procedure of the State of New York provided for a "summary" or speedy hearing of the Writ of Habeas Corpus on EXTRADITION MATTER. As contrary thereto, Mr. Justice Charles L. Guy pointed out to the learned Asst. Dist. Attorney, Mr. Meyers, that Sec. 827 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, referred thereto, thus provided as a benefit to the accused PERSON in this case Will Whitfield, and was not designed for the benefit of the prosecuting agencies at all. That in this Will Whitfield and his attorneys were SEEKING this adjournment of the hearing on July 22nd, 1921, over to Wednesday, October 19th, 1921.

Bail was fixed in the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars ($2,500.00), upon which Will Whitfield can gain his liberty to appear before the Supreme Court, New York County, on said adjourned date, October 19th 1921.

What is seriously needed in the fight being waged to establish the constitutionality rights of the accused Will Whitfield is that he be admitted forthwith to bail by some two or three justice-loving men or women, providing bail for him, so that he can gain his immediate liberty.

In the fight which is being so militantly, intelligently, ably and courageously waged by Will Whitfield, the accused man, his attorneys, Leavelle and Shields, aided by Arthur J. Spingarn, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and "Old Fighting" Equity Congress of Greater New York, to prevent the said Will Whitfield from being taken back to Jacksonville, Onslow County, N. C., where in all probability he will be burned at the stake in the event of his return, should be supported by all men and women of every race who love law and order and who believe in the security of human life under this Democratic-Republican Form of Government of ours.

In this fight for human rights and the establishment as a Federal Constitution as being Supreme in this land of ours, and the fight for the equal protection of the law, William Whitfield should be supported and protected by all good citizens of the City and State of New York and in this Country.

What is needed at the immediate hour is that William Whitfield be bailed out of the Tombs Prison. How many good New York Citizens will come forward and sign jointly the Twenty-five Hundred Dollar bail bond to grant Will Whitfield liberty until the final hearing and disposition of the pending writ of habeas corpus proceeding in opposition to the extradition against Will Whitfield?

Good, earnest citizens and persons desiring to become parties upon the bail bond of Will Whitfield will apply ditectly to the office of the New York Dispatch, this paper, No. 21 West 134th street, or to the law offices of Leavelle and Shields, the attorneys of record for the accused man, at 420 Lenox avenue. The bond may be given in the Court of General Sessions, at the District Attorney's Office, Criminal Building, corner of Centre and Franklin streets, or to any Supreme Court Justice.

You who have watched this case with burning desire to see justice reign must how come forward to help save this man from the North Carolina mob. Only $2,500.00 are needed to bail Whitfield. How much are you willing to give?

Lynching — 1921
Side Lights.

New York

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N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
JUNE 4, 1921

Negro, Beaten by Crowd, Freed of Girl's Charge

Accused of Stepping on Her Ankle, Court Discovers Attack Is Punishment Enough

Irene Porter, nineteen years old, of 119 East 120th Street, testified before Magistrate Corrigan, in Night Court, last night, that Thomas Hazelwood, thirty-seven years old, a negro, of 152 West 132d Street, deliberately stepped on her ankle at 120th Street and Park Avenue last night. She further protested that Hazelwood, who was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct, attempted to strike her when she protested. May Farrell, of 110 East 120th Street, Miss Porter's companion, corroborated her testimony, as did Patrolman Shea, of the East 126th Street station, who made the arrest.

"It was this way, your honor. I was passing these two young women," Hazleton said, "when one of them struck me. I stops to remonstrate, your honor, and the next minute one of them hits me again, and I go spinning. When I came to I was surrounded by a crowd of men and boys with baseball bats, who beat me until I couldn't retain my equilibrium."

Questioned about the crowd with baseball bats Miss Porter and her two witnesses expressed surprise and declared that they had seen nothing of any crowd, with or without bats. But Magistrate Corrigan was looking at the prisoner. His lip and nose were bleeding, his face and arm were bruised, his shoulder appeared to be dislocated, and his clothes were covered with dust.

"The prisoner seems to have felt the wrath of the crowd as well as seen it," said the court. "He appears to have suffered enough, no matter who did it. Discharged."

N. Y. C. TELEGRAPH
JUNE 4, 1921

A CORRESPONDENT of the World says a negro attacks a white girl and mob rule results; a white man attacks a white girl and the law is permitted to take its course. He may be right as a general proposition, but the only two cases that ever came under my personal observation in the South in which a white man attacked a white girl—took the usual, not the legal course. One assailant escaped a mob by a hair; the other was hanged to an oak tree within less than a mile of the county jail—by a mob. The person that escaped, I may add, was a young lawyer of high social standing. He certainly would have been hanged if the mob had organized 15 minutes sooner than it did.

423

LYING WOMEN AND THE LYNCHING RECORD.

New York Age 8/13/21

Every intelligent colored man and woman in the country knows that every year the lynching record is swelled by the lying record of certain white women. The truth of this has seldom been more clearly illustrated than was done in the daily papers of Memphis, Tenn., a couple of weeks ago.

To be definite, the "Commercial Appeal" of Memphis, on July 29th, carried on its front page two accounts of "attacks" on white women by colored men. Both of these accounts were headede in such a manner as to arouse the bitterest race antagonism and to stir up the mob fury. The first of these articles was headed

WOMAN BEATS OFF NEGRO ASSAULTER FIGHT IN DARK BED ROOM

Small Son of Crippled Widow Tries Pathetically To Assist Mother in Her Frantic Struggle

The acount then goes on to tell how the city of Memphis the night before was scoured for a Negro described as "tall and black," who attempted to.. criminally assault Mrs, May Morris, thirty-five, in her cottage at 618 Peyton street. This very vague description was likely to get any one of five thousand Negroes of the city of Memphis into trouble.

The account then gives a graphic account of the struggle in which Mrs. Morris, who is a widow and permanently crippled battled with the Negro in the dark, and although slight of frame fought him off until he became frightened at her frantic cries and fled.

Mrs. Morris repeated all of the circumstances of the "assault." She said she was sitting on her front porch with her little boy Woodrow Wilson Morris, until about 10:45 o'clock in the evening. She believed that the Negro had secreted himself in her bedroom and when she determined to go into the house and prepare for the night he grabbed her. She said she screamed as loudly as she could but the Negro clung to her body. She claimed that he bit her arm and the papers reported that the print of the teeth were plainly seen by the physician who attended her. The physician is reported as saying that the Negro also scratched her breast and bruised her face. A neighbor of Mrs. Morris, Mr. C. J. Roberts, volunteered the information that he had seen the Negro run from the rear of the cottage. One of the paragraphs taken from this account reads as follows:

> This most pathetic incident of the assault on Mrs. Morris was the assistance which her baby son, Woodrow Wilson, but five years old, tried to give his crippled mother. Woodrow beat at the Negro with his little fists, and was driven away by the black, who threw a pillow with all his might at the little chap."

The Commercial Appeal's account reported that detective with bloodhounds were immediately placed on the trail of the assaulter.

In the same issue of the "Commercial Appeal," on the same page, occurred another account with the following heading:

YOUNG GIRL DRAGGED FROM WALK, ROBBED

Negro Takes Bill From Stocking While Mother Screams.

Under this headline follows the account in which an unidentified Negro is reported as having dragged a fifteen-year-old white girl from the sidewalk at Cambridge and Rayburn streets, rolled down her stocking and robbed her of ten dollars. The screams of the mother and daughter attracted a policeman just as the Negro was seen "to dash between two houses, escaping through an alley." The policemen, acting on the opinion they gathered as they ran past by the hysterical mother and girl, made a preliminary report to the effect that the case was an attempted criminal assault. Twenty-five white residents of the neighborhood gathered around and muttered their belief in the accuracy of the preliminary report and said to the policemen, "Turn your backs if we catch him."

Pearl Williams, the girl, and her mother, Mrs. Henry Williams, stated that they were returning home when the Negro stepped from a shadow, grabbed the daughter and pointed a revolver at the mother. The police scoured the neighborhood for the Negro but were unable to find any trace of him. It was stated that no effort was made to obtain bloodhounds as the emergency officers knew the dogs were out on another case.

The foregoing cases were displayed on the front page of the "Commercial Appeal" of Friday, July 29th. On the following day, Saturday, July 30th, on page five of the same newspaper, all of the charges in the articles of the former date were retracted.

Regarding Mrs. Morris's case, it was found out that her story was entirely false. **The police questioned Mrs. Morris for two hours and in the end she admitted that her assailant was a white man.** She stated that fear for her life at the hands of the man caused her to claim that a Negro had attempted the assault. **When the police questioned little Woodrow Wilson Morris he declared that his mother had told him to tell the police that it was a Negro who had attacked her.** It was further brought out that the man who attacked Mrs. Morris had for a long time been "a friend." At one time the furniture in her home was owned by him. On the night she was attacked he came to her home and tried to engage a room. According to her statements she refused him and he returned later and attacked her when she refused his alleged advances.

On this same page of the ,'Commercial Appeal" of Saturday, July 30th, there was a denial of the truth of Miss Pearl Williams's story. **After examining the two women at police headquarters the detectives were convinced that there was neither an assault nor robbery attempted.** When the police matron examined Miss Pearl's arm she found that there was not a spot where a hypodermic needle had not been injected under the skin. Both the girl and her mother admitted that they had been drug addicts. No evidence of attempted violence could be found on the girl's body although she claimed that the "Negro" bruised her wrists while dragging her from the street.

Here we have in a single city two cases which might easily have led to lynchings, which were found out within twelve hours to be based on absolutely false charges and were denied in the newspapers of the next day. This was so striking that it brought out a number of comments. The head of the detective bureau of Memphis made a satement in which, after speaking of the number of false reports which had been put out in the city, he said:

> "Baseless reports of criminal assaults might cause race trouble," Inspector Griffin continued, "and every such report must be thoroughly investigated and the facts made known. The public should be careful not to jump to conclusions, and should await a thorough investigation by the police department or the sheriff's office."

Judge J. E. Richards of the city made a statement as follows:

> "Reports of alleged assaults, holdups and other major crimes not founded on facts are dangerous and constitute a menance to the welfare of the community," Judge J. Ed. Richard declared today.
>
> "There have been a number of cases reported recently that were without foundation of fact, I am informed.
>
> "Racial disturbances might result from a report of an alleged assault and, in addition, the publicity usually given such cases gives Memphis a black eye to the outside world."

To sum it all up, the Memphis "Press" which perhaps has done more to arouse racial antagonism and stir up the lynching spirit in Tennessee than any other single agency, felt called upon to print the following editorial:

FAKE ASSAULT STORIES.

> Telling stories of having been attacked by a man has grown to be quite a feminine fashion in certain circles. If the story aroused people to mob action, these fair women would probably smile as the lynchers' rope stretched taut around some innocent man's neck.
>
> Surely there must be some law which can be so interpreted as to compel men or women to reflect in solitude for five or ten years on the serious consequences of their atrocious fabrications. Some may question, "Whose morals are most degraded—the man who criminally assaults a woman or the woman who falsely says a man attacked her?"

Here we have two incidents in one city in one day calculated to bring about two lynchings. **The thought must naturally come to every thoughtful person as to how many innocent Negroes may not have been done to death in the last thirty-five years by the combination of a white woman's lie and reckless journalism.**

Lynching—1921
Side Lights.

922 North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA MOB MEMBERS NOT KNOWN

Effort to Apprehend Lynchers of Negroes Held at Warrenton Jail Fruitless

Montgomery Advertiser 1/25/21

(Associated Press.)

WARRENTON, N. C., Jan. 24—All efforts to apprehend members of the mob which last night broke into the Warrenton county jail, removed two negroes and shot them to death were set aside today in the anxiety of authorities to forestall a recurrence of violence.

Nine of the eleven negroes left in in the jail by the mob were today hurried to Raleigh for safekeeping and this afternoon five additional arrests were made and these prisoners also rushed to Raleigh. Four other negroes for whom warrants are held have escaped.

The Warrenton home guard, ordered out by Governor Morrison last night, has been under arms all day and the Henderson home guard has also been in readiness to respond to any call that might be made upon it. Mayor J. L. Burcharad, of Norlina, the seat of the trouble, has procured rifles from Henderson and deputized tairty citizens to act in the case of an emergency.

However, no further outbreak is regarded as probable. All of the negroes, even remotely suspected of connection with the riot early Sunday morning, are gone, and there is no apparent indication on the part of any other negroes to attempt to avenge the work of the mob.

The coroner's jury which held an inquest this morning at the secene of the tragedy, about midway between here and Norlina, five miles away, quickly returned the expected verdict of "death at the hands of unknown persons". The negro jailer, John Green, who surrendered his keys to the mob, was placed upon the stand and stated he saw only five men, none of whom he had ever seen before. Al other witnesses testified to a like inability to identify any members of the mob.

Mob Leader Feigns Insanity

East Tennessee News 2/17/21

SEEKS TO EVADE PUNISHMENT FOR ATTEMPT TO LYNCH INNOCENT NEGROES.—CLAIM BIRD SHOT ON BRAIN CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Wilson, N. C., Feb. 15.—H. B. Futrelle, alleged leader of the mob that stormed the jail here in an effort to lynch five Negroes held as suspects following the slaying of Herman Jones, Wayne county merchant, was placed on trial here this week and the case will go to the jury tomorrow.

Attorneys for Futrelle, realizing what a strong case the state has woven around their client, based their plea on temporary insanity. They introduced several physicians who testified there were several birdshot in Futrelle's brain, lodged there several years ago when he was shot while hunting. Under any undue excitement the physicians testified, or when in a drunken condition, the defendant, in their opinion, would become mentally unbalanced temporarily. The defense recalled Chief of Police Tew to the stand today and powerful efforts were made to impeach his testimony. He stood firmly to the statements he made Monday to the effect that Futrelle was the leader of the mob. The defendant was not put on the stand.

The Negroes have recently been acquitted of any connection with the crime with which they were charged.

FORCES WIFE TO SUBMIT TO ATTACK OF LABORER

7/2/21 Chicago Defender

Carthage, N. C., July 1.—Declaring that her husband wanted to have a little fun by lynching a man, Mrs. James Maples (white) told policemen that he held her and forced her to submit to an attack by Jake Smith, a farm hand, who made good his escape. Smith is not white.

As result of her statement Jim Maples, the woman's husband, is in the Moore county jail in default of $5,000 bond, following his arrest on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Maples and her brother.

According to rumors, Maples is alleged to have said that Southern Pines, where he lived, needed a "little excitement," and he was going to bring it about. Mrs. Maples alleges that he sacrificed her to do it, but Smith escaped when he got wind of the plot.

Whites Lasso Colored Girl; Dragged Her 200 Yards by Automobile

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Kinston, N. C.—One of the most brutal deeds ever recorded in this section was perpetrated upon Minnie Whitehead, a twelve-year-old colored girl, by several young white men, who lassoed the girl, as she [illegible] her from a buggy in which she was sitting, and dragged her two hundred yards behind an automobile in which the men were riding. They then cooly stopped the car, disentangled the bruised and bleeding body of the girl from the rope and left her unconscious in the road. She is so badly injured that physicians say she will not live. The men in the automobile were not identified.

WON'T RETURN WHITFIELD TO N. CAROLINA

N. A. A. C. P. Wins Extradiction Fight

The Savannah Tribune 10/27/21

New York, N. Y., Oct. 26—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today announced that an initial victory had been won in the fight to prevent extradition of Will Whitfield colored, from New York to North Carolina. Judge Charles L. Guy, of the New York County Supreme Court having granted an application for a writ of habeas Corpus on October 19.

The writ followed the signing of a warrant of extradition, by Governor Nathan L. Miller of New York, on June 24, the extradition being based on a charge against Whitfield of "Breaking and entering". The evidence submitted to Judge Guy showed that Whitfield had not committed the crime charged in North Carolina, but had been invited to enter a store by a white man who had subsequently assaulted him.

As soon as Whitfield had been freed on the writ of habeas corpus, another extradition warrant, signed by Governor Miller on July 9, and based on an indictment against Whitfield for murderous assault with intent to kill, was suddenly produced by the district attorney's office.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has demanded a hearing before Governor Miller, to produce evidence that Whitfield will neither be protected from mob violence nor given a fair trial if returned to North Carolina. Meanwhile a new writ of habeas corpus to meet the new extradition warrant has been applied for by Leavelle and Shields, attorneys for Whitfield, whom the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is aiding.

SAVE WHITFIELD FROM THE MOB

N. Y. Dispatch 10/21/21

The case of William Whitfield of Onslow Co. N. C., now held a prisoner in New York City for the alleged assault on Ed Smith of N. C. will be a precedent in legal history.

It has of course been an uphill fight but from the present indications this man will eventually be freed. The North Carolina hoodlums are not only blood thirsty to have Whitfield returned to that State but they are putting forth every ounce of ingenuity and devising ever strategic means to have him returned.

The issue is now clear. The legal defense is plain, everyone knows if Whitfield is sent back to North Carolina his lot will be the same as four other men who have been in the same neighborhood recently.

More pressure must be brought upon Governor Miller to revoke ex-tradition as has been done in other Northern States when it is perfectly plain that colored men will not only receive fair trials in the South but in the event of being returned there will be lynched from all probability. Massachussetts, West Virginia, Michigan and Canada also stand as precedents on the ex-tradition of colored men from the North to the South.

The Governor of the aforesaid States rose to the emergency and stopped the mob spirit. Will the Governor of the Empire State prove less farsighted than Governors in other Northern States?

Will Governor Miller give his sanction to the mob and Ku Klux spirit by permitting Whitfield to be returned to Southern hoodlums and be lynched?

We believe that Governor Miller will yet show the fairness and farsightedness that all of us expected of him when we voted for him a year ago.

It is time for concerted action. We must exert all our power to save Whitfield. His legal defense has already succeeded in getting him freed from the first charge of store breaking, but he was immediately rearrested on another technicality. Will the Governor of New York permit Southern technicalities to rule this great State? Thousands of voices I hear resounding nay.

922

MOB LEADER GETS 4 YEAR PRISON TERM

Norfolk Journal & Guide

H. B. Futrell, White Man Convicted of Inciting Riot by Leading Goldsboro Mob With Intent of Lynching Negroes.

11/26/21

GOV. MORRISON REFUSES HELP

Raleigh, N. C.—H. B. Futrell, white, of Wayne County, has been convited of leading a mob and sentenced to serve four years in the state prison. The case was called to the attention of Governor Morrison who has refused to show any form of executive clemency to the prisoner. The governor gave no reason for his refusal to interfere in favor of Futrell. It was not disclosed on what grounds friends of Futrell hoped to obtain the governor's pardon. The fact that a doctor was among the petitioners give rise to the belief that physical inability to serve the prison term was one of the pleas put forward in the prisoners behalf.

The case in which Futrell was convicted has attracted State-wide attention. Some time ago two Negro men were arrested, charged with the murder of a white store keeper, near the edge of Goldsboro. The men were taken back to the county for trial. During the session of court, a mob surrounded the court house and demanded that the prisoners be turned over to them. The judge in charge of the court and the county officials requested that State troops be sent to protect the prisoners. The Durham Machine Gun Company was sent to Goldsboro and remained there during the trial. It was proved that Futrell was the leader of the mob which attempted to incite riot by trying to take the prisoners.

One of the men charged with the murder of the merchant has been electrocuted. A petition for commutation of the sentence of Jesse Foster the other man held, is in the hands of Governor Morrison.

Lynchings - 1921.

Oklahoma.

925

— . Side Lights.

GET 49 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS IN OKLA. JAIL

Muskmulgee, Okla., July 29.—Despite the fight put up by his attorneys, Henry Void has been convicted on charges growing out of an altercation with a white woman, last October. The conviction came at the second trial and resulted in a sentence of 49 years and 6 months in the state penitentiary. Inasmuch as Void was unable to hire lawyers to defend him, the N. A. A. C. P. came to his aid and secured the services of Judge D. J. Wallace and J. C. Evans, a prominent Race attorney. They put up a gallant fight for their client, against all kinds of appeals on the part of the prosecution to race prejudice. The sentence of the court will be appealed.

Police Reserves of Muskogee Are Called to Duty

Montgomery Advertiser 1/22/21

(Associated Press)

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., Jan 21—Every available member of the city police force was on duty here tonight and armed detectives and deputy sheriffs rode all street cars that ran into remote sections of the town in anticipation of further trouble, arising from the killing last night of a negro bandit by W. M. Linn, a motorman of a Hyde Park street car.

Five shots were fired at Linn's car just after dark tonight. The shots came from a thicket that skirts the right of way at the spot where the holdup was attempted last night. One of the shots pentrated the car, passing between Linn's legs. The motorman returned the fire, shooting at the flash of fire he saw coming from the underbrush.

The report that a negro had fired upon a white woman in a residential section of the city brought a patrol load of detectives to the spot. A negro highwayman attempted to hold up a white woman and another negro, attracted by her screams, fired at the bandit.

The police early in the night received what they considered a well authenticated report that negroes living in the extreme northern portion of the city had held a secret meeting and decided to dynamite Linn's car.

MOB RULE AGITATED IN SPORTS.

The Kansas City Sun 9/10/21

In last Tuesday evening's edition of The Kansas City Post we note an article by Otto Floto, self styled "Dean of Sport Writers," wherein he urged the baseball fans of Oklahoma to bar the recently exonerated "Black Sox," who are planning a barnstorming tour of the state of Oklahoma. Now, it is all right for Mr. Floto, or anyone else to urge the banishment from the diamond of these players, but in his article Mr. Floto, we think, used very poor judgment when he suggested that the fans drive the players from the field. He says: "Haven't they the Ku Klux Klan there?" And he answers himself "certainly," and goes on to agitate lously: "Haven't they pop bottles these bottles have been known to put to rout many undesirables from the diamond." He then follows with a suggestion that the bottles be used to rout the detestable "Black White Sox."

After reading the article referred to we are forced to ask: "Has the grand old game, the National game the 100% American game come to this sorry pass wherein the lawless element is urged, by another of the same breed to take the law into their hands and instigate mob rule on the diamond? Has the grand old game sunk to such a level that Klanism is openly welcomed through the columns of the daily papers?

We no longer remain in darkness as to the "why" of the attitude of this sport writer when the name of a Colored athlete comes in for discussion in the column he presides over. It is to blush.

NEGRO FIGHTS EXTRADITION TO OKLAHOMA

St. Louis Argus

Has Hearing Before Governor Of Minnesota On The Plea That A Fair Trial Cannot Be Had In Tulsa. 11/4/21

LOCAL N. A. A. C. P. IS INTERESTED IN CASE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 2.—Gov J. A. O. Preus heard the testimony of Chas. T. Smithie, who is fighting extradition to Tulsa, Okla., where he is indicted for complicity in the Tulsa riot also accused of the fatal shooting of Walter Gregg, a young white man. The hearing was held in the governor's office in the State Capitol and was attended by a crowd of colored persons. Attorney Hilyer attacked the indictment on the grounds that it took at least three persons to incite a riot, and that it claims that the other persons were unknown to the grand jury, which indicted the accused, also that the sheriff testified that he gave information to the grand jury of the part taken by Smithie, Andy Brown, Taylor and Fitgerald, the last four being indicted by this same grand jury and are now awaiting trial in the Tulsa jail, but are not mentioned in the Smithie indictment.

Smithie's Defense An Alibi

Smithie was in the restaurant and taxi business in Tulsa and claims to have been in Kansas City when the riot occured. The sheriff testified that he saw him marching in the front line of a crowd of "niggers" and saw him shoot a white boy.

Officers Give Damaging Testimony

Sheriff Short testified that Smithie made a statement in the presence of Minneapolis officers that "if the boys had taken the advice of the colored deputy sheriffs on that night, it would not have happened." Detectives Thos. Gleason and Dave Broderick, corroborated the testimony of Short. Smithie claims that he made a statement from the reports received in Kansas City and the accounts of the affair in the newspapers. Chesley Jones testified that Smithie was in Kansas City on the night of the riot. Gov. Preus said that the [illegible] appeals of him as having a substantial case, but that he would be guided by the advice of the office of the attorney general, which was the general rule in such proceedings. Asst. Attorney General Markham recommended the application for requisition. Attorney Hilyer asked for time to file a brief on the validity of the indictment and present arguments. A hearing was set for Oct. 28, and the final hearing before Gov. Preus on Oct. 29.

Short Returns for More Proof

Deputy Sheriff Short left for Oklahoma to secure more evidence. It is reported that he will be accompanied by county and state attorneys and two Negro witnesses. Attorney W. D. Scott, a white lawyer, is assisting Mr. Hilyer and is familiar with the law in extradition procedure. He is a lawyer of ability and they will carry this case up to the highest courts if the requisition is honored.

Mrs. W. R. Donovan and Mrs. Anna Graham, of the executive committee of the N. A. A. C. P., were present. Mr. Bert Thompson, (Dutch) of the South Side Club, was the first to secure counsel for Smithie, who has been confined in the city jail for over two weeks. Mr. Thompson and many of Smithie's friends have contributed funds for his defense. It is claimed that the accused lost everything he had in the Tulsa riot.

Lynching - 1921.
Side Lights

Ohio

924

FALSE OUTCRY STIRS MEN TO LYNCH THREAT

Columbus, June 3, 1921.—(By A. P.)—Miss Irene Simms, a young woman living in the University residential district, was held in the city prison last night on a charge of having made a false report to the police.

Two weeks ago she reported two negro thugs entered her home, bound and gagged her and struck her over the head.

Admitting the report to be false, Miss Simms confessed to detectives she had told the story because she wanted her mother to make a fuss over her and give her more attention than a sister was receiving. Miss Simms had pulled out bureau and sideboard drawers, littered the house with paper and articles, put her rings in her mouth, tied a cloth around her face and planned the entire episode, police said.

Woman Slays Two Children, Shoots Self; Accuses "Negro Bandit"

Chicago Defender 4/16/21

Warren, Ohio, April 15.—The manner in which lynchings and mob violence are created was brought out in the trial and conviction of Mrs. Alta M. Koehler (white), who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary for the murder of her two children on the night of December 5, last.

On Sunday, December 5, Mrs. Koehler staggered into the home of her foster father, Harry Haggerty, at Hubbard, in Trumbull county. She had a bullet wound in the left arm and a wound in the left temple. A few minutes later flames were discovered in the Koehler home and the two children of Mrs. Koehler, William, aged 3, and Warren, aged 5, were known to be in the burning building. Neighbors tried frantically to rescue the children, but without avail.

Mrs. Koehler, given first aid at the Haggerty home, persisted that a "Negro bandit had shot her." Efforts were made to hunt the "culprit," but upon investigation it was found that the trail would lead to the door of Mrs. Koehler.

Harry Coller (white), 17, a frequent guest of Mrs. Koehler, told police he had heard two shots emanating from the Koehler home as he was passing and ran to the house to learn the trouble, and alleged that Mrs. Koehler told him she had shot her children and herself and said: "My God, Harry, what are we to do?" He said he left her to summon aid. Later he returned and heard the "Negro bandit story."

At the trial, just finished, Mrs. Koehler, on the stand, testified that Coller was the bandit that shot her, but stated she did not have knowledge of how the babies met death.

ADMITS NOT ASSAULTED

Guardian 6/11/21

WHITE GIRL CONFESSES THAT SHE SHAMMED AND PRETENDED COLORED MEN ATTACKED HER BUT THAT THEY DID NOT—CASE SHOWS ABSURDITY OF ASSUMING COLORED MEN ARE GUILTY BECAUSE ACCUSED.

The Pittsburgh Courier cites an instance in West Virginia where "due process of law" was dispensed with by the court in order to deprive a mob of excuse for action against a Negro charged with assault upon a white girl and then shows the entirely different attitude of the court toward a white man in Pittsburgh who attacked a Colored girl:

The Call Cleveland

If the mob spirit even thought it had any justification for existence in the state of Virginia, that fancied justification vanished this month when a West Virginia grand jury and court disposed of a charge against a Negro for assault upon a white girl. 6/24/21

The man, Lattimer, was arrested at 4:30 on one day, and on the very next day he was brought before the grand jury, and indicted. The court called his case that same afternoon, and the testimony was given to a jury who returned a verdict of guilty in record time; and the trial judge immediately sentenced Lattimer to be hanged on Oct. 17. This is West Virginia justice, demonstrated in the face of the mob whose one criticism of the courts is its delay. There was no delay in the case of Lattimer. He has been tried, such as it was, and his fate now rests with the governor of the state and the sheriff of the county in which the hanging is to take place.

But not every state acts as did West Virginia. There are states in which these cases take their regular course. The regular course means that each case must take its turn before the courts. In the Lattimer case, the court set aside some other cases, and gave Lattimer the right of way over all other business. We can see the propriety of doing such things where mob violence is either threatened or expected from all the circumstances. The judge evidently desired to show the people that the law is ample and sufficient in every case, if the people will only give the law its chance to act.

How different is Pennsylvania! Here in Pittsburgh, not many months ago, a white man was caught almost in the act of assaulting and abusing a helpless little colored girl. The white man was run down, almost on the spot of his crime. He was arrested and is now in jail in Pittsburgh awaiting his trial. There has been no rush about his trial. There was no demand that he be lynched. The Negroes of Pittsburgh did not rise up in arms, nor have they threatened to mob or to lynch any one. We are waiting on the natural course of the law and the courts. When the criminal is brought to trial, we expect to see him convicted and given the proper sentence by the coutr.

The two cases call our attention to the difference between people who love mob rule and mob spirit and people who are willing to sustain their courts and the law of the land.

Lynching – 1921.
Side Lights

Pennsylvania

926

WHITE WOMAN ADMITS MISTAKE IN IDENTIFYING MAN ACCUSED OF ATTACK

Journal & Guide 2/19/21

Pittsburgh, Pa.- The fact that the police system of this city must arrest some one at the time a crime is committed and the hysterical utterances of two white women, who "positively ientified" the man as their assailant came near placing an everlasting mark upon the county, when William Wilson, arrested several weeks ago, as the alleged defamer of these women's sacred honor, and threatened with mob violence by the "justly enraged citizens of Wilkinsburg" was released Monday after the women admitted that they were mistaken, and that another man, whom they had also "postively identified" was the guilty party.

At the time of the alleged assault, the dallies devoted columns of space in playing up the story. Wilson, at that time was described as a "Giant Negro" of questionable character. In truth Wilson is a medium sized man and as Judge Reid said in a commenting on the case, looks to be a "meritorious and respectable person."

Monday morning the women appeared before th ecourt of Quarter Sessions, Judge Ambrose B. Reid presiding,with District Attorney Harry H. Rowand, Chief of County Detectives Robert Braun, his assistant, Robert Cochrane, and Attornty Robert L. Vann, counsel forWilliam Wilson, and asked the court to grant a motion for the release of the defendant, charged with four different crimes against them.

District Attorney Rowand addressing the court said:"In the matter of the alleged assault of William Wilson, a colored man, on these two women, I am presenting a motion for the release of Mr. Wilson. These women felt that this was the man that assaulted them. Acting on Attorney Robert L. Vann's suggestion, our department undertook to get the right man, and we had these ladies go to the hospital and they are now 'positive' in the indentification of this other man."

Looking around in a significant manner, Judge Reid asked:

"You ladies say this is not the man who assaulted you?"

Both women answered in the affirmative.

"And you have seen the man who is now in the hospital and think that he is the man?"

"Yes sir, we are 'positively' sure," was the reply.

"Well then, what made you think that William Wilson was the man who assaulted you In what way does the man who is now in the hospital resemble this man?"

"W-e-l-l, they appear to look almost the same, and are about the same height and build, but the men in the hosiptal has a little longer mustache."

Here District Attoney Rowan intervened, stating that they had found articles on the man to identify him as the real assailant.

Directly questioning Mrs. Gertrude Czerny, Judge Reid queried: "Are you the person upon whome the alleged assault was eommitted?"

The woman answered in the affirmative.

Then turning to Mrs. Lillian Bangham, who in a public statement following her unsuccessful attempt to shoot Wilson during the hearing on January 25, said that "I would have gotten him had they let me alone" and "I would do the same thing over again should the opportunity present itself," Judge Reid questioned her closely.

She finally admitted that she had not seen all of the alleged assailant's face, but had just obtained a side view.

Commenting on the case, Judge Reid said: It is very gratifying to know that this mistake has been corrected. With no fault of his, William Wilson was placed in a very unfortunate position in the eyes of the public. He was held up to odium and criticism before the public. We should be positive in identifications in matters of such a serious character. This is an example of how an innocent man may suffer. It is a pleasure to know in this case that this man is not guilty of any of the charges against him. This man look to me like a meritorious and respectable person and he should be cleared of the charges against him. If the district attorney will move that these various charges against the present defendant be withdrawn, and that Mr. Wilson be discharged the court will be glad to entertain the motion and it will be granted.

In reply Attorney Vann made the following statement: "For the benefit of the community at large, I want to state that Mr. Wilson is glad that the county put forth such an effort to see that the right man was caught. If no other man had been apprehended, these same women might have appeared in court and sworn that this man assaulted them. And the jury probably would have convicted him, as innocent as he is. This country has escaped a disgrace, and these women have proven that white women can be mistaken about the identity of colored men."

In summing up the case Judge Reid said: The court relieves William Wilson of any further suspicions and an apology is due him by these ladies who possibly by reason of excitement and the conditions surrounding the attack, mistook him for the real assailant."

Many of our readers will remember the tremendous excitement concurrent with the hearing of William Wilson before a justice of the peace on January 25, on a charge of malicious assault. Williams was arrested the week before, and after having been "positively" identifled by numerous women as the man who had been frightening and terrorizing the neighborhood for several weeks, was sought by a mob of men and boys. The man was spirted away, to a safer place, until the preliminary hearing. According to the daily papers, feeling "ran high," "the situation was tense" and "authorities were apprehensive."

At the trial Mrs. Bangham, principal witness, waxed hysterical during her testimony and when Wilson, under heavy guard, prepared to leave the court room, snatched an automatic revolver from her pocket and screaming, "I'll kill you,"thrust the revolver into the pit of his stomach and frantically pulled the trigger. Some defect in the mechanism is responsible for the fact that the woman is today free, instead of occupying a cell, charged with murder.

The outcome of this case clearly shows what a punish an innocent man. shows whata a great chance is presented to punish an innocent man. The question is readily asked, 'How many unfortunate colored men have been hanged, lynched and God only knows what all, on the word of some hysterical white woman who becomes color blind and careless when the opportnunity presents itself to fasten some heinous crime upon some poor defenseless black man.

True to policy the daily papers, all or most of them, carried potographs of the woman who wanted to pull off a shooting match, holding her up as some kind of a heroine, but the real truth of the matter as published above will get scant or no notice at all from the shallow-brained city editor who can display nothing concerning a colored man but crime.

Further action for damages is liable.—From the *Pittsburgh Courier*.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
APRIL 3, 1921

NO FEAR OF LYNCHING

Plea of Prisoner Here Denied in Harrisburg.

Deputy Attorney General Hull, in Harrisburg yesterday, recommended Governor Sproul that he grant extradition papers in the case of L. Cleve Smith, who is being held in Philadelphia, on the charge of stealing a bale of cotton in Turner county, Georgia. Smith, in opposing his return to Georgia, his home, contended that he would be lynched if he were sent back, and also that the charge is so trivial that it cannot be considered a crime.

Mr. Hull holds that the charge is a crime in Georgia. The deputy also overrules the contention that Smith is to be taken back to force collection of a debt or to be harassed. In regard to the contention that he would be lynched Mr. Hull says the man who made the threat has been arrested and that Smith does not appear to be in any real danger. The fact that some one might attack him is no reason for refusing extradition proceedings.

On the point that Smith is not a fugitive from justice Mr. Hull holds the contentions have no application and also declares the claim that requisition should not issue because the crime is of a trivial character cannot be entertained.

Lynching—1921.
Side Lights

Poetry

927

AFROS ATTACK LYNCH LAW

Washington Eagle

By J. W. White
West Ft. Stevens, Brightwood, D. C.

1/29/21

King Lynch, your hate robs sect and state,
Your country and your kin;
Justice as taught; by modern thought;
By your national sin.
Can moral pride afford to hide
Your murderous, guilty fame?
Force or persuade; law must pervade;
Or wear your badge of shame.
No satrap's deed, for blood or greed,
Is worse than those you own;
Because our laws are full of flaws,
Which lynch rule can't be prone.
On us you vent your malcontent,
'Cause Justice set us free;
Mark! More you sew your germs of woe,
Sooner 'twill visit thee.
Mortals, like you; some err 'tis true;
Then who should seal their fate?
A lawless sneak, who'd ban the weak
For color, class, or state?
Your hate disease long by degrees
Would bar my suffrage rights;
And then conceal my plight and zeal
By turning off the lights.
Let us alone! Dare throw a stone!
You yell, defy and dare;
Your narrow soul can see no goal
Beyond a demon's care.
Your fame shall ring, great Lynch Law King;
Your smile hides gross deceit;
I'm not the man your Ku Klux Klan
Had helpless at its feet.
I see, and feel, hate you conceal
Behind a friendly blind;
'Tis not a fad, you're color mad,
With sentiment well mined.
Being brought to light, I'm in the fight,
'Gainst foes of just reform:
Against the wretch whose morals stretch
Past murder's sharp alarm.
Vengeance to chock, ignore, and mock,
Each social lift to me,
Is the motto aimed with each blow
Of those controlled by thee.
You'd bar each youth from light and truth,
From freedom, right and good;
No schools, as yore, you'd close my door
Of knowledge if you could.
Why should the poor alarm thy door
With just complaints to air?
Why should the weak, unlearned, or meek,
E'er seek for justice there?
Can law disperse our social curse,
While you are free to use
State troops to kill, and force your will,
Which human rights abuse?
Pressed to crime's brink, free men should think,
And scorn thy murderous bait;
Thy force-forged seal, by blood and steel,
Drives out of man what's great.
If I oppose ,with murd'rous blows,
And throw back stone for stone,
Could I find grace when I shall face
God at His righteous throne?
The world's awake and'll help to break
The laws which hate has made;
Which freemen spurn, with hearts that yearn,
For sovereign right to aid.
Brute force can't rise, till conscience dies;
King Lynch, you'll rue the day
That you were born of hate and scorn
To lead men's souls astray.
Your yellow press, feigns crime and stress,
While rope in hand you race,
With law to catch, no vile a wretch,
Than'd rob his courts of grace.
You strike a blow, spread crime and woe,
Then your heroes return,
With souvenirs, and folklore cares,
For which the lawless yearn.
You print and paint without restraint
Your chosen victim's plight;
Gasping for breath, while done to death,
With rope, gun, flame, or might.
You men who lynch are every inch
As dangerous at large
As any brute they hand or shoot
Without a legal charge.
Cowards, they sneak, and frame, and seek,
Excuse to rob and kill;
No moral chock, they run amock,
For any petty ill.
They storm and pinch, outrage and lynch
Us when we dare defend
From gross insult, force and tumult
Our women. kin. or friend.
Mark, while you grope crime's paths with rope,
You seek but few who've dared
To satisfy brute force or die,
When with your mob compared.
Why spread the stain of erring Cain
Throughout the universe?
Wisdom and time proves ill-fought crime
Adds to our social curse.
You cultivate a dreadful trait,
That'll turn and torture you;
Such lepers shun, I warn each son,
Whose heart is pure and true.
You may regret, but can"t forget,
We all are in the fold
Of Liberty. Deal fair. Be free.
Drop square from Freedom's mold.
Why lug a hump that's bound to bump
Against each moral gage?
Lest Charity's parts from the free,
And riot reign with rage.
Must I obey, obesiance pay
Thee on thy bloody throne,
And help you mock, outrage and block
Man's rights, with heart of stone?
With tools to work, am I to shirk,
Yet reach my goal and fame?
If called to fight for every right,
I'll bear no coward's name.
For dead, I'll speak; and blind, I'll seek;
Throughout your mystic realm.
I will not cease, feign ease or peace,
Till you are overwhelmed.
God made us all, both great and small;
We're equal in His sight.
He drew no lines, and left no blinds,
Twix color, race, or might.
Our wrongs must stop before we drop
Beneath His chastening rod.
All hatred's darts must leave our hearts,
While we're above the sod.
And here I am, with Uncle Sam,
King Lynch and all the rest,
And here I'll stay, and win some day,
If I just stand the test.

Lynching – 1921.
Side Lights

928

South Carolina.

FAMOUS LYNCHING TREE BLOWN DOWN

Guardian 3/12/21

FIVE COLORED WERE HUNG ON SOUTH CAROLINA OAK

YORK, S. C., March 9, 1921.—The village "lynching tree," a white oak a mile and a half out of town, where five colored men were hanged a quarter century ago after the murder of a white boy, has been blown down by a high wind.

Since it attained its place in history the tree has been sprouting a crop of police clubs annually for North and South Carolina officers who favored "persuaders" carved from its branches.

ANDERSON S C MAIL
MARCH 17, 1921

NEGRESS CHARGED WITH KILLING MAN

Tom McCoy, Under Charge of Murder Himself, Kill- This Morning

Tom McKoy, colored, was shot and nstantly killed this morning at the farm of Mr. William T. McClure, Pearl Anderson, a negress being held, charged with the crime. The facts in the case as told by the wife of McCoy, and the woman charged with the crime seem to denote that the killing was preceded by a rather heated argument, the end of which was the fatal shooting. From the statements made by the accused and the wife of the deceased, it seems that Tom Coy and his wife were returning to their house for diner, and passed through the yard of the home of Pearl Anderson. They stopped to draw a bucket of water from the well and Pearl Anderson engaged Tom McCoy in an argument. The argument ended with the shooting.

Pearl Anderson stated that McCoy had drawn a pistol and was advancing towards her when she fired the shotgun. The entire charge from the single barrel shot gun took effect in McCoy's body, penetrating his lungs.

Pearl Anderson was arrested and brought to the Anderson county jail.

Was Under Charge

Tom McCoy's death marks the end of the murder case in which he is named as defendant. The case in question is the one in which he is charged with the murder of Jim Snipes, an aged negro driver of a wagon which was overturned near Gluck Mill last year.

928

The first of this crime was known when the wagon load of cotton was found upset on the side of the road. Investigations revealed the fact that the wagon had been hit by a truck, and that the old negro man was smothered under the load of cotton.

Tom McCoy was named as defendant in this case, and his death naturally ends this case.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Tom McCoy came to his death from gunshot wounds received from a shotgun in the hands of Pearl Anderson.

SEARCH FOR NEGRO REMOVED FROM JAIL

Greenwood, S. C., July 29.—Police officers this morning are continuing the search for Jim Slappey, a negro, who was removed from the city jail at one o'clock Wednesday morning by an unknown mob. Slappey was charged with peeping through the window of a white resident's home. The jail key was taken from the city hall and the jail door unlocked.

Slappey was seen yesterday afternoon by a negro laborer coming out of a swamp about two miles from town, and, according to the laborer, showed marks of having been severely beaten. The missing negro refused to talk about his removal from jail and would not tell who whipped him.

LETTER ON LYNCHING SENT S. C. GOVERNOR

Atlanta Constitution 8/17/21

Steps toward obtaining an apology from the governor of South Carolina for the act of a mob of that state in crossing the Georgia-South Carolina line at Augusta and attempting to lynch a prisoner confined in a jail in that city will be taken up by Governor Thomas W. Hardwick, he announced Tuesday. He will forward a copy of a letter he received from Judge Henry C. Hammond, of the Augusta circuit, to Governor Cooper, of South Carolina. In this letter Judge Hammond declared that the governor of South Carolina should apologize officially for the indignity offered Georgia by the mob.

Further than this, Governor Hardwick said if Judge Hammond would start legal proceedings against members of the mob and furnish him with their names he will take steps to have them extradited and brought to Georgia for trial.

The governor declared he would send a copy of Judge Hammond's letter to Governor Cooper and that Governor Cooper then could make whatever reply he sees fit to make. In a telephone conversation between the two governors Saturday night Governor Cooper expressed much regret at the incident and commended the sehriff of Richmond county for the arrest and safe-keeping of C. O. Fox and Jesse Gappins, charged with the murder of William Brazell, a taxicab driver.

SOUTH CAROLINA MOB FLOGS TWO GIRLS

The Chicago Whip 9/17/21

GREENWOOD, S. C., Sept. 10—A mob of 150 howling white men took two girls, Jessie and Julia Valentine, from the city jail here, and rushing them into the outskirts of the city, stripped and flogged them.

The two girls were in the city jail on charges of creating a disturbance on the streets when they had an altercation with two white women regarding the right to walk on the sidewalk. In the course of the trouble, a white man who interfered was beaten.

After severely beating the girls, the mob brought them back and placed them in the jail again.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 13, 1921

Jury Ordered to Indict Mob That Beat Women

South Carolina Judge Demands Men Who Attacked Negroes Be Placed on Trial

GREENWOOD, S. C., Sept. 12.—Judge O. O. Featherstone at the opening of County Court to-day scored the action of a mob which recently took from the city jail two negro women and whipped them. He charged the grand jury that it is "your bounden duty to investigate the facts in connection with this matter."

"The city officials know the men, or some of them, who took the prisoners from their custody," Judge Featherstone told the jury. "You will find out the facts, the men who engaged in this alleged unlawful enterprise, and then report these facts to the court, together with the names of the witnesses. The necessary indictment will be prepared and the alleged violators of the law will be put on trial."

The negro women, who were beaten by a mob of about 150 citizens, were charged with attacking two white women on the street about two weeks ago.

Before giving his formal instructions to the grand jury Judge Featherstone said: "It is time for every man who loves his home and his country to stand up boldly for the enforcement of law. All that we need for law enforcement is for every citizen to do his duty. I have tried to do my duty; it is for you to do yours. May the Almighty help us to acquit ourselves like men."

N Y C TIMES
SEPTEMBER 13, 1921

ASSAILS NEGRESS-WHIPPERS

South Carolina Judge Orders Grand Jury to Start Investigation.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Sept. 12.—Judge O. O. Featherstone, at the opening of the County Court today, scored the action of a mob which recently took from the city jail two negro women and whipped them. He charged the Grand Jury that it is "your bounden duty to investigate the facts in connection with this matter."

"The city officials know the men, or some of them, who took the prisoners from their custody," Judge Featherstone told the jury. "There are others who know the facts, and you as grand jurors, have the power to summon and force them to come before you and testify any witnesses whom you please. I will see to it that in your investigation you have the full power of the law to support you.

"You will decide when to make this investigation, and I am going to authorize you to take all of the time which you may regard as necessary. You will find out the facts, the men who engaged in this alleged unlawful enterprise, and then report these facts to the court, together with the names of the witnesses. The necessary indictment will be prepared and the alleged violators of the law will be put on trial."

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TWO NEGROES SOUGHT, AS OF BRUTAL ATTACK

Atlanta Constitution 9/14/21

Greenwood, S. C., September 13.—Using railroad spikes tied together with strings for clubs, two unknown negroes about dusk yesterday beat almost to death H. Johns and his wife, an aged couple, in their store at Vaughnville, and are said to have robbed them of more than $3,000 in cash. The negroes escaped and have been sought today by officers and citizens.

Greenwood Citizens Ask All Forms of Lawlessness Be Suppressed

The Negro World 9/17/21

GREENWOOD, S. C., Sept. 13.—Business and professional men of Greenwood appeared to-day before the Grand Jury investigating the whipping of two negro women and urged immediate action against all forms of lawlessness, including that under special inquiry.

Those appearing before the Grand Jury acted under instructions issued at a mass meeting last night of citizens. The Grand Jury was promised support in all efforts to suppress mob violence and violations of the Prohibition Law. Judge Featherstone yesterday ordered the Grand Jury to bring to trial members of the mob which whipped the two women.

South Carolina Court Appeals For Clemency

The East Tennessee News 9/29/21

AGED MAN CONVICTED OF ASSAULTING YOUNG WHITE WOMAN AND TENTENCED TO DEATH.—ASKS COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE TO IMPRISONMENT.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 26.—"I cannot believe that this petition is from Judge Conley," was the exclamation of Governor Cooper directed at his secretary nearby, when he opened his morning mail, whereupon the governor ordered his secretary to communicate with the judge of Orangeburg, with a view of knowing as to the authenticity of the document which he held in his hand.

The petition was one asking that the governor commute the sentence of Abraham Williams, Negro, aged fifty years, who had been sentenced in Judge Conley's court to death for an alleged assault on a siqteen years of age white woman and his sentence fixed by the jury as electrocution, to forty years in the penitentiary, and was signed by the trial judge and nine of the jurors who heard the case. In talking to the judge over the phone he gave as a reason for wanting the Negro's sentence commuted that the Negro was fifty years of age and the girl only sixteen.

The governor assured him that he would refer the petition to the pardon board which will meet before the date for Williams' execution.

Verily there's nothing new under the sun, was the comment of those hearing of the action.

COLORED MOB THREATENS JAIL.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 15—A group of colored men threatened Augustus Weston in jail here on the charge of criminally assaulting a young child, eight years old.

Lynching — 1921.

South Carolina

929

SIDE LIGHTS.

SEARCH FOR NEGRO CHARGED WITH THE DEATH OF A FARMER

Montgomery Advertiser 1/14/21

(Associated Press)

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Jan. 13.—An armed posse headed by Sheriff Hill of Calhoun county, was searching tonight for Richard (Feedy) Fogle, negro accused of shooting and killing Earl Wadford, a young farmer of Lone Star, and wounding his wife, their baby and a neighbor.

The negro was reported to be in the woods near Lone Star tonight, bareheaded and barefooted and there was talk of a lynching if he should be caught.

The trouble began, according to reports here, when Fogle made away yesterday with a quantity of Wadford's freshly killed pork. The young farmer went to the negro's home and recovered that meat, it was said and last night Fogle appeared at the Wadford home and called the farmer out on pretense of wanting a match to light a lantern. As Wadford appeared in the door he was shot through the chest with a shot gun. Another shot fired through a window on the opposite side of the house wounded Mrs. Wadford and her four months old daughter. J. C. Zeigler, a neighbor appeared at this juncture and was wounded by a third shot. The assailant then made off in the darkness.

Lynchings - 1921.
Side Lights

Tennessee.

914

Governor Taylor Overrules Action Of All Courts

The following article is clipped from the Journal and Tribune, the morning daily paper. Arthur Hendricks was the negro shot by Boling. He was handcuffed and in charge of detective Wells when the young white man deliberately walked u pand fired a bullet into his abdomen, the ball passing through th body and striking the officer on the hig. Hendricks is now serving a penitentiary sentence at Brushy Mountain.

The East Tennessee News Knoxville

SHOT NEGRO WHO ASSAULTED HIS SISTER.—YOUTH DOES NOT HAVE TO SERVE DAY OF SENTENCE. JURORS, SENATOR, CONGRESSMAN AND NEGRO BISHOP SIGNED PETITION.

10/20/21

Nashville, Oct. 14.—Donald Bowling, of Knoxville, whose sentence of one to five years in the state penitentiary for attempting to commit voluntary manslaughter, was affired last week by supreme court was pardoned by Governor Alfred A. Taylor today before beginning to serve his term.

The petition for Bowling's release was signed by a large number of citizens from Knox county, including the 12 jurors who served during his trial; United States Senator John K. Shields, Congressman J. Will Taylor of Tennessee, several city and county officials and Bishop Samuel Hargraves, colored.

Bowling shot Arthur Hendrix, a negro, who had confessed to an attempt to assault his sister. At the time of the shooting the negro was in the custody of an officer and was being taken from the magistrate's office where he acknowledged his guilt.

Bowling will be released from the Knox county jail some time today, according to a statement made last night by an official of the jail. A message was received yesterday from Bowling's father, who was in Nashville. The father is expected back today with thee pardon papers. As soon as they are presented to the sheriff Bowling will be free again.

Bowling was convicted at the last term of the criminal court. His conviction was confirmed two weeks ago by the supreme court. He was due to have been sent to the prison at Brushy Mountain last week, but was not sent pending pardon action by Governor Taylor. Bowling will probably return to his old job at one of the Gay street cafes.

The "Bishop" Hargraves referred to as having signed the petition is pastor of the recently established Baptist church at Maryville, Tenn., and is employed as a barber on Depot street, in this city during the week.

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS. Knoxville

12/15/21

East Tennessee News

Knoxville Tenn.

12/15/21

Nashville, Tenn., December 14.—Governor A. A. Taylor announced this morning at 9 o'clock that he was desirous of investigating further the facts in connection with the case of Maurice F. Mayes, Knox County young colored man and would grant a respite of ninety days which stays the execution set for Thursday, December 15.

Mayes, twice convicted in the Knox County criminal court on the charge of murdering Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, white woman, in September 1918, is confined in the death cell at the state penitentiary here. When told of the governor's decision he was silent.

It was on the Saturday morning of September, 1918, shortly after midnight, that the gruesome tragedy was enacted which a few hours later involved Maurice F. Mayes, young colored man, and caused his arrest at his home on Humes St.

Mrs. Bertie Lindsay and her cousin, Miss Ora Parsons, now Mrs. Ora Smythe, were asleep in their home, a three room house in the northern part of the city, when some intruder gained entrance to the home and with a flashlight in one hand and a pistol in teh other, demanded that the two women remain still and submit to his commands or he would shoot them. Mrs. Lindsay refused to obey and the story is too well known of the action of the marauder in firing a bullet into her body that resulted in her sudden death.

Patrolman Emmet Dyer, a member of the local police force lived near the Lindsay home and upon hearing the screams of Miss Parsons, ran to the rescue and immediately turned in an alarm to police headquarters.

Captain Wilson was in charge of the squad of officers who were on duty at that hour and one of these officers was Patrolman Andy White, who according to the testimony of many witnesses, was an enemy of Maurice Mayes. It is stated that Patrolman White, upon hearing of the killing, immediately stated "I'll bet it's that nigger Maurice Mayes," and further, suggested to Capt. Wilson that Mayes be found and taken into custody. The officers drove to the room of Mayes on Humes Street and found him in bed. After making a search of his home they found a pistol of the same calibre as the one with which Mrs. Lindsay was killed, but failed to find a flashlight. Mayes was taken into custody and with the officers drove to the scene of the killing. Miss Parsons was called and according to Mayes' testimony, was asked to identify him under a very poor light and while she was in a very excited condition. She readily stated that Mayes was the man who entered the Lindsay home and charged him with having fired the shot that killed her cousin. Miss Parsons never did change her statement as to the positive identification of Mayes and it was her statement that resulted in Mayes conviction.

Mayes was held in the city jail for several hours, all the time protesting his innocence of the crime with which he was charged, and when local officers noted the bad feeling that was brewin gagainst Mayes, Sheriff Cate was ordered to take the prisoner to Chattanooga for safe keeping. It was during the absence of Sheriff Cate, while he was in Chattanooga to which place he had accompanied Mayes that a mob formed, expressing their determintion to lynch Mayes. Upon being convinced that Mayes was not in the county jail, the mob stormed the jail with a different purpose, and released thirty or more prisoners held there, destroyed property belonging to the county and the sheriff and after taking more than 300 gallons of confiscate dliquor, proceeded to break into the hardware stores along Gay street, taking guns, knives, pistols, silverware and other valuables to the extent of thousands of dollars.

State troops who were in camp very near the city were ordered to the city b ythe then governor, A. H. Roberts and on tre next night, the troops under the command of Gen. Sweeney, then adjutant general, of the state, took charge of affairs anl the city was practically under martial law. A crowd of mischief makers ran to Gen. Sweeney with a false alarm that Negroes, armed to the teeth were marching down Vine St., headed for the jail whereupon the adjutant general, who only a short time before had made the statement that "I would not shoot a white man for all the niggers," in appealing to the mob to disperse, ordered a machine gun squad to the ecrner of Vine and Central Streets, which leads to the section inhabited by the colored people. There Jeff Etter, a colored man, armed with a pistol, defied the soldiers and in the exchange of shots, Etter and one of the members of the militia were killed.

The soldiers were in charge of the city for several hours after and their depredations directed towards colored citizens caused a storm of protests to go to the governor from both white and colored citizens which resulted in the issuance of an order for the withdrawal of the state troops, but not before several colored men had been shot and otherwise maltreated, men and women robbed of their belongings and colored women subjected to all kinds of insults by the soldiers, under the pretext of searching for fire arms.

The trial of Maurice Mayes was conducted in the Knox County criminal court before Judge T. A. R. Nelson, several months after the killing of Mrs. Lindsay and the jury in the case returned a verdict of

guilty of murder in the first degree and Judge Nelso nsentenced Mayes to death by electrocution. Mayes' attorneys filed a motion for a new trial and this was denied by Judge Nelson after which the convicted man was taken to the Nashville prison to await the outcome of the appeal to the state supreme court. The higher court reversed the lower court's decision on the grounds that a technical error had been made by the lower court in that the jury failed to prescribe the punishment.

The case was again called in the Knox county criminal court and the second time Judge Xen Hicks, of an adjoining county was appointed by the governor to preside, Judge Nelson being held incompetent due to his decision having been reversed bye the higher court. Practically the same evidence was offered by both sides at the second trial and again the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed Mayes' punishment as death by electrocution. Judge Hicks also overruled the motion for a new trial and again the case was appealed to the supreme court, who after reviewing the case, affirmed the decision of the lower court and set the date for Mayes' electrocution as Thursday, December 16.

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Tennessee

Lynching - 1921
Side Lights.

The announcement that a mass meeting will be held at the Gem Theatre on Sunday for the purpose of raising a defense fund for Maurice Mayes, young colored man, and issuance of circulars bearing the names of colored ministers of the city and stating that the meeting will be held under the auspices of the colored ministers has raised a storm of protests coming from thoughtful citizens of all classes.

WANT JUSTICE TO PREVAIL.

The sentiment seems to be that all want to see that fair play and justice prevail as concern Mayes, and the desire on the part of many of the local Negro leaders who have given expressions concerning the proposed meeting, is that Mays should have ample and unprejudiced council to see that he has a fair and impartial trial; but as expressed by one of the prominent ministers, "we do not believe that a meeting that is designed to arouse the feelings of the masses, on the part of either race and along any line, will bring about good results but may possibly do much harm."

Meeting Announced at Emancipation Celebration.

The proposed mass meeting was announced before a large gathering at one of the local colored churches on Tuesday night at which time the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which J. L. Carey, an instructor at Knoxville College and president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., presided and was conducted as an emancipation celebration. Carey introduced Rev. J. H. Henderson pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist church, who made a heated speech urging interest in the Sunday afternoon meeting, and expressing himself strongly concerning criminal charges directed toward Negroes. Following his announcement, Cary suggested applause and this was followed by a thoroughly evident furor. That there was a division of sentiment was plainly shown from protests heard on many sides to the announcement, especially that part that referred to the meeting being held under the auspices of the ministers of the city. One prominent pastor who was present expressed himself in these words; "But for my disinclination to create an inharmonious scene, I would have immediately announced my position and also stated that I am in no way connected with the movement to carry on the meeting."

Ministers State Position

With an idea of knowing the actual sentiment of several of the leading ministers of the city, a representative of The News called upon five for interviews and each expressed himself as not being in accord with the mass meeting idea, believing that such a movement is impracticable. "A mass meeting arouses the people, as a usual thing," said one of the ministers, "and certainly the Negro must be the last set of individuals to take the initiative in any way to stir up feeling along any line. I am desirous of knowing that Maurice Mayes will secure a fair and impartial trial and if innocent, that he be given his freedom. If my contribution to this end will help, I will be glad to donate as liberally as my means will allow, but certainly I will not take part in any movement designed to arouse the feelings of the masses."

Another of the leading ministers expressed himself as desirous of seeing Mayes get a fair trial and that he will have ample council to represent his interests, but strongly registered his objection to the mass meeting idea. "I have never seen any good result from such meetings and will not take part in the same," said the minister.

Each of three other ministers and several local professional men who were interviewed were strong in their denunciation of the mass meeting idea.

National Association a Trouble Breeder.

As has been outlined before i nThe News, there is absolutely no more need for the operation and fostering of a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with its radical ideas and inconsistent preachments, in the city of Knoxville and in the East Tennessee section, than there is need for the conduct of a branch of the infamous Ku Klux Klan, and those individuals who are fostering the same are going far toward bringing about an inharmonious relationship between the races.

Carey Opposed to Inter-Racial Committees

Carey, who is employed as an instructor at Knoxville College, an institution where the youths of the race are being trained and where the very best judgement should be used in the way of instilling tact and conservative methods into the minds of the youths of the race, is president and chief promoter of the N. A. A. C. P., and on every occasion where he gets the opportunity, espouses the causes of that organization, influencing the local folk who are enjoying peace and harmony to believe that their rights are being abridged and creating discontent, needlessly.

Recently in Tennessee a movement was launched that was designed to form inter-racial committees in every county in the state, composed of thoughtful white and colored citizens, whose duty it would be to confer on any matters arising in the communities that affected the interests of either race with an idea of bringing about an amicable adjustment. Carey was appointed on the Knox county committee and he immediately wrote a letter to Nashville headquarters protesting to the operation of such a committee. His efforts to arraign the Negroes against the whites and stir up racial feeling by advancing the preachments of the N. A. A. C. P., so thoroughly gripped him that he even openly opposed such movement as the inter-racial committee, which is the only means of solving the problems that affect the races, especially in our section.

Like others of the disciples of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Carey is so thoroughly desirous of being appointed a leader of the Negro race locally and gaining publicity and prominence, he will resort to any method, regardless as to who it effects with an idea of accomplishing such, when if he had accomplished anything in a material way, he would be considered of the type that goes to make a leader. As referred to before in The News, Carey has done nothing but draw a salary all of his life, although he spent three-fourths of that time acquiring an education and has nothing to show for it today but the little position as faculty member on a megre salary at the local institution.

The difference in the Carey sentiment and the sentiment expressed by a successful pastor of one of the largest city churches, who is a recognized leader in the community and nationally, is shown in the words expressed by the latter and the position of Carey as referred to above. The pastor stated "In my opinion, the only means of accomplishing the best results along racial lines is the inter-racial committee idea. The creation of a better understanding between the races and a conference of sane and thoughtful leaders composed of members of both races will solve successfully any problems that may arise and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

News Favors Impartial Trial For Mayes.

The position of The East Tennessee News and its editor relative to Maurice Mayes certainly cannot be questioned, as repeatedly, both at the time the crime with which Mayes is charged, and since, through the means of interviews in the daily press and through the columns of this publication, fairness and impartiality in trying the case were contended for. As a careful observer of the entire proceedings, from beginning to end, there have been no apparent irregularities on the part of the court trying the case other than those corrected by the supreme court in the reversal of the case.

In commenting on the situation, Editor Porter of The News stated: "We have watched with interest the proceedings from beginning to end and while we have had serious doubts as to Mayes' guilt, he did not successfuly establish his innocence to the satisfaction of the courts and certainly there was no other alternative than the course which they pursued.

"The appearance of the slightest irregularity on the part of any one concerned in the trial of the case would have been hurriedly exposed by The News, regardless as to the cost.

Whites Want Mayes to Have Fair Trial.

"We believe now and have always believed that there are as many white people who are desirous of seeing Mayes get a fair and impartial trial as there are Negroes and many have openly expressed themselves along that line.

(See other side)

Opposed to Mass Meeting.

"The Negro must not require of others what he does not desire himself. Arousing the feelings of the people in any matter being handled by the courts, especially when it is known that the courts in our section are composed of fearless fair-minded men of integrity should not be sanctioned or tolerate.

Notoriety and Publicity Seekers

As in other instances, especially where no more can be accomplished than will be accomplished by a mass meeting to arouse interest along the lines referred to above, the promotors are a bunch of notoriety and publicity seekers, blind to the welfare of the substantial element of the city. Hundreds of citizens there are, who are willing to contribute liberally toward a fund for the purpose of employing competent counsel for Mayes. This part of the citizenship will not be present, nor will they take part in a mass meeting, but the element that will take part is composed of those who may possibly give a dime or nickle and become throughly aroused of the firey, thoughtless and nonsensical speeches that might be delivered and that will weigh heavily on their minds for months to come. Certainly there is no time for such and the announcement should go out calling the meeting off.

The Emancipation Celebration.

Would not the meeting held on Tuesday night in the form of an emancipation celebration have resulted in much more good to the auditors had there been carried on a policy of producing harmony and success along business lines? The stereotyped address delivered by the paid "cat's paw" speaker simply fell on the ears of the hearers as water on a duck's back and the Sunday afternoon mass meeting aroused so much comment that even the few expressions of the speakers that might have been food for thought were lost sight of.

Maurice Mayer Trial Set For April 18

JUDGE ZEN HICKS CHOSEN AS SPECIAL JUDGE.—ADDITIONAL COUNSEL SECURED.—DEFENDANT TO BE RETURNED TO CITY.

The second trial of Maurice Mayes, young colored man who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, white, will be conducted at the Knox county court house on Monday, April 18. Mayes' first trial resulted in a conviction of murder in the first degree and a sentence to electrocution was imposed. The case was appealed to the supreme court and that tribunal reversed the same due to an error in the failure of the jury to prescribe a punishment in rendering their verdict. The action of the supreme court made Judge T. A. R. Nelson, before whom the case was first tried, incompetent to hear the case again and Judge Hicks, of Clinton, Anderson County, was chosen as special judge to sit on the case.

Special Judge Hicks granted a continuance until April, when attorneys for Mays asked more time. Gen. Jas. A. Fowler, who has been added to Mayes' defense, declared he was not conversant with the case and needed more time in which to study it. The prescnt condition of the court house which is undergoing repairs also was pointed out as an argument for the continuance.

Special Counsel S. G. Heiskell, who was employed by Gov. A. H. Roberts to assist Attorney General R. A. Mynatt to prosecute the case, spoke for 20 minutes opposing the continuance. Published reports that the continuance was the result of an agreement between attorneys for the state and the prosecution were denied by Mr. Heiskell.

Mayes is still incarcerated in the state penitentiary at Nashville where he was taken after being convicted and will remain there until a few days before his trial is scheduled to start.

This case is one of the most sensational in the history of criminal law in Knox county. Mayes was arrested following the murder of Mrs. Lindsey, and was convicted upon the testimony of a cousin of the slain woman who declared she was positive Mayes was the right man. Other evidence was in the main circumstantial.

Mayes was rushed to Chattanooga by Sheriff Cate, but a mob which had gathered at the jail refused to believe this and stormed the bastile, almost wrecking it. Later rioting resulted in two deaths and several persons being injured.

Maurice Mayes At Local Jail

Will Again eB Tried in Knox County Criminal Court, April 18.—Charged With Murder of Mrs. Bertie Lindsay.

Maurice F. Mayes, local young colored man, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, white, several months ago, was returned to the Knox county jail last Thursday, to await the time at which his case will again be called for trial in the criminal court. The date has been set for Monday, April 18.

Possibly no case that has come up in this section has attracted such widespread attention, due to the conditions arising, following the arrest of Mayes which gave Knoxville the undesirable publicity of experiencing a race riot. His trial resulted in his conviction and a sentence to electrocution. The case was reviewed by the supreme court and reversed on a technicality. Mayes had been confined in a death cell at the state penitentiary until his return to Knoxville.

ANNOUNCE DATE OF NEW TRIAL FOR MAYES

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 21.—The second trial of Maurice Hayes, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Bertie Lindsay (white), will be held at the Knox county courthouse Monday, April 18. Mayes' first trial resulted in a conviction and sentence to electrocution. The case was appealed to the Supreme court and reversed due to errors in the record permitted by the lower court. The action of the supreme court made Judge T. A. Nelson, before whom the case was first tried, incompetent to hear the case again and Judge Hicks of Clinton was chosen as special judge.

Gen. James A. Fowler (white), prominent attorney here, has been added to Mayes' defense. Mayes is still incarcerated in the state penitentiary at Nashville, where he was taken shortly after the murder to avoid a lynching. He has maintained his innocence ever since the day of his arrest. The case is one of the most sensational in the history of criminal law in Knox county.

NEGRO IS ARRESTED ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 25.—A negro whose name is withheld by officers has been jailed here on the charge of assaulting a white woman at an early hour this morning. The victim and her husband have both identified the negro, officers say, while the negro protests his innocence, claiming he can establish an alibi.

According to the story told by the police, the negro entered a home early this morning before the residents had awakened. He appeared over the bed of the husband and wife with a flashlight and pistol and at first demanded money.

Later the negro forced the woman to leave her bed and go into the dining room adjoining, threatening to kill the husband if he followed.

Officers were notified, and after a chase a negro was taken off a freight train a short distance away and forced to go to the home where both husband and wife are said to have positively identified him. Police tonight were seeking to prove or disprove the negro's claim to an alibi, and at the same time had turned in to round up all suspects.

A charge of rape was placed against the negro, who said his name is Luther Stoffell, of Lenoir City, a town 26 miles west of Knoxville. At least four other homes were entered during the night by intruders, police say. All of the homes are in the same section.

Martin's Alibi Is Completely Established

The appearance in the city of Lawrence Davis, 21 years of age, white man, who was with Frank Martin on the morning that he was taken from the train by the posse. who states emphatically that Martin was not out of his sight on the morning that the assault was alleged to have been made on Miss Jessie Parker, and definite statement of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Humphrey, white, that they saw Martin at the "slow board" as was previously stated by Martin ,go far toward establishing a complete alibi for the young Negro man.

Lynchings - 1921.

Tennessee.

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Side Lights.

MARTIN'S CAPTOR SAYS THAT HE IS INNOCENT

East Tennessee News 8/25/21

G. W. Johnson, of Inskip, Firm In Belief That The Wrong Man Is Being Held In Assau t Case.---Young Negro Protests His Innocence Tells Of Actions In Detail Leading Up To Arrest On Serious Charge.

Possibly the boldest of the series of crimes that have been committed in Knox county during the last few months and which have aroused the citizenship of the entire section was the attack on Miss Jessie Parker, young white school teacher on Thursday morning, August 18, at Inskip, five miles from Knoxville, and again a crime is laid at the door of a Negro. Frank Martin, young negro who gives his home as Holt, Ala., a suburb of Tuscaloosa, is in a cell in the Knox county jail, having been taken in charge by a posse of citizens shortly after Miss Parker gave the alarm that she had been attacked by a Negro and she has identified Martin as the man who made the attack, stating that the sound of his voice and the size of his teeth are the same as those of the man who attacked her.

Martin Denies Guilt.

Martin in talking to a representative of The News from behind the bars in his cell at the county jail positively denies the charge against him and states that he was at no time in the vicinity of the place where the crime is said to have been committed until the freight train on which he was riding in company with three white men passed that way and at which time he was ordered therefrom by the posse. In a straightforward manner that would almost convince one having a knowledge of human nature that he was telling the truth, Martin told of his every movement from the time he left his home in Alabama up to the time he was taken from the freight train at Inskip.

When the News representative approached the cell Martin lay on a cot and when called, immediately arose. That he is only nineteen years of age can only be noticed by a careful look into his face. He is dark brown skin and weighs about 170 pounds. He talks plainly, using broken English at times, but has the appearance of a boy who has had the training of parents and the association of home life.

"Frank, you are held on a serious charge," was the statement of the News representative.

"Yes, sir, but I'm not guilty," Martin replied in a firm and deliberate manner.

"Do you have any idea as to who the person was who committed the act?" was the next question asked Martin.

"No, sir, I haven't the least idea. I'll tell you just how I have told the officers who arrested me," he further remarked, and leaning against the bars of his cell, Martin related the following story:

"I live with my mother and father at Holt, Ala., a small suburb of the city of Tuscaloosa. My father works as a cook in one of the government insane asylums at Tuscaloosa. I worked for a pipe foundry there until it closed down and I then left Alabama with an idea of going to Lynch, Ky., in search of work. I caught a freight and rode as far as Chattanooga where my aunt lives and after spending the night with her there, I caught another freight train and started for Knoxville. I only left the train once and that was at Sweetwater. On Wednesday I caught another freight train on which was riding 3 white men. One of the men had been struck in the eye and I tore a piece off of a towel I carried and gave it to him to bind up his eye. One of the white men who seemed the most friendly to me was named Tom and we talked together. We reached Knoxville on that night and went to the 'slow board' just above the railroad shops and slept in the sand pit until Thursday morning. It was about eight o'clock when the three white men and myself boarded another freight train. I had planned going to Lynch, Ky., but one of the white men told me that there was a strike on there and I then decided to go to Oakdale.

"When the freight train got a few miles from the 'slow board' a white man with a shotgun ran up to the tran and pointed a shotgun at me. I was seated on top the car in plain view of everybody. He told the white man to stand aside and give me that 'nigger.' I had been ordered off of trains before at the point of a gun and I just thought it was some of the train crew after me for hoboing. I went to the step leading from the car and started down. I didn't get off right away for it would have thrown me into a cut but when I got to the other side I jumped off and started to run. Another white man threw a pistol on me and ordered me to halt and come to him. I was scared but the man told me to come to him and it was then that he was joined by a large number of other men. They took me down to the field where they told me that a young white woman had been attacked. While we were going down there Dr. Parker said to me, 'if you are the guilty man, I wouldn't give you fifteen cents for your life.' When they got to the place where they said the crime was committed they saw tracks on the the soft ground. They told me to make a track right beside the other track and when they compared the two, the men shook their heads and stated that I wasn't the man. The track that was already there was about three inches shorter than my track and the man who made that track wore a good pair of shoes, while my shoe was worn very much.

"They then turned me aloose and I stayed about the place for a few minutes when the officers came up. They too measured my shoes and the tracks and I don't know why, but they took me in charge and brought me to the jail. Iwas not scared very much then for I had heard the men say that I wasn't the man and I didn't think they would harm me.

"I was taken out to the home of the young white woman twice. The first time she was not positive as to her indentification of me, but the next time we went out she sad I was the man who attacked her. I told her that she was mistaken, that I was not near that place until I was arrested."

It had been stated that blood had

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been found on Martin's underclothes. He was asked concerning the same and replied: "There was no blood on my underclothes. I had been wearing that suit of underwear for about two weeks and while it was very much soiled, there was no blood on it."

Martin was asked if he had notified his parents concerning his trouble. He remarked that he had not, that he couldn't write, but that he would l ke for his aunt and father also to be notified. Their addresses were taken and letters sent to them telling of the conditions.

Wrong Man Apparently Held.

The straightforward story that Martin relates which is corroborated to some extent by persons he met and saw on the morning that the crime was committed has caused opinions to be advanced by many especially the white people living in the community where the crime was committed, that Martin is only a victim of circumstances and that he is not the guilty man.

G. W. Johnson, the man who forced Martin to leave the moving freight train as that passed the cornfield after the attack, said that Martin was not the man who attacked Miss Parker.

"Miss Parker ,of course, makes her identification in all honesty," Johnson said, "But I believe that the identification is the result of a mental throwback, so to speak. When Martin was first taken before her at my home, she was in a dazed and hysterical conditon. The doctor had already been there and had given her a quieting medicine. She scarcely realized what was going on. I believe that Martin's face was pictured on her brain then so that when she recovered she was unable to distinguish between this impression and the impression she had received when she was attacked.

"It would be a shame to civilization to convict Martin. Martin could not possibly have made the footprints that we found in the cornfield. Those prints were made by a shoe no larger than a No. 7. The prints were sharply indented. Martin wore old and ragged shoes, No. 10 at least and possibly No. 11."

Young Woman's Watch Found.

Making the case more complicated and in a way either serving to relieve Martin of guilt or outlining that he had an accessory should it be thoroughly established that he is the guilty party, is the finding of the young woman's watch which was wrapped in a piece of white cloth and thrown behind a screen door at the B. J. Long Plumbing establishment on Gay street. The wrist watch had been torn from the young woman's arm at the time she was attacked. The words "Here is Jesse watch, take that off the negro my face grease black I sorrie gone from here," were written in a crude manner on a piece of paper and wrapped with the watch.

Further, a letter has been received by Dr. Parker, in which the writer stated that he was the man who attacked Miss Marker and using several words which he used at the time the attack was made. "Ask Miss Parker if I didn't say I was mad, when I attacked her," was a sentence in the letter. When questioned concerning the statement Miss Parker stated that those were among the words her assailant used.

NEGRO BRAKEMAN IS MYSTERIOUSLY KILLED ON TRAIN

Third Victim in Sinister War on I. C. Negroes

MOB BOARDS ENGINE

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
MAY 6 1921

Train Stopped by Fusee and Slayers Appear

The third mysterious murder of negro trainmen on the Illinois Central in as many months occurred early today when a freight train was halted 12 miles south of Memphis and Henry Hager, negro brakeman, riddled with bullets by unidentified men.

The freight train—No. 151, bound for Grenada, Miss.—had left Memphis at 3 a.m. and was nearing Raines, Tenn., 12 miles south, when Engineer Amos C. Hatch, 534 Edith st., was stopped by a red fusee burning on the track. A fusee is usually a danger signal, put out by a preceding train, and standing orders are to wait 10 minutes before passing it.

The brakeman was riding in the locomotive cab.

Barely had the train stopped when several men leaped aboard the engine and opened fire on Hager. He fell, mortally wounded. The men fled back into the darkness.

No effort was made to harm Engineer Hatch or his negro fireman, John Anderson, 863 S. Athens pl.

Hager's body was taken to Horn Lake, Miss., from whence it was brought to Memphis today.

This is the third negro brakeman to be killed by unidentified men recently. The first, Arthur Tyler, was taken from a train near Como, Miss., and riddled with 17 bullets, and Horace Hurd was shot five times at Lake Cormorant, Miss.

No trace of the slayers has been found.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 19.—Frank Martin, a young colored man, who was arrested on Thursday morning, August 18, and charged with an attempted assault on Miss Jessie Parker, a young white woman who is a teacher of the school at Inskip, was given his release on Thursday morning at 10.30 o'clock, following a session of the Knox county grand jury before which Miss Parker appeared.

The attack was said to have occurred at 7.30 in the morning. When Martin was found by the posse and brought before the young woman, she identified him positively. But following his arerst and imprisonment, mysterious letters began coming in, and a package containing the young woman's watch, with a statement that the colored boy was innocent. The young woman's positive identification wavered after this.

The usual mob sought the life of the prisoner, but was scattered by Sheriff Cate at the risk of his life.

NEGRO ATTACKED WHITE WOMAN, NEW ANONYMOUS LETTER STATES

Sentinel in Receipt of Another Missive Purporting to Know Something of Assailant of Miss Parker—Writer Says He's Ready to Swear Negro Did Work, But Doesn't Say Where He Can be Located to Procure "Swearing"—Attorney-General Mynatt Discounts Value of Series of Letters Connected With Mysterious Case.

The Baltimore Herald
9/21/21

KNOXVILLE TENN. SENTINEL
AUGUST 26, 1921

"The man that is writing and saying he is the guilty party in Miss Parker case is not white he is a negro and trying to get Martin free."

This was the opening sentence of a third anonymous letter addressed to The Knoxville Sentinel and received in its editorial office today. The letter continues and says "that even if he is white he is not as good as the negro and Miss Parker knows it was a negro who attacked her."

The missive, stamped by the transfer clerk at Knoxville at 6 p.m. August 24, concludes by saying that the writer is willing to swear that the other welder of the pencil is not a white man, and expressed the desire that his message be published. It was written on stationery of a local hotel and mailed in an envelope of the same hostelry.

It was one of three messages that passed through the mails Thursday night, another having been addressed to the chief of police and a second, written on a folded piece of paper was addressed to both daily papers of Knoxville, and brought the total number of missives, written by unknown parties to six.

Mynatt Issues Statement.

Attorney General Mynatt, after a conference with Chief of Police Haynes and other parties interested in the case, involving the attempted assault upon Miss Parker, today issued a statement declaring that the writer of the letter returning the watch to Miss Parker, found at a local plumbing establishment last Saturday morning, was not the one who has been using the mails so regularly since. The prosecutors remarks read:

"I don't believe that the man who has been writing these letters is the same person who wrote the note that was found with the watch, the property of Miss Parker, last Saturday morning, against the door of the B. J. Long Plumbing establishment on North Gay street and I don't believe he knows anything about the case.

"If the letter writer does know anything it is strange that he has not written my office a letter. Probably he would be afraid to do that for fear he would be caught if he really indicated he knew anything about the case."

Summoning up this statement from the attorney general it is certain that he does not put much faith in the letters that have been received and since some of them have been printed and part of them written, some with ink, and the others with a pencil, he thinks that more than one party is doing the writing.

Difference in Letters.

The note or letter that was left with the watch was written with ink and the letter received by the Journal and Tribune was written with ink. The letter mailed to Dr. Parker with the pearl buttons and the letter sent The Sentinel were printed with a pencil. Numerous parties who are interested in the Parker case are firm in their belief that the writer of all the letters is the same person and give him credit for knowing and bringing out many of the details leading up to the attack on Miss Parker and things that were said to her at that time she was attacked.

"Put Officials in Air"

Parties who have been following up the case say that the writer of the letters has "put the officials" up in the air and as he is too clever for them in writing the letters and bringing out the facts that they now say they don't believe much that he has said in these letters. It is the belief of the parties that think the writer of these letters does know more about the case and will continue to write letters, and will make statements that will cause the officers working on the case to have to believe that the writer does know more yet that he has not told.

The attorney general seems to think that the writer has about run out of anything to write and that probably no more letters will be received from the "mysterious" anonymous letter writer.

Martin's Alibi Stronger.

One more link was welded in to the chain of Frank Martin's alibi yesterday when he was identified by two railroad men, R. E. Beeler, flagman, and Joseph Gentry, brakeman, as the negro who was lying in Sharp's Gap at 7:45 when they passed on a freight train on the morning of the assault on Miss Parker. This was the freight train preceeding the inbound passenger train.

Martin had told of a brakeman descending from the front of the train, lining up the switch, and giving the go ahead signal. When Gentry was brought before Martin at the jail the negro recognized him as the man he had seen at the switch. He described Gentry's movements, and his description was confirmed in every detail by the brakeman.

Lynching - 1921.
Side Lights

Tennessee

917

Also-American 2/25/21

LOWRY LYNCHERS ANNOUNCE PROGRAM
NEGRO TO PAY MOB'S PENALTY FOR CRIME

6 O'CLOCK EDITION

TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

The News Scimitar

Price Three Cents

MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 26, 1921.

The Memphis Press

WEDNESDAY

MAY LYNCH 3 TO 6 NEGROES THIS EVENING

DEPUTIES' STORY OF HOW NEGRO IS TAKEN FROM THEM

LOWRY NEARS TREE ON WHICH IT IS PLANNED TO HANG HIM; TAKEN THRU MEMPHIS TODAY

Mob Takes Slayer Of Two From Train At Sardis; Carry Him 100 Miles By Auto.

RUMORED OTHERS WILL DIE

MAY BE WHOLESALE KILLING AT WILSON

WILSON, Ark., Jan. 26.—A wholesale lynching at Nodena, Ark., tonight appears probable. A mob, which took Henry Lowry, negro murderer, off a train at Sardis, Miss., this morning, is said on route to Nodena with the prisoner, according to the best reports available here.

It is rumored that Lowry will be lynched at midnight with two others, now held in jail, who at midnight to have attacked him at Nodena. There is also a rumor that another negro will be taken from the county jail at Osceola, Ark., and lynched. The mob that has Lowry in charge is said to be on route to Nodena. It is rumored here that the mob will stop at Wilson and parade the negro through the streets of this town before proceeding to Nodena.

Dixon's Story

Deputy Dixon in explaining how he had captured the negro said: "I was laying up a sea[rch]

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE

The News Scimitar

Price Three Cents

500 WATCH SLAYER ROAST FOR 30 MINUTES

The Memphis Press

WEDNESDAY

KILL NEGRO BY INCHES

New Lynching Threatened If Sheriff Dies

FEED DRY LEAVES TO SLOW FIRE WHICH COOKS LOWRY

Tries to End Life by Swallowing Hot Coals as Flames Eat Flesh From Legs.

BAD ROADS, TIRED MOB SAVE OTHERS

Make Start for Imprisoned Blacks at Blytheville and Marion, but Quit Quest.

Posse Hunts for Man Who Shot Officer in Mississippi.

Facsimiles of front pages of Memphis Press, anr the Memphis Scimitar, white daily newspapers showing how these newspapers used a whole edition to advertise the lynching of Will Lowry six hours before it happened and later gave every horrible detail of the burning. By courtesy N. A. A. C. P.

General Mynatt Contends For Justice

ASKS FOR CONVICTION OF BOLLING, YOUNG WHITE MAN WHO SHOT HANDFUFFED NEGRO.— GIVEN PENITENTIARY SENTENCE.

East Tennessee News 1/19/21

"Gentlemen, I'm for law and order. The law must be upheld. I ask that you return a guilty verdict for Arthur Bolling on the charge of attempting to commit voluntary manslaughter." These were the words of Attorney eGneral R. A. Mynatt, in prosecuting the case in which Arthur Bolling, young white man was charged with shooting Arthur Hendricks, colored, who was charged with attacking Bolling's sister.

Hendricks and Hardy were handcuffed and in the custody of officers, who were returning with them to their cells after their preliminary hearing before Esquire Wm. Sellers. Bolling deliberately walked up to Hendricks, presented the pistol, an automatic, to his body and fired. The bullet passed htrough the body of the Negro and struck Detective Arthur Wells on the hip. Hendricks was rushed to the hospital, where he was operated upon and has almost completely recovered fro mthe wound.

The jury hearing the evidence returned a verdict of guilty of attempt to commit voluntary manslaughter, against Bolling, which carries with it a sentence to the penitentiary of two to ten years.

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
SEPTEMBER 29 1921

Fired Volley of Birdshot Into Plantation Manager.

A posse of 50 citizens of Dubbs and Maud, Miss., were searching Thursday for Louis Williams, negro, who fired a full charge of bird shot into the body of Guy B. Jennings, 30, manager of a plantation owned by W. L. Reeder & Co. near Dubbs. The shooting occurred Wednesday morning on the plantation.

Though his body is covered with wounds, physicians at the Baptist Memorial hospital said Thursday that Jennings would recover. His condition has been too serious for him to go into details of the shooting.

Reports said Thursday that a quarrel about Williams' work on the plantation resulted in the shooting. The negro had been employed for the Reeder company during the past four years.

B. S. Simmons, who owns a part of the plantation, has offered $200 for the capture of the negro, dead or alive.

East Tennessee News 4/6/21.

But for the complete establishment of an alibi on the part of Edward Chandler, young colored man, of Sevier county, charged with having attacked Miss Hazel Griffin, young white woman on Tuesday evening, April 19th, Chandler would probably have been languishing behind the bars at the county jail awaiting trial for his life on a crime that is punishable by electrocution; or even worse still, he might have already been the victim of a mob of savages who would have stormed the jail and simply because he was accused of the crime, hung his body to a girder of the county jail and riddled his body with bullets. Chandler proved his innocence of the charges against him.

On Tuesday evening, April 19, shortly after 7:30 o'clock, the young white woman who resides at 510 West Clinch avenue, ran into the house and complained to her mother that she had been attacked by Edward Chandler, a Negro, dragged from her home into an alley where she stated Chandler met another negro and ordered him to bring an automobile for the purpose of taking her "to Sevier county." The matter was not called to the attention of the police department until the next day and following the statement of the young woman, officers from the local police department went into Sevier county and arrested Chandler who was employed on the farm of Newton McMahan, wealthy white farmer of that county.

On Thursday afternoon the preliminary trial of Chandler was conducted before Esquire J. M. Hood. The young woman was represented by Attorney S. O. Houston and Chandler retained Gen. R. L. Cates and Attorney H. B. Brown to represent his interests. The following testimony was offered by the different witnesses:

Miss Hazel Griffin was the first witness. She stated: "My name is Hazel Griffin and I have always lived with my parents at 510 West Clinch avenue. I am seventeen years of age. On Tuesday evening, April 19, near 7:30 o'clock I walked from our porch to the bath room and as I came out of the bath room door a man accosted me and asked me if I would holler. I first thought it was Bill Saylor. He put his arm around me and a hand over my mouth to keep me from crying for help. He then stuffed a cloth in my mouth and dragged me into an alley. There I recognized him to be Ed Chandler. He called another colored man and told him to bring an automobile, that he was going to take me into Sevier county. The other man was taller than Ed. I managed to get one of my hands loose and kicked Ed until he let me go. I jumped up and ran toward the house stating to Ed, I'll tell on you."

Was Positive It Was Chandler.

When asked as to whether she was positive that it was Edward Chandler, the young woman stated, "I am certain it was Ed Chandler. I have known him for years. He had been the janitor at the church next door to our house for a number of years, he used to come after milk at our house and he bought a calf from my father to send up in Sevier county. I was well acquainted with his voice. I couldn't possibly be mistaken."

Brother Testifies.

The next witness called was Frank Griffin, brother of the young woman. He testified as follows: "My name is Frank Griffin, and I am a brother of Hazel Griffin. I have known Ed Chandler for a long time. He came to our house often after milk. I saw him last Tuesday afternoon at the window of our house peeping in."

Mrs. Griffin, mother of the young woman testified that her daughter came into the house greatly excited and ran to the phone crying that "Ed had hold of me."

Mrs. Martha May, white, who lives at the Griffin home, stated that she was there when the girl ran into the house stating that Ed had attacked here. She stated: "I ran to the back and saw two men leaving the house. I couldn't tell whether they were white or colored." She said that she had known Ed Chandler for several years.

Chandler Takes the Stand.

The next witness called, after the state rested, was Edward Chandler. Chandler was thoroughly composed. He presented the appearance of an earnest, hard-working young man and by his manner it was shown that he was telling the truth. He stated: "My name is Edward Chandler and I live in Sevier county and work on the farm of Mr. Newt McMahan, at Boyd's Creek in that county. I have not been in Knoxville since the month of January of this year. I am 31 years of age, married and my wife and myself live together on the place where I work. I did not assault the young woman. Such was impossible for Iwas at work on the farm of Mr. McMahan during that day and was at home with my wife during the night. This fact I can prove by Mr. King, a white farmer who worked with me."

Mr. McMahan Testifies For Chandler.

The next witness was Mr. Newt McMahan, white, owner of a farm of more than 800 acres of land in Sevier county. Ed Chandler works on my place and to the best of my knowledge he has not been in Knoxville since last January. On April 19, Tuesday, I saw Ed at the barn in the early morning and also saw him at 6 o'clock the same afternoon. I saw him harrowing in the field during the day. The train from Knoxville passes our house at 4:50 and at that time I saw Ed in the field." Mr. McMahan referred to the good character of Chandler.

The next witness was Timothy McMahan. He told of seeing Ed Chandler on the farm at 1 o'clock on the day the act is said to have beencommitted. "Sam Brabson and myself saw Ed that day. Tom King and myself saw him in the morning when he went to work. I saw him at noon and in the evening we brought our horses in together. He fed eight and I fed four. I saw him three times that day, besides seeing him at work. We were working after the train passed coming from Knoxville."

Mrs. Chandler Testifies.

Mrs. Chandler, wife of the accused young man was the next witness. She appeared earnest and interested, but nervousness over the strain through which she had passed, due to the charges against her husband, knowing them to be untrue. She was emphatic in her manner and told of her husband having come home from his work at his usual time, 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, April 19. "He ate the supper I had prepared for him and after talking for some time we went to bed and he was not out of the house until the next morning."

'Squire Hood Dismisses Charges.

With the conclusion of the testimony, Esquire Hood announced that after reviewing all of the testimony he would have to order Chandler released and declare him not guilty of the charges against him. Chandler, accompanied by his wife were elated and appreciative of the loyalty of their employers and went away rejoicing over having been cleared of the serious charges.

Lynching – 1921
Side Lights.

Tennessee

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NEW TRIAL DENIED MAURICE MAYS

JUDGE HICKS OVERRULES MOTION AND SENTENCES TO ELECTROCUTION JUNE 16.—WITNESS TESTIFIES THAT JUROR HAD ANNOUNCED HIS OPINION PRIOR TO TRIAL.

East Tenn News 6/12/21

Maurice F. Mayes, young colored man that has thice been tried in Knox county criminal court and twice convicted on the charge of murdering Mrs. Bertie Lindsey, white, was denied a new trial when the motion came up before Judge Xen Hicks on last Saturday morning. Following his overruling the motion for a new trial Judge Hicks again imposed the death sentence and fixed Thursday, June 16th, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., as the date for Mayes' electrocution. Mayes sat motionless as the sentence was imposed and the usual smile was on his face at the conclusion of the same.

General Cates and Esq. Yardley, who have been conducting the case for the defense, based their claims for a new trial on several rulings made by Judge Hicks when the case was heard. Further that Juror James Howell had expressed an opinion about the Mayes case before the trial.

Says Mayes Should Be Lynched.

J. D. Wyrick, prominent white citizen residing at Bearden, was placed on the witness stand and swore that James Howell, one of the jurors who was chosen to try the case had worked for him at his feed and lumber mill. He stated that the juror had made the remark in his presence that "Mayes is guilty and it wouldn't matter if he was lynched." The juror was called and while not fully denying that he had made the statement, he said that he didn't recall having made such a remark. As he left the witness stand Gen. Mynatt, who was on the side of the prosecution, called Howell and further questioned him. He continued to state that he didn't recollect having made such a remark.

The counsel for the defense immediately requested that thirty days be allowed to file a bill of exceptions for the purpose of appealing the case to the supreme court. In the meantime, Mayes will be held in the county jail.

THE MEMPHIS PRESS

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Lynching

Hold Your Horses

A NEGRO is arrested and identified as the one who is said to have insulted a young woman.

He escapes.

A negro killed in Mississippi is positively identified as the escaped woman insulter.

Now it develops that the negro killed in Mississippi was probably not the same negro who escaped from arrest.

And it now develops that the negro who was narrowly saved from a mob while under arrest is hardly the black who the young woman says insulted her.

All of which is a living demonstration of the "efficacy" of mob law.

Hold your horses!

Mob Leader Attempts Suicide

Sandy-Haired Agitator In Role Of Coward When Placed Behind the Bars—Using Belt and Necktie In Effort to Take His Life.—Had Urged Mob to Take Accused Negro.

East Tennessee News 8/23/21

J. R. Lewis, white man, giving his home as North Carolina and claiming to be a Canadian by birth, was a prominent figure in the disorders of last Friday night when he mounted a barrel and appealed to the passion of the mob to form and storm the jail to get "that nigger." He was referring to Frank Martin, the suspect held in connection with the attempted assault on Miss Jessie Parker, the Inskip school teacher.

"I went into the trenches and came very near dying and I don't mind dying for our 'wimmin,'" was Lewis' plea and I know there are hundreds of ex-soldiers in this crowd just like me. With only a few "that's right" in encouraging the agitator's words, he finally stepped aside, but not without running into the hands of one of Sheriff W. T. Cate's deputies who took him into custody on the charge of inciting riot and when arraigned before Esquire Frank Dobson he was bound to criminal court under $5,000 bond.

When placed in the county jail, Lewis assumed a very different frame of mind and linking his belt to his necktie he placed one end around a bar in his cell and the other around his neck and leaping to the floor of his cell attempted to commit suicide. He was rescued by the jailer who was assisted by prisoners just in time to save his life. When taken down he was left alone and made the second attempt.

"If I get out of this I'll try and get money enough to take me back to my home in Canada and then the Canadian government will give me three-hundred acres of land and a mule," was the statement that Lewis made after promising the officers that he would not again attempt to commit suicide, but Attorney General Mynatt says that he is going to press the charge against Lewis and it will possibly be after he serves his sentence in one of the states' institutions before he will have the privilege of soliciting funds to go and get his three hundred acres and a mule.

NEW EVIDENCE TENDS TO SHOW MAYS INNOCENT

Chicago Defender 8/27/21

Subsequent Crimes Are Proof That Knoxville Jury Convicted Wrong Man

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City, urges all possible aid in the defense of Maurice Mays, twice convicted in Tennessee of the murder of Mrs. Bertie Lindsey in August, 1919.

Since the arrest and conviction of Mays other white women have been attacked by a dark white man and the Knoxville, Tenn., Journal and Tribune of August 3 prints the following cases:

Mrs. Dan White, Hart avenue. Man entered home in September,

MAURICE MAYS

1919, and told her if she screamed he would murder her "as he had killed Bertie Lindsey."

Mrs. Nettie Pingston, Maria street, home entered by man in autumn in 1919. He told her he would "kill her as he had killed other white women" if she screamed.

The items tend to corroborate Mays' assertion that he is innocent of the crime attributed to him. If the unknown criminal said he killed Mrs. Bertie Lindsey, as is quoted, every effort should be made to have the fact established legally. The attack on Mrs. Dan White occurred after Mays had been placed in prison, charged with the murder of Mrs.

Lindsey. The Tennessee branches of the N. A. A. C. P., with some aid of the national office, have been fighting this case. The national office feels that it is one meriting the assistance of such as can give it.

Contributions for the defense of Mays are being acknowledged at the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. 70 Fifth avenue New York N. Y.

Rex Lewis, of Inskip, Tells of Encountering Mulatto Whose Actions Aroused Suspicions

KNOXVILLE TENN. SENTINEL
AUGUST 25, 1921

Who and where is the negro encountering Rex Lewis, of Inskip, last Thursday morning on Highland avenue between the C. W. Henderson home and Fountain City car line?

Is he the writer of the anonymous notes that have been received by Dr. J. B. Parker, Inskip physician, and Knoxville newspapers? Is he the negro who was dislodged from a thicket of woods beyond the home of Oliver Harrington, in the little community northwest of Knoxville about a month ago? In fact is he the assailant of Miss Jessie Parker, Dante school teacher, who was attacked last Thursday morning just north of Inskip and near the south end of the railway cut at Black Oak?

These questions are in the minds and thoughts of sturdy, thinking men of the Inskip community, near which the crime was attempted, who have been unswayed by passion and the thought of dire vengeance being visited upon anyone who might have been connected with the attack. Inskip people discount unhesitatingly the theory of the innocence of Frank Martin, the negro arrested after being forced from a north-bound freight train at Inskip soon after 8 o'clock on the morning of the crime, and since held as a suspect in connection with the crime.

To meet the identification of the negro by Miss Parker, victim of the attack, they hold that she was in no proper frame of mind to be confronted by anyone suspected of the attack, but that having been so confronted by him an hour or more after the attempted crime she retained a vivid picture of this man which she later in the day unhesitatingly said committed the act.

Negro Seemingly in Flight

A mulatto negro of medium build passed Rex Lewis on Highland avenue last Thursday morning. He was attired in a light shirt, pair of brown faded trousers and wore a brown cap. "The negro was in a hurry, seemingly," Mr. Lewis said to a Sentinel reporter. "I was returning from Fountain City over the road that leads past the C. W. Henderson place at about 10 o'clock Thursday morning when I noticed a negro hurrying in my direction. I was driving a horse. The negro showed signs of exertion and was perspiring freely. I looked at him closely when he passed me, and I would know him again if I ever saw him attired as he was at that time," Mr. Lewis continued.

"As the negro passed my buggy he glanced at me without stopping, and then I watched him hurrying down the road and two or three times he glanced back over his shoulder as though to see whether anyone was following. At the first road intersection he turned off of Highland avenue and I did not see him again." His clothing was above described but Mr. Lewis did not remember the kind of shoes he was wearing at the time.

The Inskip farmer's theory of the presence of the negro at that time on the road is that he was probably the criminal wanted.

"I did not know of the attack on Miss Parker at the time I saw the negro," said Mr. Lewis, "and did not learn of it until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

The Lewis residence is some distance from the Inskip community. "After hearing about the attack I remembered passing the negro," Mr. Lewis continued, "and it is probable that he is guilty or implicated. He could have made his way along Black Oak ridge, hidden out in the thickets and taken his time in getting away from the scene of the crime. With no one pursuing him along the ridge it could have been a very leisurely journey, although he could have reached the spot where he passed me in a shorter space of time than that elapsing after the attack on the young woman and of our meeting. It would have been easy for him to hide out on the ridge, and then leave it for the more thickly populated sections in the neighborhood where I saw him, and making his way toward Fountain City he could have boarded a street car for any point he desired and then continued his flight, which was probably into Knoxville where he may be at present."

Letter Writer May be Assailant

The writer of the anonymous notes referred to is the guilty party, or an accomplice in the crime. This is the opinion held by Oliver Harrington, his brother L. S. Harrington, C. L. Kidd and others of the Inskip community.

"The negro Martin does not 'fill the bill,'" Oliver Harrington said, "there was no mark whatever upon him to indicate a struggle, or any exertion that would have resulted had he been the assailant and then made his way to the slow board at Sharp's Gap and waited for the north bound freight that passed through there about 8:25 o'clock on the morning of the crime. His footprints correspond in no way with those made by the assailant of Miss Parker. Martin's tracks would completely cover and obliterate those in the cornfield, where the attempt was made to assault her."

Continuing his discussion of the case Mr. Harrington declared that the crime was launched by a cool, calculating criminal. The precautions that were inevidence tend to prove this, he said. "There was no evidence at the corn field that he dragged Miss Parker from the railway tracks. but that he walked beside her at a regular gait, the young woman apparently frightened out of her wits when the man first accosted her and without knowledge as to her subsequent actions. Retreating from the corn field the criminal carefully backed away toward the railroad track, each footprint being made exactly parallel with the other. From the point where he made his way back to the railroad there is no apparent idea as to his course of flight."

Mr. Harrington exhibited a twig with which he had measured the tracks of the assailant, it apparently fitting a No. 71-2 or 8 shoe modelled on a B or C last. The toe was broad and apparently of the "freak" type, he said. He then related his visit to Highland avenue where an unknown negro encountered Mr. Lewis about 10 o'clock Thursday morning. There he found a footprint at a point where Mr. Lewis thought the negro turned off of that thoroughfare and which he said tallied with the measurement of the footprint in the cornfield.

"What would be your attitude as a juror trying Frank Martin for the crime in the face of your general belief that he is not the negro and Miss Parker's identificaton of him as the man?" C. L. Kidd was asked by a Sentinel reporter.

The veteran toiler scratched his head in perplexity and then voiced his opinion that whatever was testified to under oath by Miss Parker or others, would be taken into full consideration and his personal opinions would be submerged. Mr. Kidd then expressed his absolute belief in the theory that the writer of the anonymous notes, returning the young woman's watch to Dr. Parker, and purporting to give excerpts of the words passing between the man and young woman near Black Oak, was the guilty party.

Bloodhound Trailed Negro

It here developed that Mr. Kidd was apprised of the meeting between the unknown negro and Rex Lewis of Highland avenue, and his statement in this connection bore out that of Mr. Lewis, that the negro, probably the assailant of Miss Parker, had left the corn field near the railway cut circled to the northwest slightly and made his way along Black Oak ridge in each stages back toward Fountain City, leaving the ridge in the vicinity of the Howard Karns place and crossing over to Highland avenue and thence to the Fountain City car line. Mr. Kidd referred to the fact that the bloodhound carried to the scene of the crime Thursday morning picked up a trail that carried her ridge, but that her handler was called off the trail by members of the posse slightly northwest and then up the gathered near the cornfield, with the declaration that all that part of the country had been covered.

Residents of Inskip have never known of any one showing an unfriendly attitude toward the young school teacher. "She has taught here two years and is now on the third term," men gathered at L. S. Harrington's store said, "and in all that time we have never heard any criticism of her as a teacher, and while she was popular with all it was her general rule to come here and return home unaccompanied by anyone. Prior to her service in the Inskip school she taught at Oakwood and before that at Bearden," they said.

These various lines of thought in connection with the attack on Miss Parker together with the positive identification of Frank Martin, by three white people, as the negro who spent an hour or more lying at Sharp's Gap on Thursday morning and his boarding a west bound freight train with three men at that point, together with the vagrant anonymous notes that have passed through the mails here, render the case one for which there is seemingly no immediate climax, without the identity and arrest of the letter-writer, who may or may not be the negro that Mr. Lewis met two hours or more after the attack on the young woman.

Alibi Strengthened.

The alibi of Frank Martin, was strengthened last night by three persons who positively identified him as the negro lying at Sharp's Gap along the Southern railway at the time that the attack on Miss Parker took place.

Lawrence Davis, a 21 year old white youth, identified Martin as the negro who was with him at Sharp's Gap from about 6:30 o'clock until they both boarded the freight train at about 8:22 o'clock. John Morgan, of Oliver Springs, confirms the stories of Davis and Martin in regard to their boarding the train at the time they claimed they did. Davis and Morgan were the two white men who were riding with Martin on the top of the train at the time he was forced to descend at the point of a shot gun.

Martin's story was further strengthened by his identification by J. T. Humphrey and his wife as the negro who was lying at Sharp's Gap when they passed there at 7 o'clock on the morning of the attack. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey were brought to the jail yesterday afternoon and taken before Martin separately. Each positively identified him as the negro they saw at Sharp's Gap

Had Seen The Humphreys

Martin was then asked if he had ever seen these people before.

"Yes," replied the negro. "He came down the track on that Thursday morning. He wasn't alone. A woman was with him."

In reply to further questions Martin described accurately the position in which the man and woman were walking, declaring that the woman was behind the man. Humphrey and his wife declared this statement was correct.

Davis and Morgan were carried to the jail under subpeona shortly after 7 o'clock last night. They were placed on separate sides of the jail office and Martin was brought inside the room. The two young white men stared intently at the negro, Martin returned their gaze without flinching.

Martin pointed to Davis. "That is the man who was with me at the cut all through the morning till the freight came," he said. He then turned to Morgan. "That," he said, is the man who was on the train when we got on."

Martin was then led back to his cell. He inquired anxiously if he was going to be given a trial.

Davis and Morgan this morning told their stories to a reporter of the Sentinel.

Davis is about 21 years of age. He declares that he has no permanent residence, but is a wanderer. He was wearing fairly good clothes as was Morgan also.

Davis Talks About Ride.

"I went to the cut about 6 o'clock on Thursday morning," said Davis to the reporter. "I know I hadn't been there more than 30 minutes till Martin came. He was alone. The white man came later. We remained there together until the freight came at about 8.22 o'clock. Martin did not leave the cut. He stretched out along the track and seemed to fall asleep. I talked with him some, but he didn't tell me very much about himself. The switchman came to turn off the switch light. Martin talked with him and asked him for a cigarette. When the train came he boarded it with me and the other white man."

This white man is the one whom Martin claims he rode with from Chattanooga and the one with whom he was most closely associated. His name is unknown. Davis said that this white man announced his intention of returning to Knoxville Saturday.

Boarded Train In City.

John Morgan gives his age as nineteen years. He told the reporter that he boarded the freight in Knoxville on the morning of the attack on Miss Parker. He claims Oliver Springs as his home. He is positive that Martin is the negro who boarded the train at Sharp's Gap along with the two white men. He says that he had never seen Martin before and hadn't seen him since until last night at the jail, but he is sure that Martin is the negro who got on the train at Sharp's Gap and rode until he was forced to descend by a white man with a shot gun. The story of Morgan is important only insofar as it confirms the statements of Davis and Martin.

The two white men are prepared to go before a jury to swear their story if necessary, they declared.

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Tennessee.

Lynchings - 1921.
Sidelights.

Frank Martin, young Negro man who was arrested on Thursday morning, August 18, and charged with an attempted assault on Miss Jessie Parker, young white woman, a teacher of the school at Inskip, was given his release on Thursday morning at 10.30 o'clock following a session of the Knox county grand jury before which Miss Parker appeared.

Post- Tennessee News 9/3/21

The grand jury was in session less than an hour. The corridor of the courthouse was filled with interested spectators of both races, anxious to know of the outcome of the hearing. It was known that Martin would be held for trial in criminal court should the young white woman contend that he was the person who assaulted her on the morning in August and should she change her former statement that he was the man, his release would be immediately ordered.

The door of the grand jury room opened and every eye was directed toward Foreman Robert Hood and at each of the jurors as they filed out and from the expressions on their faces one could not determine as to the decision they had reached. The jury walked into the criminal court room where Judge Nelson occupied his bench. After turning over the papers which contained a record of their findings Judge Nelson stated.

"Gentlemen of the jury, I congratulate you upon your decision. After a careful investigation of the facts in the case you saw fit to exonerate the unfortunate young Negro of the serious charges against him. The guilty person remains at large. I now dismiss each of you indefinitely. The clerk will order the sheriff to release Martin."

NEWS EDITOR DELIVERS RELEASE ORDER

From the very beginning Editor Porter, of The News, was confident that Martin was innocent of the charges against him; especially after hearing the statement of the young man shortly after his arrest. He was among the spectators in the court room Thursday morning at the time the grand jury returned a no true bill. Clerk D. B. Walker, of the criminal court, had noticed the interest The News had manifested in Martin's behalf and it was then that he immediately issued an order to Sheriff W. T. Cate telling of the findings of the grand jury and ordering that Martin be released. This order was placed in the hands of Editor Porter and he immediately went to the county jail and found Martin anxiously awaiting some words as to his fate.

"All right Frank, let's go," said Editor Porter, as he approached the large iron cage where Martin together uith many other prisoners were confined. "Must I bring my clothes?" was Martin's query. "Surely, unless you want to make this your home," was answer. With a smile that could only come from the face of one that had been assured of his having been freed of the serious charge against him, Martin emerged into daylight and as he reached out his hand to Austin Cate, son of the sherig, and Acting Day Jailer S. E. Wells, thanking them for their kindness to him, his voice quivered and his eyes became tear dimmed.

THANKS SHERIFF FOR KINDNESS

"Where is Sheriff Cate?" queried Martin. "I want to thank him, not only for saving my life, but for the kindness that he and the rest of the men at the jail have shown me during the time I have been in the jail. I was very sorry to have been in the predicament which I was, but I am grateful to Sheriff Cate because I believe he saved my life."

MANY CONTRIBUTE MONEY

Martin walked from the county jail to the Vine street section and stopped at the office of The News. The report soon gained circulation that he was a free man and had been exonerated of the charges against him and a large crowd filled the space in front of the office in an effort to get a glimpse of the man. Many came forward and shook his hand and congratulated him on securing his release and at the same time placed quarters, half dollars pieces and dollars in his hand. In a very short time he had more than $25.00 in his possessio nafted he had made the statement that he was desirious of going to see his mother whom he referred to as "my heartbroken mother." Attorneys Huff, Yardley and Brown who have also been active in his behalf were on the scene to congratulate him and it was through the effort sof Attorney Huff that ten dollars was secured from a local organization.

HISTORY OF THE CASE

Frank Martin whose home is at Holt, Ala., a suburb of Tuscaloosa, was arrested on the morning of August 18 by a posse of white citizens and charged with being the man who is said to have attempted to assault Miss Jessie Parker, a young white woman, teacher of the school at Inskip. The attack is said to have occurred in broad open daylight near 7:30 o'clock in themorning as the woman was enroute to her school. She is said to have lost consciousness as the result of the attack and when she recovered sufficiently she went to the home of a citizen nearby and gave the alarm that she had been attacked by a Negro and dragged into a cornfield nearby where an attempt was made to criminally assault her. Immediately a posse of the citizens of the neighborhood was formed and the search began.

Riding on a freight train that passed very near the place where the attack is said to have occurred was Frank Martin and four white men who were beating thir way on the train. A member ofthe posse ordered the white men to stand aside and pointing a gun at Martin demanded that he come down. The young Negro obeyed and immediately he was surrounded by other members of the posse who accompanied him to the scene of the attack. There were plain tracks in the soft earth showing that a struggle had ensued. Martin was ordered to make a track near those said to have been made by the man who is said to have attacked the young woman and the comparison showed Martin's shoe and foot to be three numbers larger than the track of the person who is said to have made the attack.

Members of the posse after beecoming convinced that Martin was not the guilty person released him, but upon the arrival of the officers who had been summoneed, the young Negro was again arrested and brought to the city jail. Very shortly after his arrest he was taken to the home of the young woman and after hearing his voice and taking a good look at him she stated to the officer sthat she was positive that Martin was the Negro who attackeed her. "I recognize him by his voice and his teeth. His teeth are unusually small for a Negro," stated Miss Parker.

MARTIN PROTESTS INNOCENCE

Martin declared to the officers in the presence of the young woman that he was innocent and pleaded that she tell the officers that he was not the man. "You are the man, you know you are," said the young woman. Martin was then brought back to the city where he gave a straightforward account of his activities from the time he left his home in Alabama several days before until he was taken from the train by the posse. He referred to railway trainmen who passed by him as he lay in a sand pit at Sharp's Gap, near a mile and a half from the place where the attack is said to have occurred, and at the time it is said to have occurred. These trainmen, together with pedestrians who saw Martin in the Gap appeared at the jail and corroborated the young man's statements as to where he was and they proved excellent alibis for him.

NOTES MYSTIFY MATTERS

Following his arrest and during the time Frank Martin was in jail, notes were found in mail boxes and on the streets addressed to relatives of theyoungwoman and to the two daily papers in which the writer declared that Martin was not the guilty man and stating that the writer was the person who attacked Miss Parker. The note which produced the greatest amount o fcomment and attracted the attention of the officers was the one found behind a screen door of the B. J. Long Plumbing establishment on Gay Street. It was wrapp-

ed in a peice of white cloth together with the wrist watch which was identified as the watch that was torn from the arm of Miss Parker on themorning that she was attacked. The note stated that Martin was innocent. "Take that off that Negro. Here Jessie Watch. Sorrie I gone from here," were the words written.

MOB SEEKS LIFE OF MARTIN.

On Friday nightfollowing the attack on Miss Parker, a mob formed on the yards of the county courthouse for the purpose of storming the jail and lynching Frank Martin. But for the heroic efforts of Sheriff W. T. Cate and his efficient corps of deputies the young Negro who walked from the jail on Thursday a free man, would have been dead and unless some one confessed later to the act it would never have been known as to whether Martinwas guilty or innocent.

Sheriff Cate warned the members of the mob that the law would take its course and the brave officer's warnings were answered by oaths directed at him. The mob threw rocks at him and branded him as a "nigger lover." Several shots were fired at the jail and officers whereupon Sheriff Cate designated an imaginary line and warned the mob not to cross at the risk of their lives. When they surged forward the officers fired a volley and more than a score fell wounded. The mob quickly scattered and no furthe rviolence was offered.

MARTIN LEAVES CITY.

Martin left the city on Thursday afternoon following his release. He was assured that no harm would befall him by both county officials and citizens. His ticket was purchased from the funds that had been contributed by a generous public and he was placed safely aboard the train that would take him to his relatives. The young man was really appreciative of the kindly interest that had been manifested in his behalf by local citizens. "I have never seen a more liberal people," was his comment. "I'm going to my home and live right and will never forget the Knoxville people who were so kind to me," he stated. Martin further added: "but I never was arrested before in my life. I slipped off from home and that was the reason I washoboing."

County and City Police Officials Move Vigorously to Ferret Out Assailant of Miss Parker

KNOXVILLE TENN. SENTINEL
AUGUST 19, 1921

A chemical test to determine if human blood is contained in certain dark splotches found on the clothing worn by Frank Martin, negro, held in connection with the assault upon Miss Jessie Parker, young school teacher yesterday morning near Inskip, is being made today by Dr. Wm. R. Cochrane, head of the city department of health.

When the negro Martin was taken before Miss Parker at her home at Dante this morning, she declared that he was the man who had assaulted her yesterday. The negro denied his guilt, claiming innocence. Despite Miss Parker's affirmation, officers are still reticent to make a positive statement as to the likelihood of the negro in custody being the guilty man. They are holding him on suspicion, and wish to be absolutely certain before issuing a statement formally charging him with the crime.

According to Dr. J. B. Parker, a distant relative of the girl, she not onl yidentified Martin but charged him to his face with being her assailant. This occurred today in the room where the girl was lying at her home at Dante to which she was moved last night.

When Miss Parker said to Martin, "You are the man," he replied: "Girl, ou know I am innocent of this." said Dr. Parker who was present in the oom and saw and heard all that ranspired.

Miss Parker stood by the identification that she made, and repeated her ssertion that Martin was the negro who committed the deed. Upon the dentification being established, Martin was brought again to Knoxville. He was accompanied to the Parker ome at Dante by Sheriff W. T. Cate, Chief E. M. Haynes, Patrolman Burkhart and J. S. Remine. He was odged again in the Knox county jail o await further developments.

Cate is Silent

When Sheriff Cate returned to the Knox county jail at noon he was immediately interrogated in reference to he results of his important trip. The sheriff promptly announced that he had no statement to make to the newspapers with reference to the trip. Sources of information at the Knox county jail in reference to the developments in the investigation immediately dried up, as it were, with he sheriff's refusal to talk, and the refusal of others to talk. Evidently an agreement had been reached that no information concerning the trip should be divulged to the public.

In connection with the identification by Miss Parker and her charge o the negro's face that he was the uilty party, another chain of evience has been established which trongly points to the innocence of Martin, and contradicts the identification and the charge of Miss Parker, however positive and strong these may be.

New Line of Evidence

Officers of the law are confronted with this evidence and evidently must consider it. A responsible citizen of Inskip discovered the evinence, and gave it today to The Sentinel. It follows:

Martin, in bestiring himself to attempt to prove his innocence, informed this responsible citizen of Inskip that he was lying at the Rock cut on the Southern railway at Sharp's Gap after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and that from this spot he caught a freight train.

Martin, according to this responsible citizen, described accurately and in detail a girl who passed the cut while Martin was lying there. Strengthening his assertion that such a girl passed, and his description of her, the girl herself stated to this citizen that she indeed passed through the cut at that time, and that she sa wthe negro. Her description of this negro fits Martin exactly, this citizen said. This was a mile and one-half along the railroad from where the crime was committed.

Now the assaulted girl said the negro jerked her from the railroad track just as train No. 111 blew for the cut, and it follows that the struggle must have been in progress in the corfield as the train passed, says the citizen who has developed this chain of evidence. The girl who passed through the cut says it was twenty minutes after the train passed that she saw the negro lying in the Rock cut a mile and one-half from where the crime occurred.

Conclusion Opposes Identity

The conclusion of this citizen is that Martin could not have made the distance of a mile and one-half in twenty minutes' time, and therefore could not have been the guilty negro, since he has proved that he was in the cut by his complete description of the girl who says she passed through at the time he says he saw her.

Mob Report Denied.

Just before noon today reports were received by The Sentinel that a small group of men had formed near the Central Avenue pike over which officers who were guarding Martin would pass, en route back to Knoxville, with a view of seizing him. This information had been given in a telephone message from Dante and stated that Dr. J. B. Parker had addressed the men dissuading them from their contemplated action.

Dr. Parker at noon told The Sentinel that it was news to him, and that he had not heard of a mob having formed, either at Inskip, Dante or along the highway, today, and that he had not addressed any gathering of men on the subject. It was also reported to The Sentinel that Sheriff Cate and his party had made the trip back toward the city over a different route and had hiduen out with him near Black Oak. The arrival of the officers and the negro at the county jail soon after 12 o'clock dispelled this rumor.

A handkerchief has been found in the hills in the vicinity of the crime which contains bloody spots, and is believed to have been dropped by the negro in his flight.

More detailed information as to the meeting of Miss Parker and the negro Frank Martin yesterday morning when he was taken before her for identification, was furnished this morning by Mrs. Geo. W. Johnson to whose residence the young woman was taken after her horrible experience. Mrs. Johnson said today that Miss Parker told officers that she believed Martin was the negro who committed the deed. She said Miss Parker adjured the officers to hold Martin, and that later in the day and just before she was removed last night, she repeated a statement of her belief that Martin was the right negro.

Officials Uncertain

An undercurrent of opinion that sifted through the city late yesterday and during the night, shared the belief of Miss Parker that the negro held at the county jail was the party wanted for the crime. This theory was attacked by police officials of the city and county, who declared that the young woman's identification of the negro was incomplete, not specific enough for them to share such an opinion. At the same time the utmost precautions were taken during the evening and night to insure protection for the negro at the county jail which was converted into an arsenal so to speak.

Dr. Cochrane confirmed the statement of the police that a blood test of particles of Martin's clothing is being made. Dr. Cochrane said that the test is not yet finished and may not be completed until late in the afternoon, if at all today. Police express the belief that the dark splotches found on Martin's clothing contain human flood. Miss Parker's face was bleeding and also other parts of her body from the terrible struggle with the negro who attacked her in the cornfield. The finding of blood on the clothing is expected to throw Martin much more strongly into suspicion.

One discrepancy in the chain of evidence in reference to Martin is that there was no mud on his trousers, and little mud on his shoes. However, the proof shows and Miss Parker has stated that the negro had what is believed to have been an extra pair of trousers under one arm. These could have been changed hastily after the crime, and the muddy trousers could have been hidden by the negro in his retreat. Officers say that there is little doubt that there is mud on the trousers the negro wore at the time of the crime. Miss Parker's clothing was muddy

Search for Trousers

With this theory in mind, the forces of Sheriff W. T. Cate and the civil forces that have been organized in the vicinity are conducting a diligent search for a pair of trousers, believed to have been hidden in the vicinity If such a garment is found, and it is muddy it will account for the fact that the trousers Martin wore when caught did not contain mud, provided he is the guilty negro.

Lynchings - 1921.
Side Lights.

Tennessee.

920

INTENDED VICTIM OF MOB SET FREE IN KNOXVILLE

Mysterious Notes Tell Police That Attack Was Made by Another Woman

The Chicago Defender
9/24/21

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept 23.—In its issue of August 27 the Chicago Defender published a story telling of the storming of the Knox county jail by a mob of the best citizens in an effort to take from the jail Frank Martin, who at that time was said to have been identified by Jessie Parker, a young white school teacher at Inskip, as the man who made an assault upon her. The news item called attention particularly to the following note:

"Take that off Negro. Here Jessie Watch. Sorrie. I gone from here."

This note was found on white paper which contained the wrist watch of the young woman who claimed assault. It was found behind the door in the B. J. Long Plumbing establishment on Gay street. Following the discovery of that note there were letters written to friends and relatives of the young woman and to the two daily papers pleading that Martin be turned loose and explaining that he was not the guilty party.

Martin has been given his freedom. This followed a hearing before the Knox county grand jury, at which the white woman was present

Woman Made Attack

The latest developments tend to show that the crime was committed by a young white woman dressed up in men's clothes.

Interest in Knoxville has been at fever heat since the attack made upon the prison. For several days afterwards there were sporadic attempts to get together sufficiently large and bold a crowd to beat down the sheriff and his deputies, but nothing was done except a great deal of militant speaking. One of these "reds" was picked up and deported. That was on Monday after the battle. The city paid his fare back to Canada, which, he said, was his home. Acquaintances of his said that he was from Louisiana. One of his violent utterances was that "We white people must do something, or else these 'niggers' are going to take everything."

No Mob Members Punished

As was predicted, nothing has been done by the authorities to apprehend and punish the members of the mob who tried to get the prisoner. Twenty-eight were injured. The city officials declare that these wounded men, women and children were only spectators. They admit that if they had been permitted to go ahead with their intended work they would have been lynchers.

The citizens of Knoxville rallied to the support of Martin, although he was a stranger in the city. He gave his home as Holt, Ala., and said that he had just arrived in Knoxville when he was picked up by the mob and accused of the crime. Railroad men, one in particular, were with him constantly while he was in jail, not only comforting him, but delivering him delicacies, which otherwise he would not have got. It is believed that he had worked on the road. After his release these men, with other kind-hearted people, made up a purse to buy him clothes and help him to get back to his home and his "heart-broken mother."

Editor Porter of the East Tennessee News was given the order for the young man's release and carried it to him.

Commends Sheriff's Stand

Before leaving the prison, Martin called upon Sheriff Cate of the county force and thanked him again and again for saving his life on the fateful night when he was placed in jail. Martin said:

"Where is Sheriff Cate? I want to thank him, not only for saving my life, but for the kindness that he and the rest of the men at the jail have shown me during the time I have been in the jail. I was very sorry to have been in the predicament which I was, but I am grateful to Sheriff Cate, because I believe he saved my life."

On the night of tse battle Sheriff Cate warned members of the mob that he would not permit any insult to the law and declared that any man who should proceed to make an attack would be shot. The crowd hooted him and called him a "nigger lover," but he stood his ground. When they came on he ordered his deputies to shoot and thus won the battle for law and order in Knoxville.

Police are now searching for the white woman who is said to have made the attack upon Miss Parker. White residents in the district are known to have admitted in confidence that there was such a woman and that she had been spirited away to protect her "character."

MAYS HEARS VERDICT ON PRISON COT

Chicago Defender
11/6/21

Knoxville Boy, Too Ill to Attend Trial, Told Result of Court Decision

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Maurice Mays must die!

Unless something unforeseen occurs, Mays will be led to the electric chair December 15, by order of the supreme court of the state of Tennessee. In its hearings this week the court affirmed the two convictions of Mays which had previously been made by lower courts.

The prosecution of the condemned man, who is charged with having murdered Mrs. Bertie Lindsay in this city in August, 1920, has aroused interest throughout the country, and such words as "persecution," "prejudice," "Southern injustice," etc., have been used. Mays himself has repeatedly denied any guilt, and friends, attesting his general good character, have interested themselves in securing funds to defray the expenses of court action.

Evidence Weak

Mays was convicted on circumstantial evidence. A man is alleged to have entered the bedroom of Mrs. Lindsay and Miss Cora Smith while the two were asleep. Mrs. Lindsay was shot and killed. Miss Smith is said to have narrowly escaped an assault, succeeding in focusing the interest of the intruder on her money. He took the money and escaped. An alarm was put in and, shortly afterward, the police appeared with Mays. The young woman identified him. A bullet was found missing from a gun said to belong to the captive.

The period following his arrest was enlivened by an attack upon the Knox county jail in which he had been incarcerated. His life was saved and he was rushed through a trial to conviction. The verdict of this court was reversed because it failed to fix the punishment as required by law.

Supreme Court Decides

The supreme court disposed of the matter lightly, basing its opinion on the fact that the evidence in the case had been weighed by two juries and two trial judges and that, therefore, the man must be guilty.

Attorneys Reuben L. Cates and James L. Fowler argued in defense of Mays. Attorney Cates opened the appeal with a powerful effort on behalf of his client. He summed up all the events of the night of the tragedy, emphasizing the fact that other houses were entered on the same night by marauders. He gave especial attention to Andy White, the policeman who arrested Mays, stressing a remark alleged to have been made by White while on the way to the scene of the crime in the patrol wagon, driven by Jim Smith. Smith swore at the trial of Mays that White remarked: "I bet it was Mays who did that." This was declared to be specific proof that White went to the scene with the intention of framing Mays if possible.

Friends of Mays throughout the country aided him in his fight for freedom. In Chicago Mrs. Louise Rainey and Edward Silverburg took public subscriptions and forwarded the amount to Mays for the purpose of employing attorneys. Mays' aged father and mother mortgaged their home in Chattanooga to get money for his defense.

Night Marauders Continue Activities

East Tennessee News
Knoxville Tenn. 11/10/21

Continuation of Night Outrages Is a Big Point in Favor of Accused Negro Boy

The result of the preliminary hearing of Luther Saffell, young colored man of Lenoir City, held before Esquires Wm. Sellers and Adam Meek last Thursday and who was positively identified by Mrs. William Bailey, white woman, as the man who invaded her home with a flashlight and pistol, ordered her to get out of thee bed where she had been asleep with her husband, and criminally assaulted her, was released on a $5,000 bond. The young colored man was ably defended by Attorneys A. C. Grimm and K. E. Steinmetz.

The opinion has been geneerally expressed by both county and city officaiks that Luther Saffell is innocent of the charge against him.

White Citizens To Rescue.

The prominent white citizens of Loudon county are firm in their belief that Saffee is innocent and have volunteered their services as character witnesses and scores have written letters to the attorney-general expressing their belief to the innocence of the boy. Several of these citizens expresesd themselves fully at the preliminary hearing on Thursday as being determined that the innocent boy should not b epunished.

Bond was readily furnished for Saffell and he retunred to his home accompanied by his father.

WARRANT AGAINST YOUNG NEGRO MAN CHARGES CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—ARRESTED FOLLOWING ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OF MIDNIGHT MARAUDER.—POSITIVELY DENIES GUILT.

Knoxville Tenn.
East Tennessee News 10/27/21

William Bailey, white man, residing at 1219 Euclid avenue appeared before Esq. William Sellers and procured a warrant against William Saffell, young Negro man, aged 22 years, charging him with criminally assaulting his wife, Mrs. Bailey, in their home early Tuesday morning. This action followed a positive identification of Saffell by Mrs. Bailey when the young Negro man was brought before her in the office of Chief of Detectives W. E. O'Conner.

The story of the assault as related by Mrs. Bailey is that a Negro entered the Bailey home on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, while she and her husband were in bed and demanded that they tell him where their money was. She stated to the officers that the Negro carried a flashlight and commanded her to get out of bed at the point of a pistol and follow him into the adjoining room, and that the marauder ordered her husband to remain in bed with his head covered up while the Negro force her to submit to his desires.

The matter was reported to the police department and at 7 o'clock the same morning, Bailey notified the officers that he saw the Negro who entered his home boarding a freight train at Asylum street. The officers secured automobiles and made a hurried trip to Bearden station, five miles from Knoxville, where a work train which carried a number of Negro laborers was stopped and Saffell was arrested and returned to Knoxville.

SAFFELL DENIES GUILT

Saffell gave the officers a straightforward account of his activities from the time he came to the city until he was arrested. He was seen at the county jail by a representative of The News and gave the following account of his actions:

"My name is Luther Saffell and I am 22 years of age. I live with my father, Lige Saffell, at Lenoir City and have always lived there. I came to Knoxville on a freight train Monday, getting in here about 12 o'clock. At four o'clock in the afternoon I went to the Red Cross Free Clinic to get treatment from the doctor. After leaving the Red Cross office, I went to Marble Alley and secured a room for seventy-five cents and at 8 o'clock Tuesday I returned there and went to bed. I slept until six o'clock the next morning, walked around the corner of Vine and Central street where I saw some colored men with hounds in an automobile prepared to go hunting. The wen went in the New York restaurant at the corner of Vine and Central where they secured a lunch. I stood at the car looking at the hounds until the returned. I then walked to the Southern station and met my brother, Everett Saffell. We talked awhile and then I walked back down Central street to Vine and then over Vine street to the crossing at Asylum street, crossing where I caught the work train as it came by."

Saffell stoutly denied that he was ever on Euclid avenue and that he entered the Bailey home. "I had only a dollar and a few cents when arrested and never did have a flashlight and pistol. My only object in coming to Knoxville was to get treatment at the free clinic," said Saffell.

Officers are making investigations in an effort to establish as to whether Saffell's story as to his activities are correct. It has been etsablished that he did receive treatment at the Red Cross Free Clinic; also that he rented the room in Marble Alley as he stated and further, the bed where he is known to have gone to at 8 o'clock looked as if some on had occupied it during the night.

HUNTERS CAN AID IN ESTABLISHING ALIBI

The men referred to by Saffell who went hunting on Tuesday morning, can possibly be of much assistance to Saffell in proving his alibi should they report to police headfuarters. Saffell states that he does not know their names and has no way of finding out who they were.

The preliminary hearing of Saffell will be held before Esq. Sellers on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Dooley Says Marauder Was White Man

East Tenn. News Knoxville Tenn. 11/10/21

Dying Statement of Victim of Midnight Attack Discredits Theory that Assailant Was Negro

Says He Was White With Face Black

The murder of Lester Dooley, white man, near midnight last Monday, while he was in bed with his wief at their small home in the proctor addition, continues to baffle the police department. The coroner's inquest held at the undertaking establishment was conducted by Coroner Arthur Gray on Wednesday. Mrs. Dooley, wife of the dead man, was questioned in the presence of Chief of Police Haynes and Chief of Detectives Arthur Wells.

The story of the killing as related by Mrs. Lester Dooley was that she and her husband were awakened by a man standing near them with a flashlight and pistol. The intruder first demanded money and ordered Mr. Dooley to lay still or he would kill him. When Mr. Dooley raised up in his bed the intruder fired a bullet into his body inflicting a wound from which he died several hours later.

Says Assailant Was White Man.

Mrs. Dooley told detectives who were assigned to investigate the case that thee man who invaded their home had his face blacked. That she could see his white skin around his eyes and his right hand was not blacked. The dying statement of Lester Dooley was: "I believe the man who me was a white man with his face blacked and he had the voice of a white man."

The statement of Mr. and Mrs. Dooley goes far is discrediting the belief of some prejudiced individuals that the midnight marauders who have been terrorizing Knoxville are negroes.

Lynching Side Lights

Tennessee

921

SHERIFF PROBING BOLING LYNCHING

Tennessee Sheriff and Deputies Making Close Investigation at Huntsville

Advertiser 11/10/21.

(Associated Press)

HUNTSVILLE, TENN., May 9—Investigation is being made by Sheriff E. M. Phillips and his deputies of the lynching of Berry Boling, age 30 years, white, Saturday night. The sheriff stated today that no clues have yet been discovered which might lead to an arrest.

"I did not know until Sunday morning of the lynchin" said Sheriff Phillips. "As soon as I heard about it I went from Ellenwood to Huntsville and began an investigation. I belive that there were about 25 men in the lynching party, but no clues have been developed as to who any of them might be. We are working on the case, however, and hope to uncover something which will lead to arrests.

"At the time of the lynching the only persons at the jail were the jailor and his wife. There were no officers in the town to help hold back the lynching party. It seems that the jailor was told that there was an officer outside with a prisoner and so he went to the jail door and opened it. After getting inside the members of the party overpowered the jailor and took possession of the prisoner".

Boling had been charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Jane Harness, age 30, who was shot and killed at her home on May 3. Several months ago William Harness aged eighty years, her husband also was killed by Boling. At the March term of circuit court Boling was put on trial charged with the murder of the aged man, but the case resulted in a mistrial. Mrs. Harness testified at the trial. Her testimony was most incriminating and this is believed by some to have led Boling to kill her.

Memphis, June 18.—A negro, identified as Sherman Richmond, sought by posses and officers here for attempting attack on a young white girl Thursday night, wa sshot and killed near Batesville, Miss., today, by Constable H. W. Hubbard, of Pope Station, Miss., according to word received here. Hubbard telephoned Sheriff Perry that he spotted the negro when he left a freight train at that place. He gave chase on a hand car. The negro showed fight, Hubbard said, when overtaken and he shot and killed him. The negro was armed with a rifle and a pistol, Hubbard said.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
JUNE 21. 1921

Unreliability of Lynching.

An illustration of the unreliability of lynching as a punishment of the wrong-doers we have now in the vicinity of Memphis. A young man and woman reported that a negro had robbed them and was about to assault the young lady when he was scared away. The deputy sheriff arrested a man on his way to the jail. He escaped. A posse hunting the escaped negro started into another negro's house and a shooting affray ensued, the negro having heard somewhere that a man's home was his castle.

The next day a negro was shot and killed near Pope, Miss., upon the theory that he was the man that attempted the robbery and assault near Memphis.

People in the neighborhood of the attempted crime rushed down into Mississippi after the deputy sheriff had arrived and, having identified the negro as the one who escaped from his car, took the body with the avowed intention of coming back and burning it. The weather was hot and they dropped the body by the roadside, alleging that they had become doubtful of its identity. Now it is reported that Sheriff Perry is out hunting the alleged to be genuine assailant.

So we have much contention because of the enthusiastic efforts of an embryo mob to enforce a law of their own. If the negro who was killed in Mississippi had been brought to Memphis in the proper way an identification could have been quickly made or it could have been ascertained that he was not the person wanted.

When the machinery of the law is well organized it is much better to permit duly constituted authorities to fix punishment and to administer punishment than for a mob to arrogate this work to itself.

A mob fundamentally is a mistake, and often the thing it does, aside from its lawlessness, is done to the wrong person. In addition to the other ills we are now suffering, we should not have a lynching and burning, with all of its barbarism and savagery, in this vicinity.

Nothing but evil can come from exploits such as that at Tulsa and the almost daily lynching that takes place in the fair state of Georgia.

CONSTABLE SHOOTS STRANGE MAN AND CROWD CALLS HIM A HERO; NO ARREST IS MADE FOR THE MURDER

Times Plain Dealer 7/2/21

Memphis, Tenn., June 21.—Hundreds o citizens from surrounding sections gathered at the depot at Pope Station, Miss., and were in the act of lauding as a great hero Constable H. W. Hubbard, who had just killed a Negro, supposed to be Sherman Richmond, charged with insulting a white girl at Memphis. The body of the Negro was surrounded by boys and men as it lay on the ground awaiting the arrival of the train for Memphis, and dogs came along and sneaked away while the heartless mob spat tobacco juice on the dead form.

Among the spectators was Dr. Walker, a rich white plantation owner of Cowden, Miss. Upon taking a second glance at the Negro the doctor exclaimed, "why fellow, you've killed the wrong nigger. That nigger has been working for me for several weeks on my plantation and was known as Kentucky Moten."

The constable that a few minutes before had been lauded as a hero after telling how the Negro offered fight when accosted and how he had filled his body with lead from his handy pistol grew intensely excited. He had telephoned the officers at Memphis "I got your man Richmond." and the dogs and posse that had been on the pursuit of Richmond had been called in, thinking that the Richmond Negro had been killed.

The facts are that the constable who was desirous of gaining a reputation, came upon the defenseless and innocent Negro and seeing that he was a stranger, deliberately shot him down. Richmond has not been captured as yet. The constable was not arrested on the smallest charge.—East Tennessee News.

TENNESSEE MURDERERS EASILY GAIN FREEDOM

Atlanta Constitution 7/9/21

Trezevant, Tenn., July 8.—Tommitt Harris' slayer has gone free. Last January, Harris, a boy, was crossing the farm of Floyd Knighton of Buena Vista, when the latter fired at him and wounded him fatally. Quite a sensation was stirred in the town when the boy died. Knighton was arrested and last week he was tried in Judge Harwood's court on a charge of first degree murder. The jury acquitted him. It is expected that a verdict of acquittal will also be given in the case of Lige Chewsa, another white man, who shot and killed a man of the Race out at Cedar Grove. This shooting is alleged to have occurred at a crap game.

KNOXVILLE STIRRED, AFTER GIRL MURDER

Atlanta Constitution 8/3/21

Knoxville, Tenn., August 2.—Arrest of a white man who had made the statement that he knew the slayer of Miss Ida Tilson, killed in her home early Monday morning by an unknown marauder, his subsequent statement that he was joking, and reports of forced entry into three more homes Monday night and the firing of a shot into another residence, were the developments in the police search for the murderer of Miss Tilson this morning.

Police authorities held the man, who was said to have made the remark that he had knowledge of the murder, incommunicado and refused to divulge his name. At the same time reports concerning the entrance into the other homes last night were without incident, except at the home of George Henry, where a marauder fired a shot into the room where Henry was sleeping after having been detected in act of trying to reach for the occupant's trousers. These visits were all directed at homes in a section of the city some distance from where the Tilson girl was killed yesterday.

GIRL IS MURDERED IN KENTUCKY TOWN

Knoxville, Tenn., September 5.—A 10-year-old girl was taken early Saturday morning from the second story of her parents' home, where she was asleep to a point near the railroad at Lynch, a mining town in Harlan county, Kentucky, and there attacked and murdered it became known here today. Bloodhounds put on the trail of the murderer lost it at the railroad tracks. Two suspects are held. Popular feeling is said to be intense.

NEGRO ASSAILANT SOUGHT BY POSSES

Young Farmer at Cleveland, Tennessee, Fatally Shot by Negro Who Escapes

Montgomery Advertiser Ala. 11/25/21

(Associated Press)

CLEVELAND, TENN., Nov. 24.—Gilbert Fleeman, 24, a farmer, is probably fatally wounded and posses are on the trail of James Beasley, a negro tenant, accused of firing loads from a double-barreled shotgun into his body.

It is reported that the trouble arose between Fleeman's father and the negro over the division of crops and young Fleeman coming up during the progress of the dispute, became involved. It is said that Fleeman attempted to shoot Beasley, who left and later returned and opened fire on the younger man. Physicians say Fleeman has little chance of recovery.

FARMER SHOT AFTER QUARREL WITH NEGRO

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

Wound May Be Fatal—Posse Pursuing Black.

11/25/21

CLEVELAND, Tenn., Nov. 24.—Gilbert Fleeman, 24, a farmer, is probably fatally wounded and posses are on the trail of Games Beasley, a negro tenant, accused of firing loads from a double-barreled shotgun into his body.

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921

FOOLISHLY PLAYING WITH FIRE!

Lynchburg Advance 9/3/21

There seems to be a well outlined and defined program of propaganda to stigmatize and label the colored race as rapists, fiends brutes, polluters and defamers of womanhood.

Especially does this iniquitous, injurious, infernal and inflammatory program seem to be gaining headway in Dixie and direful and disastrous will be the consequences if persisted in and carried to extremes as is the modern mode.

As soon as a criminal assault is committed or purported to have been done, the cry is immediately raised that the perpetrator was or is a "big, black, burly brute," and then this timely suggestion: "It is feared that if he is apprehended a lynching will take place."

Such news stories and damnable propaganda are becoming daily newspaper items and thus the mob spirit is fanned and encouraged, at the same time the colored race is depicted to the world as beasts, brutes and rapists of the deepest dye.

Recently several of these sensational "rape" and "assault" stories, which served or almost served their purpose, were later repudiated and declared a fabrication.

Look at the loss of life and property in Tulsa because of such yellow journalism and its resultant kindling of the fire of racial hate, antipathy, prejudice and distrust.

The "assault" story increased the sale of the newspaper carrying it, but, considering the material damage done and black eye given Tulsa, Okla., and the South, was the game really worth the ammunition?

Fully thirty people were injured by the fire of the sheriff and his deputies in Knoxville, Tenn., last week, by more of this insidious and infernal propaganda, when howling and hungry hoodlums, blood-thirsty and motivated by "yellow" journalism, sought to forcibly enter the jail and mete out summary punishment to the usual "black fiend."

One of the white daily newspapers of that city said that white witnesses could prove that the alleged black criminal "was lying beside a railroad track one and one-half miles from the crime prior to its perpetration and immediately thereafter," and that it would have been physically impossible for the colored man to have committed the offense as charged and returned to his temporary habitat by the railroad track.

The young woman's watch was found with this crude message: **"Here is Jesse watch take charge off the negro my face grease black I sorie gone from here."**

Here are a few other recent "assault" and "rape" stories and subsequent repudiations. Note how the original stories are "played up" and contrast them with the retractions, repudiations or denials—whatever one desires to call them.

The Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal, in its issue of Friday, July 29, 1921, carried a front page story about colored man assaulting a white woman, under the caption: "WOMAN BEATS OFF NEGRO ASSAULTER."

On this same page was another story headed: "YOUNG GIRL DRAGGED FROM WALK, ROBBED."

The following day, the same newspaper, on page five, retracted the false charges carried in the preceding day's paper with such headings: "FAKE ASSAULT CASES AROUSE DETECTIVES:" "NEGRO STORY FALSE:" "POLICE DISMISS CASE."

The Memphis Press, afternoon daily, carried news items and editorial concerning these false reports, captioned: "NAB WHITE MAN IN ASSAULT CASE:" "POLICE THINK NO ASSAULT TRIED:" "FAKE CRIMES REPORTS SCORED BY RICHARDS:" "FAKE ASSAULT STORIES."

In all of the reported "rape" and "assault" stories, given such prominence on the front page of one of the South's leading white daily newspapers, the lie was given to each one by the authorities and the cases dismissed; yet when they were originally published citizens scoured the country for the guilty culprit and told the officers, "Turn your backs if we get him!"

In order that the world might know how crimes are manufactured against the colored race in the South and how innocent men are lynched and railroaded to the penal institutions, we shall reproduce verbatim two news stories from the Memphis Commercial Appeal regarding "rape" stories featured on its front page the preceding day:

NEGRO STORY FALSE.

Mrs. Morac Admits Her Assailant a White Man, Gives Name.

The alleged assailant of Mrs. Annie May Morac was a white man, a former friend of hers, whose name is now known to the police

The facts in the case were brought out yesterday afternoon after Mrs. Morac had been questioned for two hours in the office of Inspector Griffin. She said fear for her life at the hands of the man caused her to claim that a Negro had attempted the assault.

When she was brought to Inspector Griffin's office at headquarters yesterday she at first was indignant at the suggestion that she knew the identity of her assailant. But after two hours she told the inspector the man's name, and the city is now being searched for him.

The man has been a friend of Mrs. Morac for a long time, she told the inspector. At one time the furniture in her home was owned by him. The man came to Mrs. Morac's home last Sunday. He tried to engage a room, but Mrs. Morac, according to her statement, refused him. He returned to the house last night, and attacked Mrs. Morac when she refused his alleged advances.

When questioned by Griffin, Woodrow, the 5-year-old son of Mrs. Morac, said that his mother had told him to tell police that it was a Negro who had attacked his mother.

POLICE DISMISS CASE.

Facts Do Not Bear Out Alleged Attack on Miss Pearl Williams.

Police have dropped the case of the alleged attack on and robbery of Miss Pearl Williams early Friday morning. After investigation yesterday, Inspector Griffin of the detective bureau was convinced that there was neither assault nor robbery attempted.

After examination a police matron yesterday reported that for the space of ten inches on the girl's arm there was not a spot where a hypodermic needle had not been injected under the skin. Both the girl and her mother admitted that they had been drug addicts, but both contend that they "are off the dope" now.

The young woman still maintains that she was robbed of a $10 bill which her brother recently sent her from Texas. This statment is in direct conflict with that of Mrs. Wyley, the girl's mother, who says the money was sent her (Mrs. Wyley) by her husband, who is in Alabama. The girl was at one time a ward of the Home of the Good Shepherd.

No evidences of attempted violence could be found on the girl's body, although she had claimed that "the Negro" bruised her wrist while dragging her from the street.

Where fools continue to play with fire at random and promiscuously a terrible conflagration generally takes place and untold damage is the consequence.

A glance at the different shades and colors in any colored crowd will readily disclose the fact that the black man (generically) is not such a "rapist" after all, unless colored women are guilty of such offenses on white men, which accounts for over 4,000,000 mulattoes in the colored race and upwards of 400,000 of the same ilk "passing" for white in different sections of the country.

Mob law, disrespect for law and order and disregard for life, liberty and pursuit of happiness will remain in vogue as American sports just as long as such damnable, diabolical and dastardly propaganda is circulated by the white press and swallowed lock, stock and barrel by the reading public.

Strange White Man This

He Lay Calmly In Bed While

Wife Was Being Attacked

Chicago Whip 11/6/21

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 25.—Police of this city are investigating an extremely interesting charge of criminal assault placed against Luther Stoffell, of Lenoir City, a town 26 miles west of here.

The charge was filed by a white man and his wife, whose names are being withheld. The victim and her husband are said to have positively identified Stoffell as the assailant.

The interesting part of the charge, however, are the details of the alleged assault, as related by the husband.

He says that Stoffell entered his home through a window late Monday night while he and his wife were lying in bed asleep. After prowling through the house with a flashlight, he threw the glare on the sleeping man and his wife. He then is supposed to have forced the woman to leave the bed and go into another room, leaving the husband. Closing the door, Stoffell then committed the alleged assault, according to the charge, while the husband remained behind.

The question the police are trying to solve is, what was the husband doing all the time his wife was being attacked

Lynching – 1921. 912 Texas

SIDE LIGHTS.

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
FEBRUARY 27, 1921

EFFORT TO CAPTURE BLACK ASSAULTER BRINGS NO RESULTS

Negro Who Attacked Mrs. Frank Roll Apparently Escapes From Posse.

Efforts to capture the negro who Saturday morning failed in an attempt to assault Mrs. Frank Roll, 814 Essex Avenue, were abandoned late Saturday afternoon by the police and officers of the sheriff's department when after a hunt of over six hours' duration which a possee composed of a score of officers and volunteers were engaged brought no trace of the black offender. Parties that combed the streets of Clarksville, negro settlement in West Austin, and the hills adjacent returned late in the afternoon tired and dispirited. Had bloodhounds been avalable it is believed that the negro could have been traced, but under existing conditions it is apparent that the black was able to disappear without leaving a trace.

The last seen of the negro was when he disappeared in the hills in rear of the Roll residence. These hills are thickly covered with cedar trees and shrubs and probably afforded the black a good hiding place. That he took refuge there and will make good his escape tonight is the belief of officers who stated that every outlet from the city would be guarded in the hope that the negro may yet be captured.

Mrs. Roll was reported practically recovered from the fright she received Saturday morning when the negro seized and choked her. It was due to her outcries and the negro's fear that neighbors had heard that he fled before his intended victim was injured seriously. Throughout the day friends and relatives of the woman called at the Roll residence and were received by her. Feeling in West Austin among those living near the Roll residence was heated over the matter, particularly since Mrs. Roll is an elderly woman and has several grown children.

Crews on the outgoing freight and passenger trains have been provided with a description of the negroe in the event that he should attempt to beat his way out of Austin by boarding a train. It is feared, however, that the negro has had ample opportunity to don garments essentially different from the kind he was wearing at the time he was last seen, which would make his apprehension a mere matter of chance, since the description of him available concerns itself chiefly with the clothing he wore. He is described as a ginger colored negro and was wearing faded blue overalls and a gray hat. He appeared, according to his intended victim, about 30 years of age and about 5 feet 10 inches tall, being in addition fairly strongly built.

According to information received late Saturday, this negro may be accompanied by another black who was reported to have been seen standing on the railroad track in the rear of the Roll residence as the other negro made his attack on Mrs. Roll. The police state that Mrs. Roll did not see this second negro, but that neighbors remembered noticing him. No description of this second negro other than that he wore a black coat and had a darker skin than the principal offender is available. That the two negroes may attempt to escape from the vicinity of Austin in company is anticipated by the police.

From an account of the attempted assault on Mrs. Roll published Saturday afternoon, it will be noted that the woman was attacked about 8 o'clock Saturday morning while in the back yard of her home. Her husband, Frank Roll, who is in the employ of the Calcasieu Lumber Company, had gone to town for the day's work, and Mrs. Roll was alone except for a small grandniece. She had gone into the back yard when the negro leaped upon her from behind a small building in the rear of the house and began choking her. Her screams attracted the attention of her small niece who ran out of the house and upon seeing what was occurring also screamed. Their cries frightened the negro, who leaped the back yard fense and ran for the railroad track. Upon reaching there he stumbled over a rail and tumbled down the embankment. He recovered his equilibrium, however, and ran for the wooded hills several hundred feet away where he disappeared. Mrs. Roll then notified relatives, who in turn called Sheriff W. D. Miller and also notified the police.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
MAY 11. 1921

NEGRO HELD FOR ATTEMPTED ASSAULT ON FARMER'S WIFE.

Lum Ives, negro, is in the county jail facing a charge of attempted criminal assault on Mrs. Joe Spellman, wife of a farmer, near Vickery Saturday afternoon. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff McCallum and made a statement in which he admitted the charges after complaints were filed in Justice Alexander's court.

In his written statement, made to Assistant District Attrney McCraw, he said that he bought a half gallon of whisky Saturday and drank part of it before going to the Spellman home late Saturday afternoon. He asked for Mr. Spellman and when told by Mrs. Spellman that her husband was not at home he made improper advances to her. Mrs. Spellman refused to admit him, and when she ran out of the back door to the home of a neighbor he gave chase, but became tangled in a barbed wire fence.

According to Mrs. Spellman, the negro returned to the house and ate the supper she had prepared, carrying away a platter of meat. After his arrest the negro was taken to the Spellman home, where he was identified.

Dallas Ky. Express 11/5/21

STILL UNVINDICATED.

Every indication in the press reports from Leesburg, Texas, is that the black burned there for his crime against a little girl of eight years deserved swift and stern punishment. But the manner in which it was meted out to him leaves Leesburg in disgrace and Texas under a cloud of disrepute before all the world. For each such occurrence in Texas justice loses a bit more of its prestige, law sinks a bit lower in the estimation of men, and civilization in the Lone Star State means just that much less. Mobs and mobbery in Texas must stop or Texas will reach a stage of savagery yet undreamed of.

From all accounts the responsibility for the mob at Leesburg can not be wholly escaped by the officials charged in the locality with the enforcement of law. Failure to handle the mob in its incipiency is the only explanation of its success. The mob that was formed Sunday night with the intention of killing the Negro prisoner was ample warning. The fact that it was permitted to disperse without arrests was sufficient encouragement for the lynching of the following night. As long as it is possible to form mobs or attempt to form mobs in this State without any serious danger of arrest, so long will mobs be formed and so long will lynchings take place.

It is true that there was strong provocation and that the sympathy of every red-blooded man goes out to the relatives of the little lass attacked. But there is always strong provocation to revenge. An utterly unprovoked murder is exceedingly rare. But the black who was burned to death was murdered in the eyes of the law, and somewhere in the neighborhood of Leesburg, are four or five hundred men legally guilty of complicity in the crime. If the mob of Sunday night which failed of its purpose had been arrested, or its leader had been taken into custody on charge of conspiracy to murder, certainly the letter of the law would have been in nowise strained. Under the statues a deliberate agreement unlawfully to kill any person is a conspiracy to murder. The seriousness of engaging even in an unsuccessfu lynching party needs to be brought home forcefully to the people, or at least to some of the people, of this State.

If stern measures are taken against lawlessness in its incipiency it will not get past that stage. The time to stop a mob is before it gets under way. With ample warning and every facility for adequate preparation, officers of the law have allowed a prisoner in their charge to be killed in flagrant violation of law and of civilized conduct. When Sheriffs in this State cease compromising with mobs there will be fewer mobs. With reasonable warning any Sheriff ought to be able to put his jail in a state of defense against an ordinary mob. So far as the Sheriff's duty is concerned, there is no such thing as a citizen too good to be arrested for participation in a mob bent on murder; so far as his oath is concerned, there is no such thing as a prisoner too vile to be denied the protection of the law while he is under arrest. Handing over prisoners and permitting searches of jails cannot be considered the highest form of fidelity to duty. Such things must stop if the good name of Texas is to endure.

Dallas News.

NEGRO ADMITS ASSAULT LAKE ZUCH CAMP

CLEBURNE TEX. ENTERPRISE
OCTOBER 6 1921

Captured At Illinois Avenue, Fort Worth After Being Trailed for Ten Hours

David Bunn, negro ex-convict, was arrested in his home at 1005 Illinois avenue late Wednesday afternoon, and on his person were found all the jewels taken from the camping party at Lake Worth Tuesday night, in one of the most sensational and coolly prosecuted robberies in Fort Worth's history. He was immediately taken to Dallas.

Bunn confessed late Wednesday night to W. H. Tolber, assistant district attorney, that he was the man wanted. The negro was later identified by Crowley as the one who entered the camp. He was in Dallas when he make the confession, where he had been taken by Captain Henry Lewis and Barney Finn. Bertillion expert of the police department in company with Tolbert.

Robert K. Hanger and Jess E. Martin, assistant district attorneys, made a hurried trip to Dallas with Crowley in Hanger's car and Crowley at once picked the negro from among a large crowd. He had earlier identified the negro's gun at the district attorney's office.

The arrest of the negro followed an all-day search by city detectives, who trailed him when he was riding in a large service car. The search was conducted by Chief of Police Harry Hamilton who assembled the officers as soon as the crime was reported to the police.

Within a few moments after the attack at the lake the sheriff's office was notified. A search which continued throughout the night by the county officers failed to provide a trace of the negro fiend. When chief Hamilton was notified of the case Wednesday morning he immediately placed a corps of police and detectives at work on the case and in less than two hours the men had uncovered the trail of the man, which, after being followed for ten hours, resulted in his arrest.

City Detectives Riley Bush, Defee Dowell and Lindsay, while riding spotted the negro's car at 5.30 o'clock and trailed him to his home The negro casually got out of the car and went into the house.

Detectives, knowing that he was in one of two houses, covered them both. As Bush entered a rear door Lindsey took the front and walked into Bunn who was apparently attempting a getaway.

912

N Y C TIMES
DECEMBER 15, 1921

To Cut Down Texas 'Lynching Tree.'

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 14.—Fort Worth's "lynching tree," on which two persons have been hanged by mobs in the last year, was ordered cut down today by county officials. It was conveniently located on the roadside only a short distance from the county jail.

Lynching - 1921.
Side Lights.

913

Texas

Innocent Black Man, Accused of Rape, Freed By Woman's Confession

Houston Chronicle 1-3-21

Dallas, Dec. 30.—"Don't hang an innocent man!"

With these words Mrs. Gertrude Clark confessed yesterday to District Attorney Maury Hughes that she "framed" charges of attempted criminal assault, burglary and robbery against Walter Stegall, Negro.

Mrs. Clark did it, she said, to "save her home." According to Hughes, she told him she wanted to conceal her physical condition from her husband by simulating an attack of nervous prostration.

But when county sleuths found she had pawned her wedding ring six days before the alleged robbery, she broke down and admitted she tied herself to her bed, told a story of attempted assault and later identified Stegall as her assailant.

Stegall was to have been tried next week. He was held under heavy bond since his indictment by the grand jury.—Ex.

TAR AND FEATHERS GAINING POPULARITY.

Terrell Plain dealer

Houston Attorney Attacked; Ku Klux Klan Blamed.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 6.—Police efforts to identify the men who took B. L. Hobbs, lawyer, from his bed late last night, drove him in an automobile into the woods, where they tarred and feathered him and closely clipped his hair; had proved unavailing late tonight. Police Chief Baker appeared to be of the belief that it would be difficult to identify the men.

Hobbs came to the police station early today and was in close conference with detectives.

Five unmasked men forced Hobbs into an automobile about 9 o'clock last night, drove him to a point in the woods, presumably near the city and applied tar and a coat of feathers. Bringing him back to the business district, they forced him from the automobile opposite the postoffice. Clad in his coat of feathers, he sought shelter in the doorway of the building until he attracted the attention of a passerby, who notified the police of his plight. He then was taken home.

Hobbs says he cannot identify any of his abductors.

He says he was given until Tuesday to leave the city or be killed. He says, however, he prefers to remain here—that he has been here too long to leave now.

The only evidence to connect the Ku Klux Klan with the tar party was the card left in the bag containing Hobbs' clothing. It was similar to cards recently mysteriously posted on telegraph poles about the city, stating that certain unnamed white persons were known to be associating with Negroes of the opposite sex and that dire punishment would be meted out to them by the Ku Klux Klan if they continued this association.

NEGRO TRIED NEAR LYNCHING GETS NEW SENTENCE, 2 YEARS.

Gilmer, Texas, Feb. 3.—Jim Grant, Negro, charged with receiving stolen property, was convicted for the second time in the district court and his punishment assessed at two years in the penitentiary. The jury recommended a suspended sentence.

He was convicted on a former trial and given three years, but was granted a new trial because it was claimed that while the jury were sitting on the case, Chilton Jennings, a Negro held for an assault, was lynched in the court house, yard, and that the excitement incident to the lynching, and the crime may have prejudiced the jury against Negroes.

NEW YORK HERALD
APRIL 3. 1921

BRAND NEGRO'S BROW WITH MYSTIC 'K. K. K.'

Masked Men in Dallas Whip Bellboy After Charges.

DALLAS, April 2.—Police to-day were investigating the activities of masked men who took Alex Johnson, negro bellboy in a hotel, to a lonely spot south of Dallas late last night, flogged him and then branded with an acid the letters "K. K. K." on his forehead. Johnson was brought back to Dallas in an automobile and thrown from the machine in front of the hotel where he had been employed.

Six automobiles drove to Johnson's home and a number of masked men forcibly placed the negro in one of the cars, where he was tied. With lights out and Johnson pleading for his life, the party drove to a lonely point on Hutchins road. Here he was tied to a fence post and given twenty-five lashes, after having been stripped of clothing to the waist.

The whipping over, Johnson sagged limply against the fence while a bottle of acid was produced by one of the masked men and branding of the negro's forehead accomplished.

The masked party was said to have been composed of well dressed white men.

Charges were filed in the county court last week against Johnson after police said he had been discovered in the room of a white woman at the hotel.

NEGRO IS SURROUNDED.

Memphis Comm. Commercial Appeal 11/15/21

In Hunt For Slaying of Texas Lumber Inspector.

GILMER, Texas, Nov. 14.—Sheriff Bryce and a number of deputies, after an allnight search, reported today they had surrounded in the Sabine River bottoms, near here, a negro wanted for the killing of Gene Glezen at Wilkins' Switch last night. The negro had been discharged from the Glezen saw-mill. Later Glezen was stabbed to death.

Colored Dentis Spirited Away Sunday Morning

VICTIM FOUND LATER AND TAKEN TO HOSPITAL IN AMBULANCE

POLICE FORCE START SEARCH

MAYOR HOLCOMBE DECLARES HE WILL UPHOLD LAW AND ORDER.

Houston Observer 4/7/21

J. Lafayette Cockrell, Colored dentist, who recently pleaded guilty to an offense for which he was given the maximum penalty under the law, a fine of $1,000.00, was kidnaped by unknown men on Conti street, between McKee and Hardy streets, Fifth ward, at about 11 a. m. Sunday. After kidnaping Cockrell the men disappeared.—Later in the day Cockrell was found several miles from the city in a deserted shack. Wright's ambulance was called and conveyed him to St. Joseph's infirmary. His wounds were described as not being dangerous, but his head showed evidence of brutality.

BROTHER WITNESS.

According to the statement of Cockrell and his brother, Cockrell, with 4 or 5 others, including his wife, was riding in Cockrell's automobile Sunday morning, when, on Conti street between McKee and Hardy streets, two large automobiles drove up, one slightly ahead and the other alongside of Cockrell's car. These cars suddenly stopped, with engines running. Several men quickly got out of the cars and the Cockrell party found themselves facing drawn revolvers, followed by a peremptory order for Cockrell to get out.

DIDN'T RECOGNIZE MEN.

Cockrell was forced to get out of his car and was placed in one of the other cars and both cars drove rapidly away, disappearing in a northerly direction. In the excitement of the moment none of the Crockrell party recognized any of the men, nor remember the color, type, make or number of the mystery cars, nor could they give a description of the men who did the kidnaping. Neither could any of the bystanders give the police any description of the cars or men, it happening so unexpectedly and suddenly that they failed to note details. After the kidnaping the Cockrell party returned to their homes and some 30 or 40 minutes later notified the police of the occurrence.

MYSTERIOUS PHONE CALL.

Late Sunday afternoon a call was received by the C. J. Wright Undertaking company, the party calling refusing to give their names, directing an ambulance be sent to a certain point near Pearland. Answering the call, Cockrell was found by the driver and assistants in a vacant house near that city.

TAR TEXAS PHYSICIAN, DUMP HIM IN STREET

Chicago Defender 2/19/21

Beaumont, Texas, May 13.—Accused of malpractice, Dr. J. S. Paul (white), a physician in this city for twenty years, was taken from his home into the woods outside the city and whipped. After his flesh had been torn open and he was bleeding from the beating, a coat of tar and feathers was applied to him. Then he was brought into the business section of the town and turned loose with nothing save the lower half of a suit of underclothes covering his body. It is thought the men were members of the local chapter of the Ku Klux Klan.

JURY VERDICT PUZZLES SPECTATORS AT TRIAL

Defender 2/26/21

Houston, Tex., Feb. 25.—Samuel Saunders was given two years in the penitentiary by a jury of white men in the Criminal court Tuesday, Feb. 15. The charge grew out of a fight between Saunders and a street car conductor on a Pierce avenue line on Jan. 12.

The testimony in the case showed that it was raining at the time Saunders boarded the car, and when the car stopped the trolley became dislodged. The conductor is said to have ordered Saunders to replace it, and when the latter refused a quarrel ensued, with the result that Saunders was shot in the leg. It was proven that Saunders was unarmed, and did not fire at the car, as charged in the original indictment. Spectators who heard the testimony were shocked at the conviction.

MOB OF NEGROES WHIPS WHITE MAN

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
OCTOBER 19, 1921

TEXARKANA, Texas, Oct. 19.—A mob of Negroes whipped a white man and a Negro who were discovered together to-day.

Officials declared that both were whipped until their backs were badly lacerated.

Posse Closing In on Negro Wanted on Murder Charge

Houston Post 11/15/21

Associated Press Report.

GILMER, Texas, Nov. 14.—Sheriff Bryce and a number of deputies, after an all night search, reported early Monday they had surrounded in the Sabine river bottoms near here, a negro wanted for the killing of Gene Glezen, at Wilkins Switch, last night. The negro had been discharged from the Glezen saw mill. Later Glezen was stabbed to death. Officers expected momentarily to capture the suspect.

Glezen was an overseas veteran and the son of T. H. Glezen, well-known Gilmer business man. He is survived by his widow.

No Cause For Alarm. Yet

3-28-

To the Public:

3-28-21 Houston Informer

Yellow journalistic reports and street gossip concerning me "fleeing the city for keeps," "forfeiting a $2,000 appearance bond," "receiving warning to leave city," etc., are akin to the words of the lamented Mark Twain, when his death was reported and friends wired for the truth, he replied: "Reports of my death greatly exaggerated."

So many lies and rumors have been put in circulation concerning me, most of them with malicious intent, that I am taking this method to inform the public that I am still doing business at the same old stand and believe that I am fully able to handle my own business.

The statement that I fled from jury call in Wharton County has not the least semblance of truth in it and is simply in line with the average "rot" published in white newspapers about members of our race. It is the policy of the average Southern white paper to always misrepresent the colored race and those who are conversant with this journalistic custom in "Bam" should not be surprised at any wild-eyed news item in certain "yellow" and sensational sheets.

On Saturday, May 14, I received a subpoena to appear before the grand jury of Wharton County as a witness on Wednesday, May 18, and the following Monday, May 16, I was placed under a $2,000 appearance bond, to assure my presence in Wharton on the aforementioned date.

I had a reason to believe then and am of the same opinion yet, that the entire thing was a "frame-up" originated in Harris County by certain exponents of Hunnish kultur who are opposed to my editorial policy in denouncing lawnessness and gang-rule.

I could not see where my life would be safe in said county, knowing the situation there as I do and knowing what remarks have often been made there concerning me; so through my attorney, Lawyer L. V. Allen, a quiet investigation was conducted, which terminated in recalling the subpoena on Tuesday afternoon, May 17, when the county attorney of Wharton County, by long distance telephone, informed me that the grand jury had adjourned and that it would be unnecessary for me to come down there.

Houston Informer

In addition to the message he deputized a representative to bring me the message in person and in the late afternoon of Tuesday he reached my office and told me the same thing that the county attorney had telephoned me earlier in the day and remarked that they didn't want to see me going to the expense and trouble of making the trip with the grand jury having adjourned on that day, which was Tuesday, May 17. (Smiles! Looks funny, don't it?)

The Harris County officials were also notified and my bondsmen, through the activity of Attorney Allen, were immediately released. All of this could have been easily ascertained, if certain yellow sheets and chartered members of the gossipers' union had desired to give circulation to the truth, but no! lies always out-travel and out-sell the truth, and thus these journalistic scavengers and gossip-mongers availed themselves of the supposed opportunity of trying to place a law-abiding and peaceful citizen in bad with the public; reciting and giving circulation to reports calculated to injure one's business standing and hurling the community into a state of uncalled for and unnecessary excitement.

My only reason for requesting ex-Judge H. J. Dannenbaum to look after the matter for me was due to the fact that I knew a colored lawyer would probably have met death in going to Wharton on such a mission and thus a white lawyer was the proper person to look after the matter from that and other angles. He had handled no legal matters for me and was not and is not my attorney. My attorney is Lawyer L. V. Allen, a race barrister of no mean ability, with offices at 411 Milam Street.

My people talk entirely too much and I wish to inform all these wind-jammers and gossipers that nothing ruins a duck but his bill; and then, too, give other people credit for having enough sense to look after their own affairs and manage their own business.. When one's business gets to be everybody's business, then it is nobody's business.

I have received no order to leave Houston; no threat has been made openly upon my life, and so far as my past conduct warrants, I have nothing to be afraid of or apologize for, either from an editorial, civic or religious standpoint.

I wish to thank the numberless friends, well-wishers and others for their interest in me in the Wharton matter and especially those three citizens who signed my bond. Many offers of financial assistance were refused. as we did not need it. but I appreciated the spirit and willingness of my people to come to my aid in what they considered a time of trouble and a crucial situation.

As I see it, most of this erroneous dope was printed for its news value and the wish was father to the thought; for when a request was made to correct the report, these yellow and sensational journals refused to do so.

This is the kind of damnable and diabolical propaganda that is being printed throughout the South to misrepresent colored people, and yet we have some individuals within our race who boast that they do not read colored newspapers, but in the same breath tell you that they subscribe and pay for white newspapers. Let us hope that these racial impedimenta will stop fattening frogs for snakes! Selah!

(Signed) C. F. RICHARDSON,
Editor Houston Informer.
Houston. Tex.. May 23, 1921.

Lynching—1921. Virginia

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SIDE LIGHTS.

ARMED POSSES IN AFTER ASSAULTER

Montgomery Advertiser 3/7/21

(Associated Press)

RICHMOD, VA., March 6—Between four and five hundred armed men are searching Chesterfield county woods between here and Petersburg for a negro who is said to have attcked Miss Pease, a school teacher, at Stop 26 on the Richmond-Petersburg car line this afternoon. Citizens have requested bloodhounds from the state penitentiary here and also from Petersburg.

Reports here are that a strong cordon has been formed from Stop 26 to Centralia, a distance of about twelve miles.

NORFOLK VA DISPATCH
MARCH 28, 1921

NEGRO YOUTH ATTACKS WIFE OF A MINISTER

Confesses to Assaulting Colored Preacher's Wife In County

Archie Bunch, a 16-year-old negro, arrested early Sunday morning for a criminal assault on the wife of the Rev. Woods, colored, pastor of a church at West Munden, made a full confession of the crime after reaching the county jail in Portsmouth. He has not yet been seen by his victim. His preliminary hearing is set for 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the county jail, and his trial is expected to be held at the April term of the Circuit Court of Norfolk county.

The crime was committed at 8 o'clock Saturday night near the old Great Bridge road while the woman was returning from a neighbor's, where she had been to get some eggs. The place was not 300 yards from her home.

The youth sprang out of a clump of bushes and presented a pistol at her head, but she fought and had to be clubbed into submission with the butt of the pistol. After she was partly stunned he choked her and succeeded in accomplishing his purpose.

The assailant might have made his escape but for the fact that he left his coat, in the pocket of which was a pay envelope bearing his name.

The coat was not discovered when the Norfolk county track dogs, under the charge of J. W. Shores, were placed on the trail at 11:45 o'clock Saturday night. The dogs carried the scent to the street car line in Chesapeake avenue, South Norfolk. It developed from his confession that Bunch boarded a street car with the object of eluding a possible chase by the dogs and rode to Berkley, later returning to his home in West Munden.

After the dogs had come to the end of the trail, they were made to trace back to the place the assault took place, and this time the coat was found. The arrest of the assailant followed. Bunch was found in bed at the home of his father, Henry Bunch. When he was brought out the dogs welcomed him, picking him out from a crowd of perhaps 50 people.

The boy made a stout denial of his guilt until the doors closed behind him at the jail. Then he told the whole story.

FAIRMONT W VA TIMES
APRIL 26, 1921

ATTEMPTED RAPE ON NEGRO WOMAN MONDAY

Gussia Pillar, a colored girl, was accosted by an unknown negro on the Belt Line near the old Johns' bottle factory yesterday at noon and she was overpowered by her assailant who attempted an assault but was unsuccessful. Chief of Police L. D. Snider who was called traced the man for distance but was unable to effect his capture.

According to the story of the girl, she was walking up the railroad track when the unknown man spoke to her. She tried to run away but he caught her, threw her to the ground and attempted a rape. The girl fought him off and screamed.

Two white men on the opposite side of the river saw the occurrence and one of the men opened fire on the negro with a rifle. The man jumped to his feet and ran up the tracks.

The police were called and Chief Snider hurried up the railroad track and made a careful search but was unable to get track of the man.

16-Year-Old Negro Confesses To Assault On Preacher's Wife

PORTSMOUTH VA STAR
MARCH 28, 1921

Archie Bunch, a 16-year-old negro, arrested early Sunday morning for a criminal assault on the wife of the Rev. Woods, colored, pastor of a church at West Munden, made a full confession of the crime after reaching the county jail in Portsmouth. He has not yet been seen by his victim. His preliminary hearing is set for 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the county jail, and his trial is expected to be held at the April term of the Circuit Court of Norfolk county.

The crime was committed at 8 o'clock Saturday evening near the old Great Bridge road while the woman was returning from a neighbor's, where she had been to get some eggs. The place was not 300 yards from her home.

The youth sprang out of a clump of bushes and presented a pistol at her head, but she fought and had to be clubbed into submission with the butt of the pistol. After she was partly stunned he choked her and succeeded in accomplishing his purpose.

The assailant might have made his escape but for the fact that he left his coat, in the pocket of which was a pay envelope bearing his name.

The coat was not discovered when the Norfolk county track dogs under the charge of J. W. Shores were placed on the trail at 11:45 o'clock Saturday night. The dogs carried the scent to the street car line in Chesapeake avenue, South Norfolk. It developed from his confession, that Bunch boarded a street car with the object of eluding a possible chase by the dogs and rode to Berkley, later returning to his home in West Munden.

After the dogs had come to the end of the trail, they were made to trace back to the place the assault took place, and this time the coat was found. The arrest of the assailant followed. Bunch was found in bed at the home of his father, Henry Bunch. When he was brought out the dogs welcomed him, picking him out from a crowd of perhaps 50 people.

The boy made a stout denial of his guilt until the doors closed behind him at the jail. Then he told the whole story.

Four Killed in Raid and Fight Next Day to Avenge Sheriff

Race Riot Feared as Armed Men Pack Town of Orange, Va.—Negro Slayers Besieged in Barn and Burned to Death—Nine Wounded.

N. Y. World 10/24/21

(Special to The World.)

ORANGE, Va., Oct. 23.—Four men are dead, nine are wounded and the streets of this town are to-night patrolled by special armed deputies, some of whom were sent from Richmond by Gov. Davis, when two negroes barricaded themselves in a barn just outside the town limits and, defying arrest, shot all who approached.

They held out for more than three hours before being finally killed or burned to death in a fire which was supposedly started by their own guns. A serious race riot was checked by prompt action, but even now the authorities fear it may break out again.

The dead are W. C. Bond, Sheriff of Orange County; J. F. Boyer, Sergeant of the Town of Orange; Walter Ware, colored, and an unidentified negro. The wounded are all white, some of them prominent citizens. Stanley Carter, a farmer, is the only one seriously wounded.

Went After Bootlegger.

Last night Sheriff Bond and Sergt. Boyer set out from Orange to arrest Ware on a charge of distributing liquor. They started about 5 o'clock. At 9 o'clock they had not returned. Their waiting chauffeur grew alarmed and went into Orange, hoping they had returned by rail.

They were not found. The chauffeur formed a posse and went back in search of them. After hours of looking without success the party returned to Orange. At dawn they went back to the section in which the negro lived. They soon came upon the bodies of both Bond and Boyer, who had probably been instantly killed with buckshot. Without knowing who had done the shooting the men returned and notified the authorities, who immediately swore in deputies. The search was renewed. The men saw a negro dart from a wood and run into a barn. Gathering around the barn, they ordered the negro to surrender.

No reply came. They advanced on the barn. Two shots rang out, severely wounding Stanley Carter and slightly wounded A. N. Boyd, who had been sworn in as deputies. The posse then opened fire on the barn. This was kept up for three hours, but because of the position of the negroes all who approached within range were shot and it was impossible to rush the barn.

Charred Body Found.

It was not until Ware had been either shot or burned to death that the barn could be safely penetrated. His charred body was recovered, but his companion's could not be found, as the flames had not fully subsided.

A citizen telephoned to Richmond and to Fredericksburg asking that help be sent. In an hour automobiles packed with armed men began to arrive. Farmers along the route seeing the armed men pass quickly gathered together what arms they could and followed them.

Ware was killed shortly after 11 o'clock, but even late into the afternoon the little town was packed with armed men, who patrolled the streets, alert for any other trouble.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
DECEMBER 20, 1920

NEGRO WHO KILLED BOY ESCAPES HIS CAPTORS

Virginia Mob's Attempt to Lynch Him Gives Fugitive Chance to Elude Sheriff.

FINCASTLE, Va., Dec. 19.—Citizens of Fincastle, headed by Deputy Sheriff Caldwell, today and tonight searched the surrounding country for Edmund Thompson, a negro. Thompson made a spectacular escape late last night when a mob attempted to take him from the Deputy Sheriff who had arrested him on a charge of having fired into a crowd of white boys several hours earlier, fatally wounding one and seriously injuring three others.

After arresting Thompson at the home of his father, Deputy Sheriff Caldwell and County Clerk McDowell started to Roanoke to place their prisoner in safe keeping, race hatred having been engendered in Fincastle by the shooting of the four boys. The two officers were intercepted twelve miles from here by a mob of 100 men who forced the officers to return here and then demanded the prisoner. In the midst of a dispute between the Deputy Sheriff and the members of the mob, an unidentified man pushed through the crowd, rushed up to the automobile containing the prisoner and shouted:

"If you are going to lynch him, do it now!"

With that the man fired in the direction of the negro. In the confusion that followed the negro jumped from the automobile and fled in the darkness. Several shots were fired after him, but were evidently ineffective. Bloodhounds were said to have trailed the negro to his father's house, but no trace of him was found there.

Thompson was accused of having shot the boys after one of them had thrown a lighted firecracker at his feet. The most seriously wounded of the four, Peck Austin, aged 17, died soon after reaching a Roanoke hospital. The others are expected to recover.

Lynchings—1921
Side Lights.

Virginia.

909

POSSE AFTER NEGRO FOR KILLING YOUTH

Virginians Aroused Over Saturday Night Occurrence; Had Been Captured and Escaped

(Associated Press)

FINCASTLE, VA., Dec. 19.—A posse of citizens of Fincastle, headed by Deputy Sheriff Shelby Caldwell today and tonight were searching with bloodhounds for Edmund Thompson, 30, a negro, who last night made a spectacular escape when a mob here tried to take him from the deputy sheriff after that officer had arrested the negro on a charge of having fired into a crowd of white boys on a Fincastle street, last night, mortally wounding one of them and seriously injuring three others.

Soon after the shooting, which authorities say occurred last night about 8:30 o'clock and was provoked when one of the white boys threw a firecracker at Thompson's feet, the negro was arrested at the home of his father, on the outskirts of the town by Deputy Sheriff Caldwell and Turner McDowell, clerk of the county court.

The four wounded boys immediately were taken to a Roanoke hospital and Peck Austin, 17, died soon after arrival there. The other boys, all of whom are expected to recover, are James Bayne, 15; Roy Young, 16, and Roy Lee, 17.

While attempting to take their prisoner to Roanoke, the deputy sheriff and Mr. McDowell were intercepted on the road near Amsterdam 12 miles from here and forced by a mob of a hundred men to return here. When the mob reached Fincastle, according to the authorities, a dispute between the deputy sheriff and members of the mob arose over whether the prisoner should be lynched or placed in the county jail. Suddenly an unidentified man, said to have worn an army overcoat, elbowed his way through the crowd, rushed up to the automobile containing the prisoner and exclaimed:

"If you're going to lynch him, do it now," and fired a revolver at the negro's head.

Confusion followed, some of the members of the mob taking refuge in the nearby buildings, and Thompson, with a cry of "Oh, my God," jumped from the automobile and fled. About twenty shots were fired at him, but the negro disappeared in the darkness. This happened shortly before midnight. Bloodhounds in Roanoke were sent for and the man hunt began eary today.

Lynching—1921.
Side Lights

Virginia. 910

"WILD GOOSE" CHASE

Richmond Planet 3/12/21

After much damage has been done to the innocent, unsuspected colored citizens, the Richmond press has toned down their head-lines with reference to the episode in Chesterfield county. As an evidence of this we quote from the News-Leader of the 9th inst.:

"COTTON JONES QUICKLY GIVEN HIS FREEDOM."

YOUNG WOMAN, DECLARES MAN ARRESTED IS NOT ONE WHO ACCOSTED HER.

Cotton Jones was not the Negro who attacked a young Chesterfield county woman near Stop 21 Petersburg Line on Sunday afternoon.

He was taken before her early this afternoon by Detective-Sheriff Hallett and positive denial wos made by the young woman that he was not the man. She described her assailant as havingbeen considerably larger than Cotton. The Negro was conveyed back to Petersburg after being taken before her at her home near Stop 21.

After his arrest yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock Jones was carried to the county jail at the Chesterfield courthouse and held there. At o'clock this morning the officers were making plans to drive across the country some eight miles away, to the home of the young woman, though they declared that there was no great hurry.

Jones was taken from an eastbound Norfolk and Western train in Petersburg yesterday morning, having been found riding the "blinds."

He was taken to the office of Justice of Peace J. H. Hobbs and escaped while a warrant was being issued for him.

A posse, headed by Sheriff Gill of Chesterfield, and Sheriff Boisseau of Prinie George, was formed immediately and a bloodhound was scented in Petersburg. After a roundabout trail of several miles the posse found the Negro on the railroad about one mile east of Disputanta yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. He was rearrested without resistance and was taken to the Chesterfield jail.

It will be observed that in place of the word, "attacked" as first used the word 'accosted' has been substituted. This was the proper word to have been used in the first instance. We risk the opinion that not less than one thousand dillars have been expended in this "wild goose" chase. In the meantime, thieves are looting houses, individuals are cutting and injuring each other, while the officers are called upon to chase boot-leggers, find whiskey and look for men, who have committed no felonious crime.

Cotton Jones evidently is not worth his room in the world. Cerworth his room in the world. Certainly he was not worth the cost of bringing him to Chesterfield county to be turned loose, with a "clean bill" by the female, who never saw him before and whom he never before saw in this world of ours.

INCITING MOB VIOLENCE

Richmond Planet—3/12/21

The Richmond Times Dispatch's reportorial columns of the 8th inst., are responsible for the following:

Richmond police, headed by Captains A. S. Wright, and Zimmer last night rescued Lewis Breton, a Negro suspect in the Chesterfield County attack case, from the very hands of an organized mob of about 100 men, who, with forty automobiles, were forming at Stop 26 preparatory to again seizing the Negro. Police in Richmond were notified early in the evening that an attempt would be made to lynch the Negro, and raced to the scene in automobiles, got the colored man out of bed and took him back to Third District Station where he is now locked up for safe keeping.

The mob was congregated near a store at Stop 26 at 2 o'clock last night and showed no signs of leaving. They had about forty automobiles but it was declared by Richmond police that there was no fear of any attack on the jail where the Negro was held.

In the party which notified the negro of his danger were Captains Wright and Zimmer and Lieutenant Archie C. Holt and Detective Sergeant Wylie, from Detective Headquarters.

The Negro is a suspect, whom Miss Pease was unable to identify and yesterday is declared by the police to have positively identified as not the man whom attacked her last Sunday afternoon near Stop 26.

This action on the part of the Richmond police was highly commendable and emphasizes the fact that we have some of the best white people in this locality, as good as can be found anywhere else in the country. Its shows too the dangers of lynch-law and tells a story that is as impressive as the action of the authorities here was in keeping with the spirit and letter of the law. The newspapers published that the white lady had been "attacked." The manifest inference was and is that the colored men put their hands upon the person of the white lady in question. What is the common, everyday meaning of "Attack?" Webster says "To fall upon with force; to assail with force and arms. To make an attack upon: to assault." What are the facts? Miss Medora Pease is quoted as follows:

"I was coming from Richmond, where I had been visiting friends, on the 2 o'clock car. Being just in time for Sunday School, I did not go past my home which is at Stop 21, but proceeded direct to the church. Leaving the car at Stop 26, I started for the Petersburg pike by way of a path.

The Negro was standing in Floyd's field when I first saw him. 'Stop,' he cried. 'If you holler I'll cut your throat.' But holler I did all the way from the field to the road, where I saw an automobile approaching. Dr. Bowman stopped his car, took me in and brought me home."

In that statement there is not one scintilla of evidence that this colored man pursued Miss Pease. In plain language, he accosted her and for this, an effort was made not only to take his life, but to endanger the life of every colored citizen who in any manner tallied with the description of the foolish colored man, who accosted her. More than this, a half hundred automobiles were mustered into service and after the ground had been trampled by hundreds of excited white men and boys, blood-hounds were brought to the scene of the alleged crime with the probability that would be just as liable to follow the scent of an innocent man as they would that of the guilty one.

We are pleased to know then that the white people of Richmond did not "lose their heads" as so many in Chesterfield county seem to have done. Sheriff Gill of Chesterfield county is one of the ablest and best county officers anywhere in the country and he could be relied upon to uphold the law, whether the parties alleged to be guilty were white or colored. It seems to us that the whole affair was a case of "much ado about nothing." If no scare headings had been placed in the newspapers and the man guilty of even this offense had not been advised of the agitation being made over it, he no doubt would now be in the county jail at Chesterfield Court House.

We have warned our people against this kind of action. We have told them not to even look at a white woman. If you see one coming down a road unaccompanied, get out of the way for thousands of them believe that men of our race cannot gaze upon their beauty, other than in a lustful way. We know that this is a mistake, but if they believe it, let it be that way and let us act accordingly. Certainly, no colored man with taste or with commonsense, who lives in the Southland where white men have been "busy" for more than one hundred years, need go outside of their own 'barn-yard' for companionship.

We have women as black as the blackest and as white as the whitest with varying hues to satisfy the most fastidious. We have women with black hair, auburn hair, white hair, red hair and every other kind of hair. Even those, who formerly had "wool" on their heads, thanks to the hair-dressers have as straight hair as a Commanche Indian, and with little or no attention, it can be kept in that condition. We therefore have no sympathy with any colored man, who would risk his health and happiness on this earth and his chances for heaven by even looking at a white woman "in this neck of the woods."

But with a little missionary work, all of our people will be able to combine in a movement to allay this kind of excitement. Let white men have the white women, both as sweet hearts and wives and let the colored men have the white-colored women, the yellow colored women, the brown colored women and the black colored women, even though black is the absence of all colors and let the white men "shin on their side" and the black men 'shin on their side' and then there will be peace and happiness in the land, "which the Lord, thy God giveth thee."

NEGRO TO BE TAKEN TO PRINCE GEORGE

ERSBURG VA. PROGRESS
MARCH 10, 1921

910

Man Miss Pease Fails to Identify to Be Tried for Being Vagrant

W. H. (Cotton) Jones, colored, who was arrested two miles below Disputanta last Tuesday as he was riding a freight train and suspected of being the man who attempted to attack Miss Medora Pease in Chesterfield county Sunday afternoon, but who was not identified by her, was arraigned in police court this morning and ordered held for the Prince George authorities, who want him on a charge of riding "blind baggage."

Jones, following his arrest, escaped from the custody of the officers at Disputanta and was trailed by bloodhounds for about two miles, when he was found Tuesday afternoon. He was taken to the Chesterfield jail and lodged over night, and yesterday morning was taken before Miss Pease for identification. Miss Pease stated that he was not the man who attempted to attack her.

The man was then brought back to Petersburg and held in jail here. Justice Clements this morning ordered him held for the Prince George authorities, who wish to prosecute him on the charge of riding the train. Jones is said by police officials to be connected with a liquor ring in the county.

NEGRO WHO ATTACKED MISS PEASE FREE YET

PETERSBU
MARC

No more arrests have been made by officials of Chesterfield county in connection with the attempt to attack Miss Medora Peace, a stenographer employed in the law offices of Willis C. Pulliam in Richmond, in a field near Stop 26, on the interurban line last Sunday.

Following the failure of Miss Peace to identify W. H. (Cotton) Jones, a Petersburg negro, who was brought before her yesterday morning, he was brought back here and is now being held for the Prince George authorities, who want him on a charge of stealing a ride on a freight train, where he was found at Disputanta and arrested.

Officers of the county are still keeping a lookout for the man who attempted to attack Miss Pease, but they have not yet run across a man whom the woman can identify as her would-be assailant.

Boy Dies From Burns Received as Gasoline On Body Was Fired

Roanoke, Va., June 20.—William Earl Medley, age 15 years, who on the night of June 10 was saturated with gasoline and then set on fire by a number of boys at a country store a few miles from here, died

n a local Hospital last night as a esult of his injuries. No legal action has been as yet taken with regard to the boys' responsibility for Medley's death.

ARRESTED FOR HONEST INTENTIONS

White Lady Grossly Offended When Colored Men Sought To Return Her Lost Purse.

(Special to Journal & Guide)

Danville, Va.—A strange thing happened in this city a few days ago, the which sounds like a mythical fairy tale. A white woman who hails from the native State of the late Senator Ben Tillman, and who boasted "that the bluest blood of South Carolina was in her veins," had two colored men arrested for returning her pocket-book which had been lost. This lady said in her State it was an offense for one of the colored race to speak to a white woman, excpt as a servant. It is reported that she said to the mayor and police officers, "Are you all going to stand for it?" "In my State the 'nigger' would have been swung to a limb." The following is what a local paper had to say on the matter:

"Mrs. P. W. Arnett, who lost or had her pocketbook stolen on Tuesday night, made complaint yesterday to Chief J. R. Bell and Mayor Wooding against John Davis and Robert Padgett, both colored, the former an employee of Leon Carwich's colored pool-room on Patton street, saying that she had been called to this place to get her pocketbook over the phone by the Negro, who after inquiring whether or not there was any reward, surrendered it to Mrs. Arnett.

"The main contention of Mrs. Arnett to the police was that Davis was a Negro, and in her native State of South Carolina it was an offense for one of the colored race to speak to a white woman, except as a servant. Mrs. Arnett told the mayor and chief 'that the bluest blood of South Carolina was in her vein, and that she demanded something be done.'

"The two Negroes were arrested and taken to the courthouse, where, after a long questioning, the officials decided that in their opinion Davis had done nothing except to return a pocketbook through Padgett to Mrs. Arnett."

Two Negroes, Defying Arrest, Were Burned in Barn—Number of Citizens Peppered With Shot.

PEOPLE OF ORANGE STIRRED BY TRAGEDY

FREDERICKSBURG VA. STAR
OCTOBER 24, 1921

Fredericksburg evidenced he prompt willingness to aid when Sunday morning when a "S. O. S." call for help was received from Orange. The message was to the effect that a pitched battle was going on between two negroes barricaded in a barn and a large force of deputies. Mayor J. Garnett King called for volunteers to rush to Orange to render aid, and within a few moments a car containing Chief S. B. Perry, Sergt. J. C. Chichester, Officer J. A. Stone and Mr. E. A. Connor left for the county seat of Orange county, heavily armed.

A second car, occupied by Capt. Herman Stone, and Messrs. F. L. W. Green, "Slick" Saunders, Walton Lloyd, Chester B. Goolrick, E. C. Ninde, jr., and Mr. Boutchyard, and a young marine from Quantico, left shortly afterwards. Later seven or eight automobile loads of armed Fredericksburgers hurried to Orange under the impression that a fierce riot was in progress.

Among the cars later going to Orange, were those piloted by Mr. W. D. Carter, Mr. Carl Cox and Mr. George Virvos. Dr. R. J. Payne accompanied them as physician.

The disturbance was started by the killing of Sheriff W. C. Bond and town Sergt. J. N. Boyer by Walter Ware, a negro, whom they were in search of to collect a fine in connection with a violation of the prohibition law.

Sheriff Bond and Chief Boyer left Orange Courthouse at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon with a warrant for the arrest of Ware. They made the trip in a taxicab. Ware was absent when the officers arrived. They instructed the driver of the automobile to remain at the house while they searched the surrounding territory. He remained at his post for several hours, but, when they did not return at about 9 o'clock, he decided to return to Orange.

At 11 o'clock Saturday night he went to the home of Chief Boyer to inquire after him. Mrs. Boyer informed him that the chief had not returned. Becoming alarmed, the taxicab driver, whose name is John Farrar, told a number of the residents of Orange that he suspected the officers had met with foul play, and quite a crowd collected and waited in the village for the coming of dawn. Shortly after 5 o'clock Sunday morning, the posse, greatly augmented with the breaking of day, set out in search of Bond and Boyer.

Knowing that the two officers had left the afternoon before in search of Ware, the crowd went directly to his home, a little more than a mile from the courthouse and found the bodies were only a few feet apart. A bullet which had penetrated the breast, probably piercing the heart, had killed Sheriff Bond, while Chief Boyer's body had been literally riddled with gunshot. The bodies of the victims were at once removed to the undertaking rooms of Preddy & Wiltshire, in Orange.

Begin Search For Negro.

Search for Ware was at once begun. He was found hiding in a barn on the farm of J. P. Taylor, where he climbed to the alfalfa loft after barricading himself within. The mob surrounded the barn, many of its members firing into the loft. Ware returned the fire and in the shooting that followed nine men were injured. The wounded are: Willard Browning clerk of Orange county; H. C. Warren, Orange business man; J. A. Spicer, miller; Grayson Brooks, business man; Julius Gravatt, barber; J. S. Martin, Manly W. Carter, both business men, Haywood McCleary, of Rapidan; an unidentified man who was shot in the leg, and an employe of the West Virginia Timber Company, whose name could not be learned.

The posse, composed of hundreds of citizens, most of them heavily armed, was in an ugly mood. There had been rumors of a race riot as the result of the killing of the two officers and the burning of the negro, but matters quieted down and no further trouble arose. The streets were ordered cleared at 8 o'clock Sunday night. The National Guard unit of Charlottesville was ordered under arms, but it was not necessary to send them to Orange.

Willie Ware, aged father of Ware, appeared, and was compelled by the mob to approach the barn and beg his son to surrender. As the old man neared the door, the son, sitting on top of 125 tons of alfalfa in the loft, shouted in a voice that was easily audible:

"I don't care if you are my father; I'll shoot you if you come a step nearer."

After a hundred or more shots were fired, many of which were returned by the negro, the crowd decided that no progress was being made, and a consultation of the leaders was held. The decision reached was that the only manner in which Ware could be dislodged was to fire the barn. Volunteers at once came forward, and several of them were selected for the perilous mission. In a few minutes the barn, with its 125 tons of alfalfa, was in flames.

It had been expected that the negro would make a break for his life as soon as the match had been applied, but he stuck to his position on the alfalfa, stoically waiting for the [illegible] to reach him. He made no outcry [illegible] the flames enveloped him.

Body Burned to Crisp.

After the barn had collapsed, Ware's body, burned to a crisp, dropped to the ground. Several rushed forward to view it, and Ware's remains were taken to the undertaking rooms of A. J. Harlow. By noon the posse had dispersed, and police, who had been rushed from Fredericksburg, in anticipation of further disorders, returned home.

Sunday afternoon the bodies of Sheriff Bond and Chief Boyer were taken from the undertaking establishment to their respective homes. Sheriff Bond, married and the father of 4 children, was one of the most highly respected men in Orange county. Chief Boyer, also married and the father of 4 children, was well known throughout the county, and popular with all. He was a brother of Mrs. C. Sidney Hunter, of this city.

Hundreds of automobiles entered the town from all directions at all hours of the day and asked to be directed to both Ware's house and the barn in which he was burned alive.

MORE OFFICERS MURDERED BY A DESPERADO

DANVILLE VA REGISTER
OCTOBER 25, 1921

The murder of the sheriff of Orange county and of the chief of police of the town of Orange on Saturday evening by a negro on whom they were engaged in serving a warrant was quickly followed by the formation of a posse and the killing of the murderer, who refused to surrender and, barricading himself in a barn, wounded nine men slightly before the barn was fired and the fugitive cremated. In the burned barn were 150 tons of alfalfa hay on top of which the slayer had taken refuge and from which elevation he was using firearms with such effect as to injure the members of the posse who were exposed to his aim.

One report from the scene of the crime indicated that the barn with its valuable contents might have been accidentally fired by the discharge of weapons, but a fuller report is to the effect that the structure and its contents were burned as an incident of the effort to apprehend the barricaded prisoner. The fact appears to be that the negro resolved to die defying and resisting the posse rather than surrender, and that he stoically stayed in the barn until the flames enwrapped and destroyed him. The hunted man was wanted on a charge of operating an illicit still, but desperately undertook to defy and resist the authority of the commonwealth and of the country and did actually shoot down the two officers who had come to serve the warrant. No story of the killing of the two officers is available, since the lips of the slayer are sealed in death, and no one else seems to have witnessed the killings. The officers, failing to find the man at his home began a search of the vicinity for him and he probably shot them both down from ambush. The scene of the startling tragedy was on a suburb of the town.

The negro met the usual fate of the violent man, in himself, dying by violence. His death can in no sense be regarded as a lynching, but rather as that of a man killed in resisting arrest. His original crime was a trivial one punishable by a fine or at most, a short term of imprisonment, but his desperate resistance and the tragic consequences illustrate to what extent this class of law defiers will go in their efforts to escape merited punishments, even through the hope of ultimate escape is so slight that it seems foolhardy to resist. When any man defies and attempts to resist by such violence the constituted authorities in the discharge of their sworn duties, his sanity appears to us questionable; yet an insane man who is armed and firing indiscriminately upon all who come within his range must be subdued by arrest or even by death.

This tragedy again illustrates with shocking emphasis the perils officers of the law, our agents for the execution of the laws made and provided for our protection, encounter in the discharge of their duties and it should constitute a warning to all who are inclined to temporize with or be unduly lenient toward this desperate class of criminals. The shooting down of officers by defiant law violators is an attack on the sovereignty of the State and on the safety of the life and property of the citizens. The remedy and the only remedy is the unfailing and drastic punishment of all who seek to flout the authority of the State by defying its laws and murdering its law enforcement officials. These officials must be protected to the limit of the power of the State and the lives of its citizens protected and their murderer must be punished with the most vigorous and deterrent penalities warranted by laws.

Lynching - 1921.

Virginia

911

SIDE LIGHTS.

Believes White Men Committed CRIME IN FULTON

WHITE PHYSICIAN OUTSPOKEN IN ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Defends Patient--Interesting Conclusion in Remarkable Case that Stirred Richmond

Richmond Planet 3/26/21

Dr. B. L. Reams, respected citiz[en] and practicing physician of twent[y] five years in Fulton who has attend[ed] John E. Heisler's family sever[al] times in the past eighteen month[s] and who attended Mrs. Heisler th[e] morning of the assault upon her b[y] two men has no manner of doubt tha[t] the account she gave of the crime [is] substantially true. He said so thi[s] morning when The News Leade[r] brought to his attention certain idl[e] reports in conflict with the story tol[d] by the family. Dr. Reams was no[t] told any thing he had not already heard, he said. He knew that vile re[-] ports were in circulation. He knew too, he said, the source from which they emanated and expressed intense indignation.

FOUND NERVOUS.

Dr. Reams said that he was called to the home several hours after the crime had been committed. He found Mrs. Heisler so nervous and wrought up so unstrung, that at first she did not know him. Finally he calmed her and then she told of the experience she had undergone.

She made a clear and convincing statement. The physician made a thorough physical examination of his patient. Subsequently Dr. Reams called twice and talked with Mrs. Heisler at great lenth and in detail. Her statement did not vary in the slightest degree, the physician said to-day. He was convinced absolutely of the truth of the story of the crime is the blackest in the whole history of Richmond—and said that any other theory was absurd.

"Mrs. Heisler is a moral, honest woman, though in very humble circumstances," was the physician's opinion of the character of the victim.

MRS. HEISLER MISTAKEN

On one point he thinks Mrs. Heisler is mistaken in her account. He is inclined to believe that the criminals were white men and not Negroes. "That mistake, if it be a mistake is easily accounted for," he said. "The room was in darkness the light had been put out and the men used blinding flashlights."

It was said by the doctor that Mrs. Heisler had complained bitterly of the attitude of the police, whose cross questioning, she said, was seemingly designed to trip her into contradiction of her story. The physician himself feels very keenly that the matter has not been handled in the spirits that marks the impartial search for truth.

Dr. Reams when asked the question said the authorities had not made any call upon him for a formal complete statement of the examination he made of the victim.

The extent of his interview with the police was a chance meeting between him and Chief of Police Sherry who happens to be a citizen of Fulton. The matter was briefly referred to in that street encounter.

It is learned today that the police definitely established the day of the crime that shoe prints made by a man's shoe on the bed covering but they were not sufficiently distinct to serve for identification purposes, it was said.

(Richmond, Va., News Leader March 19, 1921.)

HUSBAND HELPLESS, WIFE ASSAULTED

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press) 3/13/21

RICHMOND, Va., March 13—City, county and state police have spread a dragnet for the perpetrators of the most fiendish crime upon a white woman by a negro in the history of this city. While her husband, weakened by a protracted illness, lay helpless at her side, with a pistol in the hands of a black brute levelled at his head, a young white married woman, with a six months old infant in her arms, was criminally assaulted in her home early this morning. Two negroes committed the atrocious crime.

They were bent upon robbery and, being unsuccessful, turned their attention to the young woman. Told that he would be killed if he made a move the blacks, in turn, covered the husband with a revolver while the other committed the fiendish deed. This city and county is aroused as it has not been in years and talk of vengeance is heard wherever two or more whites gather. Reports are flying thick and fast, one being to the effect that the militia has been ordered held in readiness. Several of the suspects were taken before the husband and his wife during the night, but at an early hour this morning none of them had been identified.

Yesterday's crime was the forty-third robbery or attempted burglary in a crime wave that has swept this city since March 1. The police seem powerless to check the wave and talk of swearing in 100 extra policemen is heard in administrative circles.

RICHMOND BLUES HELD UNDER ARMS

Racial Troubles in Virginia Capital Believed Cause of Order to Assemble Company.

Constitution 3/14/21

Richmond, Va., March 13.—One company of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues has been mobilized in its armory here, presumably in connection with the race situation. The officers state they have no fruther orders than to assemble the company. The adjutant general and governor have not been located to learn what the orders are.

It is reported that many whites in the eastern section of the city, in which a white woman was criminally assaulted in her home, while her husband lay helpless at her side, with a pistol pointed at his head, by two negroes, have armed themselves.

A mass meeting of white citizens was held Sunday afternoon, at which time several hundred dollars was pledged to be offered as rewards for the apprehension of the blacks. None of the negroes and one white man who have been arrested on suspicion of being guilty of the crime, have been identified. Most of them have been released. Two still being held, but not fully identified, were arrested at Norge, Va., riding a blind baggage on a Chesapeake and Ohio train, which subsequently was wrecked at Williamsburg, Va. One of them had a pistol and a black handkerchief about his person. The negroes who attacked the white woman yesterday wore black masks or handkerchiefs. There has been no disorder today, though two reports of robberies were reported to the police tonight.

NEW YORK HERALD
MARCH 14. 1921

MOB SEEKS NEGROES; MILITIA CALLED OUT

Two Attack Woman in Richmond Home; Husband Ill.

RICHMOND, Va., March 13.—A company of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, a National Guard unit, was mobilized at its armory to-night while police searched the city and surrounding country for a trace of two negroes who yesterday entered the home here of a white man and, threatening him with death while he lay ill in bed, knocked a six months old baby from the arms of his wife and then attacked the woman.

News of the attack aroused the city last night and throughout to-day racial feeling grew more intense. There were no disorders during the day, however.

White citizens at a mass meeting today raised a reward to be paid to any one bringing about the apprehension of the negroes responsible for the attack. Scores of negroes have been rounded up, but none has been identified by the woman or her husband.

TWO NEGROES DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

The Columbia [illegible]

Richmond, Va., September 30. - [illegible] ow negroes, Ra[illegible]skins and Judge Griffith, p[illegible]d death penalty in the electric chair at the state penitentiary here today for murdering Stephen G. White, merchant and postmaster, at Harper's home, Dinwiddie county, on the morning of July 14.

A stay of execution has been granted by the state supreme court in the case of Will Elmore, negro, who also was to have been electrocuted today for complicity in the murder of T. Tignall Elmore, merchant and postmaster at Tobacco, Brunswick county, on the night of August 2.

CRIME IN FULTON

MUCH EXCITEMENT HERE. MEN NOT APPREHENDED. POLICE ACTIVE.

Trying to Find the Guilty Parties White and Colored People Aroused.

Richmond Planet
3/19/21

It is alleged that early Saturday morning, March 12, 1921, two men, reported to be colored entered the house of John E. Heisler, a white man residing at 305 1-2 Nicholson Street, Fulton which is in the neighborhood of the waterfront, extreme eastern part of the city and in the lowlands of this community and after demanding money and securing only fifty cents proceeded to criminally assault Heisler's wife in his presence. Both were theatened with a revolver and the husband was made to turn his face to the wall while both men in turn assaulted his wife. These white people are said to be of humble origin. Heisler is from Ohio.

NEWS OF THE CRIME.

When the news of the crime was told, there was great indignation among the white people and colored men were arrested indiscriminately and carried before the victims for identification. Had either one of them screamed or called for help, there were hundreds of people, white and colored, who would have responded to their call. The colored people were as indignant as the white people, considering the charge as being a reflection upon the race. They passed resolutions condemning the alleged crime and took steps to aid the authorities in running down the alleged guilty parties.

CLOSELY QUESTIONED

John E. Heisler and his wife were closely questioned by the police authorities. Men from every direction were brought before them for identification. At the Police Headquarters Mrs. Heisler wore a mask, while colored men were lined up before her for identification. She had been up to this writing unable to postively identify any of them. There have been many robberies commited in this city recently and this added "fuel to the flames" so to speak. Saturday night the situation became so serious that the city authorities spent many anxious moments and the daily papers published editorials to allay the excitement.

GETTING PISTOL PERMITS

All this week white people have been filing into the city hall to secure pistol permits to purchase fire arms. The rigid rules prescribed here against the possession of deadly weapons have kept defensive weapons out of the hands of law-abiding citizens and enabled the crooks to obtain by "the underground route" an unlimited supply. No colored people were seen in the line applying for these weapons. The excitement has now abated and the indications are that normal conditions will continue to prevail. There are many people, both white and colored who doubt if any colored men committed this crime.

BLCKENED FACES.

The ability of white men to black their faces makes it possible that this was done as two men, who would commit such a crime and then leave alive two living witnesses to possibly identify them is highly improbable. They evidently consider that the deception has thrown the detectives off the scent and that they are safe from captures. Just why the blood hounds were not used in trying to track the criminals is also the subject for discussion. Colored people are as anxious for the capture of the guilty parties as are the white people and are bending their efforts to accomplish this result.

LURAY VA NEWS & COURIER
OCTOBER 28 1921

[illegible] AND POLICEMAN MURDERED; TWO NEGROES BURNED TO DEATH FOR THE CRIME.

Sheriff H. B. Bond, of Orange county, and Policeman Saunders Boyer, of the town of Orange, that county, were murdered by two negroes near that place last Sunday morning. An enraged mob then trapped the two negroes in a barn and when they resisted capture the building was set on fire and the negroes burned to death in it. Before they perished the hunted men wounded four members of the posse with bullets. On account of bad feeling saused by the killing of the officers and fear of a race war Governor Davis sent a squad of officers from the Richmond Police Department in high powered automobiles to the scene of the trouble. The negroes who were burned to death in the barn were John Withers and June Myers.

Sheriff Bond and Sergeant Boyer started Saturday night to raid moonshine stills that had been reported in operation near the town. When they did not return at a late hour search was started for them. Their bodies were found early this morning. They had been killed by rifle bullets.

A hunt was immediately organized to find the murderers. The negroes, Withers and Myers, were located after a time in a barn. A large posse immedately surrounded the house. A negress, wife of one of the negroes, told the officers, it is said that her husband told her he had shot the officers but did not intend to kill them.

When the posse advanced on the barn the negroes opened fire, which was returned by the posse. Four members of the posse were hit by bullets.

20 Soldiers Brave Bullets to Set Fire to Building Where Lads Hide

Chicago Defender

Orange, Va., Oct. 28.—The flames of passion burn high here as the result of a near race riot in this county, incident to the killing of Sheriff William C. Bond and Chief of Police J. F. Boyer and the wounding of nine other "prominent white citizens." They were all members of a mob which burned to death Walter Ware and an unidentified companion.

It is reported that the dead sheriff had made a threat that he would clean up the county of "nigger" moonshiners. He and the chief of police are, accordingly, said to have hired an automobile on the afternoon before the day of the tragedy and gone out to the section of the town where the members of the Race live to clean up.

Into every house they carried their search. News of their rough methods spread and there was much dissatisfaction and grumbling. Some of the more prominent men of the Race urged the law officers not to be so indiscriminate in their search of homes, and told them that if there were any moonshiners around they would themselves be as active as anybody in seeing that they were put out of business. The chief and sheriff went on.

About a mile and a half from the town they left their automobile in charge of the white chauffeur while they went from house to house up and down the road. The chauffeur was supposed to await their return. After several hours, with no word from them, he decided to go back to town. There he organized a mob consisting of the county clerk, prominent farmers and business men. The crowd of about 500 went out the way the automobile had gone and began searching for the men. They were found dead in a field near the home of the Ware youth. As the mob charged upon his home the boy ran out and sought refuge in the barn of J. P. Taylor, a wealthy tobacco grower. It is not known how his companion got with him.

Orange, Va., October 28.—Two negroes, suspected of having been implicated in the murder yesterday of Sheriff W. C. Bond and Town Sergeant Julian F. Boyer, were burned to death today when they were surrounded by a posse in a barn near the scene of the double murder.

The barn is supposed to have been set on fire by discharges from the shotguns operated by the two negroes. The body of one of them, Walter Ware, was found in the ruins and that of the other negro is supposed to be still beneath the debris. Nine members of the posse were slightly wounded in the attack.

Sheriff Bond and Sergeant Boyer are supposed to have been killed when they attempted to collect a fine imposed upon Ware for violation of the prohibition laws. When they failed to return today a search was started which resulted in the discovery of the bodies near the negro's home.

Posse Quickly Formed.

A posse was quickly formed which located Ware in a barn on the property of J. P. Taylor, about two miles from Orange. Ware refused to surrender and opened fire when the posse started to rush his place of retuge. It was not until then that the officers learned that a second negro was in hiding, the flashes from Ware's gun being accompanied by reports from another, directed from a separate part of the building.

When the attack had been in progress a few minutes dark clouds of smoke arose from the barn, in which was stored more than one hundred tons of hay. It burned rapidly, but, so far as could be seen, those inside made no effort to escape

The body of Ware was later found and, nearby, a half melted coil of copper pipe.

Considerable excitement followed the arrival here of the bodies of Sheriff Bond and Sergeant Boyer, both of whom leave a widow and four children.

GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR SCENE OF FIRE.

Richmond, Va., October 28.—Governor Westmoreland Davis, accompanied by Colonel J. Fulmer Bright, of the First Virginia regiment, Virginia national guard, and Major LeRoy Hodges, aide to the governor, left this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Orange, where yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock Sheriff W. C. Bond and Town Policeman Julian Boyer were shot and almost instantly killed by Walter Ware, negro, alleged bootlegger, when the latter resisted arrest.

General Jo Lane Stern is in constant communication with Governor Davis and Colonel Bright, in the event the sending of troops to Orange becomes necessary.

Nine Members of Posse Wounded After Clash With Negroes Sought in Officers' Deaths.

Evening Telegram
10/27/21

Lynchings—1921
Side Lights

West Virginia

905

PAPERS BURY STORY TO HIDE MAN'S IDENTITY

Chicago Defender

Accused Rapist Gets Off Light When Editors Learn He Is White

11/26/21

Huntington, W. Va., Nov. 25.—A big story broke here for the newspapers, but they didn't use it. Instead they printed an article about the disarmament conference in Washington and gave it big headlines. There was nothing particularly interesting in the article, only that it served to take the space of the "horrible story at home." This is how Huntington's newspapers and the South in general serve the reading public.

The South's Method

A newspaper has the right to headline what its editor pleases to choose out of the bulk of information that he has at his finger tips. The public is eager to get correct details of rumors that tend to promote curiosity and cause peculiar questions to ramble through the mind. They pay newspapers for this service and expect to get the news no matter whom it applies to. Sometimes they get proper service, but the color of the subject under discussion has a great deal to do with it, especially in the South.

Recently the editors of Huntington's leading newspapers broke faith with the public and smothered real live news because they thought it good policy to shield a white man from general criticism. He was charged with attempting to criminally assault Mrs. William Minor, a prominent woman of our Race here, when she went to a furniture store to make a purchase. M. Fisher, employed by the Oppenheim furniture store on Third avenue, was the white man.

Insults Customer

Mrs. Minor, unescorted, was on the third floor of the building when Fisher attacked her. She had been inspecting some furniture while he was busily engaged with another customer. He dismissed his customer and came to Mrs. Minor. Several minutes passed before he began to make improper proposals.

She attempted to ignore his advances by evading his questions, but, according to her statement, he commanded her to obey him. Realizing the two were alone, she said, Fisher seized her and when she fought to defend her honor he tore her undergarments into shreds and ripped the buttons from her coat. Blue marks were on her arms, indicating that he held her securely. However, he did not succeed, but gave a silly grin and released her.

He was arrested on a charge of attempted rape and brought before a magistrate's court for a hearing. He waived a preliminary questioning and was held to the grand jury under bond.

Watch Case Closely

Considerable feeling was manifested against the management of the store because of the seeming indifference with which it handled Mrs. Minor's complaint. However, lukewarm action came when it was feared that loss of trade from our people would result unless some interest was shown. Respectable citizens here are watching the case closely and declare that if the newspapers do not give the facts, hand bills will be printed giving all court details and distributed throughout the city.

Lynching — 1921

Wisconsin

906

SIDE LIGHTS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., NEWS
MARCH 1, 1921

HUNT NEGRO ATTACKER OF GIRL

In Hysterical Condition at Home; Face and Body Badly Bruised.

A police dragnet is being thrown about the city today for a Negro who is alleged to have beaten and attempted to attack Eva Mifkowski, 16, 425 Ninth st., on Prairie st., between Eighth and Ninth sts., Monday night.

The girl, according to physicians, is in a hysterical condition in her home. Her neck and face are a series of scratches and bruises.

SCREAMS ARE STIFLED.

Miss Mifkowski told police that she was returning to her home at 7:15 o'clock last night. As she walked up Prairie st., near the yards of the Pabst brewery, a Negro stepped out and told her to halt. The girl attempted to scream but, she alleges, the Negro placed his hand over her mouth and attempted to drag her from street to the brewery yards.

For several minutes the girl struggled with her assailant. In the struggle her hat was torn from her head. Her clothing was also torn. Miss Mifkowski managed to escape and ran, screaming for help. Her screams attracted the attention of pedestrians, who came to her aid, but the Negro had fled.

GIVES DESCRIPTION.

She described the Negro to police as about 5 feet 6 inches tall, wearing a gray cap and a khaki army shirt.

Detectives at the West Side station were notified and searched the vicinity without results.

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
MARCH 1, 1921

Girl Attacked; Negro Hunted

Police Tuesday searched the "bad lands" of the West side for a negro who is alleged to have attacked a 16-year-old girl on Prairie-st, between Eighth and Ninth-sts, near the Pabst brewery yards, at 7:15 p. m. Monday.

The girl was on her way to her home on Ninth-st, a short distance from Prairie. The negro is said to have stepped from the shadows, halting her. She screamed and started to run but the negro grasped her and, placing a hand over her mouth, dragged her away from the street.

The struggles of the girl were successful, and as she broke from his grasp screaming for help, a crowd gathered. The negro ran. The girl is under the care of a physician at her home. She will recover. Her face and neck are bruised and scratched.

Wisconsin

907

Lynching - 1921

Side Lights.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
APRIL 30, 1921

LYNCHING PICTURES LEAD TO WARRANT FOR NEGRO

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 30.—A warrant for the arrest of Edward Thomas, head of the National Association for the Advancement of the Negro, was issued to-day charging possession and exhibition of pictures intended to stimulate a race riot. A policeman, attracted by a crowd of Negroes in front of the organization's headquarters, found two pictures, one depicting a lynching of five Negroes, and the other of a Negro girl being burned.